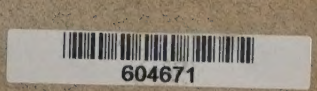
PARL. PAPERS
FOR REFERENCE ONLY.


604671

TWENTY-FOURTH

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1845;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1846

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

GENERAL STATE OF THE PRISONS IN IRELAND, - - - - p. 5
COUNTY GAOLS, - - - - - - - - - - p. 6
BOARDS OF SUPERINTENDENCE, - - - - - - p. 6
BRIDEWELLS, - - - - - - - - - - p. 7
DEBTORS' PRISONS, - - - - - - - - - p. 7
LUNATIC ASYLUMS, - - - - - - - - - p. 7
PROGRESS OF PRISON DISCIPLINE, SINCE 1821, - - - - p. 7

APPENDIX No. 1.

FORM OF REPORT MADE TO GRAND JURIES, - - - - p. 9

CITY OF DUBLIN PRISONS.

Newgate, - - - - - - - - - - p. 12
Richmond Bridewell, - - - - - - - - p. 13
Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane, - - - - p. 13
Four Courts' Marshalsea, - - - - - - - - p. 17
Smithfield Depôt for Convicts, - - - - - - - p. 18

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol at Carrickfergus; Ballymena, Ballymoney, and Antrim Bridewells; Belfast House of Correction, - - - - - - - - p. 18
County of Armagh Gaol; Lurgan, Markethill, Newtownhamilton, and Ballybot Bridewells, p. 21
County of Cavan Gaol; Ballyconnell, Cootehill, and Bailieborough Bridewells, - - p. 23
County of Donegal Gaol at Lifford; Letterkenny, Donegal, and Buncrana Bridewells, - p. 26
County of Down Gaol; Newry Bridewell, - - - - - - - p. 28
County of Fermanagh Gaol at Enniskillen; Newtownbutler Bridewell, - - - p. 30
County of Leitrim Gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon; Manorhamilton and Ballinamore Bridewells, p. 32
County of Londonderry Gaol; Coleraine, Magherafelt, and Newtownlimavady Bridewells, - p. 34
County of Longford Gaol, - - - - - - - - - p. 36
County of Louth Gaol at Dundalk; Ardee Bridewell, - - - - - p. 38
County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol, - - - - - - - p. 40
County of Mayo Gaol at Castlebar; Ballinrobe, Westport, Ballina, Belmullet, and Swineford Bridewells, - - - - - - - - - - p. 41
County of Meath Gaol at Trim; Navan and Kells Bridewells, - - - - p. 45
County of Monaghan Gaol; Carrickmacross and Castleblayney Bridewells, - - - p. 48
County of Roscommon Gaol; Boyle, Athlone, Castlerea, and Strokestown Bridewells, - p. 51
County of Sligo Gaol; Ballymote Bridewell, - - - - - - p. 54
County of Tyrone Gaol at Omagh; Dungannon, Clogher, and Strabane Bridewells, - p. 56
County of Westmeath Gaol at Mullingar; Moate Bridewell, - - - - p. 60

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol at Kilmainham, - - - - - - - - p. 62
County of Carlow Gaol, - - - - - - - - - - p. 64
County of Clare Gaol at Ennis; Tulla, Ennistymon, Kilrush, Sixmilebridge, and Killaloe Bridewells, - - - - - - - - - - p. 65
County of Cork Gaol and House of Correction; Bantry, Skibbereen, Rosscarbery, Clonakilty, Bandon, Macroom, Kanturk, Mill-street, Mallow, Fermoy, Mitchelstown, Charleville, Cove, Middleton, Castletown, and Dunmanway Bridewells, - - - - - - p. 66
City of Cork Gaol; Bridewell, - - - - - - - - p. 68
County of Galway Gaol; Ballinasloe, Eyrecourt, Gort, Tuam, Loughrea, Woodford, Oughterard, Clifden, and Portumna Bridewells, - - - - - - - p. 70
Town of Galway Gaol, - - - - - - - - - - p. 71
County of Kerry Gaol at Tralee; Tarbert, Listowel, Milltown, Killarney, Kenmare, Dingle, Cahirciveen, and Castleisland Bridewells, - - - - - - - p. 72
County of Kildare Gaols at Athy and Naas, - - - - - - - p. 73
County of Kilkenny Gaol; Urlingford, Callan, and Thomastown Bridewells, - - p. 75
City of Kilkenny Gaol, - - - - - - - - - - p. 77
King's County Gaol at Tullamore; Parsonstown Bridewell, - - - - p. 78
County of Limerick Gaol; Bruff, Croom, Rathkeale, Newcastle, Glinn, and Kilfinane Bridewells, p. 79
City of Limerick Gaol, - - - - - - - - - - p. 81
Queen's County Gaol at Maryboro'; Stradbally, Abbeyleix, and Borris-in-Ossory Bridewells, p. 82
County of Tipperary: North Riding Gaol at Nenagh; Roscrea, Templemore, Thurles, Borrisokane, and Newport Bridewells, - - - - - - - - p. 83
County of Tipperary: South Riding Gaol and House of Correction at Clonmel; Cahir, Cashel, Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, Clogheen, and New Birmingham Bridewells, - - p. 85
County of Waterford Gaol; Dungarvan and Lismore Bridewells, - - - - p. 86
City of Waterford Gaol; House of Correction, - - - - - - p. 88
County of Wexford Gaol; New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Gorey Bridewells, - - - p. 89
County of Wicklow Gaol; Baltinglass Bridewell, - - - - - - p. 90

APPENDIX, No. 2.

SCHEDULE (A), LIST OF PRISONS, - - - - - - p. 92
„ (B), RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN GAOLS on 31st December, 1845, - - - - - - - p. 93
„ (C), EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS in the Year 1845, - - - p. 94
„ (D), ACCOMMODATION OF COUNTY GAOLS in the Year 1845, - p. 96
„ (E), RETURN OF TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, AND SCHOOLS IN GAOLS on the 31st December, 1845, - - p. 97
„ (F), RETURN OF TRADES APPLICABLE TO GAOLS, - - p. 98
„ (G), COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, &c., OF BRIDEWELLS in 1845, - - - - - - - - - - p. 99

INSPECTORS-GENERAL for { NORTH DISTRICT, - FRANCIS WHITE, Esq.
SOUTH DISTRICT, - MAJOR PALMER.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
1st January, 1846.

SIR,

WE have the honor to transmit our Twenty-fourth Report on the progress of prison discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1845; and we are gratified in being able to state the gradual progress of a sound system of moral government and discipline, particularly in the important points of industry and the minute classification of prisoners, with the view of the total separation of individual criminals, so far as is at present possible.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

JAMES PALMER, FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspectors-General of Prisons.*

To The Right Honorable
SIR THOMAS FREMANTLE, BART.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland, &c., &c.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

GENERAL STATE OF THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

1845.

In our last year's Report we stated that legislative aid was necessary to enable us to secure all the benefits of a good moral system of government in the prison department, and we suggested with this view that the Prison Act, 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, should be amended in the following particulars—

1st. The appointment and selection of Prison Officers to be given to a Central Board as in Scotland, or to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
2nd. The salaries of Officers of Prisons to be regulated permanently according to extent of duty and population, and not left as at present to the discretion of Grand Juries.
3rd. The establishment of Penitentiaries for young criminals, male and female.
4th. The preventing by law the committal of lunatics to county gaols.
5th. The removal of debtors from county gaols, when they occupy accommodation that could be allocated to separate confinement for criminals.

On a remedy being found for these evils will greatly depend the future improvement of our gaols in moral government and discipline.

We cannot, however, avoid stating that the gaols of Ireland, as a whole, are in a high state of good order and regularity, and that after much labour for years to obtain the co-operation of the local authorities, and to secure a succession of qualified officers, we may report that no absolute abuse exists, nor can exist without being rapidly known and investigated, and the chief difficulties that arise proceed from the circumstances above detailed; and whenever it shall be practicable to remedy these evils by legislative interference, we have no doubt but the prisons in Ireland will bear a comparison with those of any other country. Circumstances have prevented our possessing a *national model* prison in Ireland, such as exists at Pentonville near London, and at Perth in Scotland, with ample funds from the public purse to provide them with every thing necessary to secure a full and just experiment, as to the expediency of total separation or any other improvement in moral government. This experiment could not hitherto have been tried in Ireland, except by the Government, as the expense must have been provided from some county funds, and assessed, like all other county expenses, on the inhabitants, which no exertions of ours could induce any Grand Jury voluntarily to adopt, under the pressure of taxation for other purposes.

It is but justice to the county of Antrim to report that they have made a great exertion to erect a county house of correction at Belfast, at a vast expense, which is just now occupied, and built on the model of Pentonville prison. It is highly creditable to the county, and contains more than 300 cells, fitted up for separation, and we doubt not but it will succeed in a great measure, from the zeal of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, and the qualification of the Governor and many of the working officers; but when we consider the necessity of a resident Surgeon and Chaplains to carry out all the details of such a system, as well as the expense of finding employment for every individual, and the funds required to execute these things, we fear that, without the aid of Government, the perfect trial cannot be even made here for some time.

Jury as they suited their local circumstances. Our powers under the Prison Act are very properly limited, and we have hitherto considered, that even had we power to enforce any new system, regulation, or improvement, it would fail to produce practical good, without the public voice going with us, and the support of the Grand Juries, Boards of Superintendence, and Magistracy, accompanying us in every step we took to advance the moral government of, and reformation amongst the criminals. It is but justice here to state, as a proof of our opinions on this point being correct, that the support we have generally received from all these quarters, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations; and we gladly bear testimony to the fact, that our suggestions to Grand Juries for improvements in the buildings, in classification, in the employment of prisoners, &c., have always been received with indulgence, and gradually acted upon with zeal in most of the counties in Ireland.

In 1821, when we commenced our important duties, we found the county gaols of Ireland, (with a few valuable exceptions, such as Limerick and Cork,) in a state very unpleasant to revert to. They were for the most part scenes of filth, fraud, and vice, with scarcely one good resident Officer, without accommodation, clothing, classification, employment, inspection, school instruction, order, or cleanliness; the law totally disregarded, male and female prisoners often not separated, spirits sold openly in many gaols, and frequently by the under Officers. The expenditure in the diet amounting often to 9*d*., and in some cases 1*s*. per head per day, which was a manifest fraud to the county, going on for years unobserved or at least unnoticed; the families of prisoners being frequently fed from the overplus of food issued to each prisoner. This fact can scarcely be credited, were it not that we frequently found small bags of meal in the cells, and on asking the reason, it was averred that it was the saving of the daily issue, kept for handing over to visitors on the market days; exclusive of permission in many gaols to some prisoners to go out during the day to work, which custom was called *street liberty*, and a well known practice in 1821; and on reference to our Reports of that day, we find a statement of all these evils was made to the Grand Juries, and were, we gladly testify, rapidly remedied, and tyranny or over-indulgence disappeared. It is unnecessary to go further into this sad detail, and we will conclude our observations on this head by doing justice to many valuable Local Inspectors of that day, who gave us every aid and information in our inquiries, and manifestly hailed our appointment, as one calculated to cleanse the department of an acknowledged and self-evident accumulation of every evil practice.

We now hand over the Prison Department of Ireland to our successors, in, we trust, as creditable a state as circumstances admit of; and all those abuses detailed above not only abandoned, but replaced by good order, economy, industry, school instruction, classification of males and females, prison dresses, and a considerable degree of additional accommodation provided, so absolutely necessary to carry out a good system.

These improvements have been necessarily gradual, as coercion was impracticable, even if prudent to use. Public opinion went along with us; and we have reason to think we leave the department with the good feeling and approbation of the Grand Juries, Boards of Superintendence, and Officers; and though we admit that much remains to be done, we cannot but hope that our exertions (however deficient in many respects) may meet with general approval.

JAMES PALMER, } *Inspectors-General*
FRANCIS WHITE, } *of Prisons.*

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

FORM OF REPORT MADE TO GRAND JURIES.

County of *Gaol.*

REPORT of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, made on his Inspection of the Gaol prior to 1st February, 184 .

7th Geo. IV., Chap. 74, Sect. 55.

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	Form of Report.
Sect.		
2. GRAND JURY to appoint a Board of Superintendence, of not less than eight and not more than twelve persons, one-half of whom to be Justices of the Peace, three of whom (one being a Justice of the Peace) to form a quorum. Grand Jury empowered to present to the Board of Superintendence the monies to be raised under this Act, and to advance any reasonable sums to defray the expenses of the Gaol.		
3. Powers of Board of Superintendence to visit all Gaols, to examine into their state, and into the conduct of the Officers.		
4. The Board to make By-laws for the Gaol, to be carried into effect by the Local Inspector, and to be binding upon all Magistrates and upon Sheriffs.		
5. Limits and defines the powers of Justices of the Peace, not being members of the Board of Superintendence; abuses to be reported by them to the Board.		
6. Accommodation of a County Gaol. Males and females to be completely separated. Class 1. Debtors and contempts on civil process. 2. Felons convicted. 3. Misdemeanants ditto. 4. Felons untried. 5. Misdemeanants ditto, and want of Sureties. Queen's Evidence. Separate Infirmaries for two sexes. Baths or bathing-tubs in places best adapted for the use of the different classes. Separate common halls, yards, and privies for the different classes, with a supply of good water.		
6. Separate cells for Prisoners, and some cells to be provided with three beds or more. Two male Prisoners only, never to be lodged together. Rooms for labour and industry. Cells for solitary confinement. One or more chapels, with separate divisions for males and females, and for different classes.		
57. Gaolers to transmit yearly returns according to the Schedule (E.)		
59. Inspectors-General empowered to examine persons on oath respecting the discipline of Gaols, and to report to the Lord Lieutenant, &c.		

Form of Report.	ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.

Sect.

62. Book of observations and visits of Officers to be kept in the Gaol.

65 & 66. Duties of Local Inspector, &c.

67. Returns to be made by Clerks of the Peace and Crown to the Local Inspector, and annual returns of that Officer to the Inspectors-General.

68. Grand Jury to appoint a Chaplain of the Established Church, and, if required by the Court, a Protestant Dissenting minister, and a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, as Chaplains to the Gaol, to be approved by the Court of Assize, and preference to be given to parochial clergy.

69. Duty of Chaplains:

To read prayers on Sunday.
To visit the Prison twice in every week, and to exhort every Prisoner.
To attend malefactors condemned to death.
To inspect provisions by alternate weeks on the days appointed.
To keep a journal, to be produced when required to the Board of Superintendence.

70 & 71. Regulates salaries of Chaplains, which are to be equal in amount.

72. Regulates the qualifications and appointment of Physician or Surgeon.

To visit each Prison twice in every week, or oftener, if necessary.
To keep a journal, &c.
Sustenance ordered by Physician to be procured under order of the Board of Superintendence.

72 & 74. Apothecaries to supply medicines and other articles necessary for the sick.

No Apothecary providing medicines shall be Physician or Surgeon to the Gaol.

76. Regulates presentments for fuel, Prison dresses, and beds, &c.

Money presented for these purposes to be paid to Contractors.

78. Articles of bedding and Prison dresses.

79. Contractors to account on oath.

80. Contracts to be made with the Clerk of the Peace.

81. Penalty on Grand Juror or Inspector being concerned in contracts.

82. Poor Prisoners not to receive any provisions in addition to the allowance of the Gaol.

83. Debtors confined for a sum under 10*l.* to receive an allowance from their creditors of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, by order of the Court.

84. Inspectors-General to prepare Dietary Tables, to be approved by the Court of Queen's Bench, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of a common hall.

85. Form of a Dietary Account, Schedule (A.)

87. Inspectors-General to supply deficient bedding, dresses, &c., for the fixed establishment of each Gaol, according to the forms in Schedule (B) and (C.)

Collectors of excise to advance the cost of purchasing the same.

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	Form of Report.
Sect. 88. Grand Juries to appoint Matrons. Matrons to receive a salary approved by the Court of Assize. 89. Authorises the appropriation of part of the Gaol as a House of Correction. Exempt from the responsibility of the Sheriff. A Governor to be appointed by the Grand Jury. 96. Persons committed by local jurisdictions, to be confined in County Gaol. 99. Regulates the payment of expense of male Prisoners by local jurisdiction. 100. Persons committed within a county of a city or town, to be confined in the County Gaol, by order of the Lord Lieutenant. 104. Poor Prisoners to be kept to such work as shall be appointed by the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence. 105. Prisoners before trial, and not being poor Prisoners, may be employed, with their own consent, and to receive such allowance as the Board of Superintendence may appoint. Such employment not to interfere with classification. 106. Regulates the providing teachers, books, materials, tools, &c. 107. Poor Prisoners to receive one-third of their profit, if any arise.—This clause does not extend to persons sentenced to hard labour. 108. Keeper's return of hard labour, according to Schedule (F) to be made at every Assizes. 109. Twenty-four Rules for the regulation of County Gaols. Local Inspector to report, on oath, on the state of the Prison, to the Judge at every Assizes, inserting a Copy of these Rules, and his Special Report on the execution of each (Rules 14 and 24). 110. Penalty on conveying spirituous liquors into Prisons. 111. Allowance made to defray the expenses to their places of abode, or of honest employment of discharged Prisoners not having the means to pay for the same. 112. Court of Queen's Bench empowered to make Rules and Regulations, whether temporary or permanent. Also by a summary order to dismiss Officers guilty of misconduct or disobedience to the same. Officers so dismissed, not re-eligible to other offices. 113. Officers to attend and answer all inquiries of the Board of Superintendence. 117. Regulates the issue of clothing to Convicts sentenced to transportation. 137. Notice of abolition of fees to be posted in every Gaol.		

Here follow the *General Observations*, which are a copy of the Report made to Parliament.

CITY OF DUBLIN PRISONS.

City of Dublin Prisons.

Newgate Prison.

Newgate.

This old and dilapidated building continues in the same wretched condition, as when reported on in the former inspection.

Its glaring abuses and imperfections have been so repeatedly pointed out in our former Reports, as well as by the several Grand Juries and Board of Superintendence, that I shall only lay before the Grand Jury the usual annual statistical returns which have been furnished to me.

Statistical Returns.

It rests entirely with the local prison authorities to make such arrangements with the government as may be thought most conducive to the public welfare; whether it would not be better to abolish the old gaol altogether and to erect a new prison in some convenient locality, which has already been suggested by the Inspectors-General, or of having the untried class located at the respective prisons of Richmond male bridewell and Grangegorman Female Penitentiary.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers, and their Salaries, &c.

Names of Officers and Rank.	Salaries. £	s.	d.	Rations. £	s.	d.
Sir E. Stanley, Local Inspector,	133	6	8			
Rev. Thomas R. Shore, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0			
Rev. I. C. M'Cann, Roman Catholic do.,	50	0	0			
Rev. William Wilson, Presbyterian do.,	33	6	8			
Alexander Read, esq., Surgeon,	133	6	8			
William Harty, esq., Physician,	133	6	8			
John Smyth, Governor,	500	0	0	15	1	0
Frederick Bourns, Deputy Governor,	200	0	0	11	16	0
Robert S. Bell, Registrar,	100	0	0	10	16	2
Thomas M'Dermott, Turnkey,	52	0	0	10	16	2
Robert Canterbury, do.,	52	0	0	7	1	2
John Carter, do.,	52	0	0	10	16	2
John Ramsbottom, Assistant Turnkey,	41	12	0	7	1	2
James E. Toole, do.,	41	12	0	7	1	2
James Raymond, do.,	41	12	0	7	1	2
Cassan Mathews, Hospital Turnkey,	54	12	0	10	16	2
James K. Thompson, Schoolmaster,	52	0	0	7	1	2
Mrs. Matilda Christian, Matron,	60	0	0	10	16	2
Mrs. Ann Bell, do.,	40	0	0	10	16	2
Mrs. Jane Richardson, Hospital Matron,	16	0	0	10	16	2

Committals.

Number of Committals during the year 1845.

Adult male felons,	833
Juvenile male felons,	326
Total male felons,	1,159
Adult female felons,	696
Juvenile female felons,	46
Total female felons,	742
Grand total committed during the year,	1,901

Number of Sick during the year 1845.

Interns, 192 | Externs, 594

Classification and number of Prisoners.

Return of the State of the Gaol of Newgate for trial at the ensuing Commission and Sessions.

Males.	
Yard, No. 2, for trial at Commission,	3
„ For further examination,	3
„ 3, for trial at Sessions,	7
„ 4, for trial at Sessions,	9
„ For further examination,	2
In hospital, for trial at Commission,	1
„ For trial at Sessions,	3
„ For further examination,	2
„ For removal,	1
Total males,	31
Females.	
For trial at Commission,	4
„ Trial at Sessions,	6
„ Further examination,	1
Total females,	11
Grand total,	42

Richmond Bridewell.

Richmond Bridewell.

On my recent inspection of this prison, the Board of Superintendence held their weekly meeting. It is unnecessary to state here the nature of the duties which this body perform, as they have been so often detailed before, and as the important services which they have rendered are duly appreciated by the citizens at large. I inspected the entire prison very minutely, and found it clean; the bed and bed coverings were in good order, and the prison clothing appeared to be taken every care of, and was of a good description. There is evidently a considerable improvement in the hospital and lunatic departments, since my former inspection; and those defects which existed then, and which I suggested the removal of, have been very properly remedied since; and I am happy in having it in my power to state that I found every thing as I could wish in the hospital division, and also in the lunatic apartments. The only points to which I wish to direct the attention of the Board, with respect to the latter, are, to have the lower ward, where the worst class of prisoners are confined, less crowded, in order to improve the ventilation, and to have a little more pains taken with the mode of dressing the patients, and paying more regard to the neatness and cleanliness of their persons.

State and Accommodation.

There has also been a great improvement in the method of heating the prison.

I would suggest the propriety of having an apartment enclosed at the end of some of the corridors, for supplying the necessary accommodation to prisoners for washing and cleaning themselves ever morning, instead of going down to the yards for that purpose, which is a very bad arrangement, and leads, I am certain, to much confusion and irregularity amongst the different classes.

The laundry department is a very extensive establishment in the prison, and produces some profits; but conducted as it is, I must confess my doubts as to its utility, in producing those beneficial results, which it is the aim of all penal discipline to accomplish. In order to keep up a regular number to be employed, all classes of prisoners, whether felons or misdemeanants, are allowed to associate together in the laundry, where it is impossible to prevent their communicating with each other. There is a partial system adopted of separate imprisonment, but it is only very partial, and not carried fully into successful operation. A few trades, such as weaving, shoe-making, tailoring, and carpentry, are carried on under the above system; but it is amongst the juvenile classes I should like to see the plan followed up with the most stringent regulations.

The school department appears to be well conducted. Indeed, I must say that Mr. Hamill is a very zealous and efficient officer, and does all he possibly can to keep up a strict system of discipline amongst his classes. I examined some of the boys, and they had made considerable progress in their education.

School Department.

I have appended to this Report, a general abstract of the annual expenditure of the year, with such other useful returns, showing several matters of statistics, which are of importance, and which are necessary to be laid before the public. (See schedules C., D., and E. in the Appendix.)

Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane.

Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane.

It is, I trust, quite unnecessary that I should enter into any detailed history of this very interesting and important penal establishment. The Inspectors-General and other public authorities have so repeatedly expressed their high approbation of the mode in which the prison is conducted, and the very favourable results which have flowed from the system of strict discipline pursued there, that I feel it would be quite superfluous to go over the same ground in the present Report. It therefore only remains for me to add, that on the various inspections which I have made within the last year, that I always found the prison in the most creditable order, regularity, and cleanliness; the officers and sub-matrons, &c., all at their respective duties; and, upon the whole, I can take (from an experience of nearly five years) upon me now to state, that it is without exception the best conducted penal establishment in this country, and reflects great credit upon the local prison authorities and resident officers.

Accommodation.

It will be seen, by reference to the returns and accounts which are given at the end of the Report, but which will appear more in detail in our Appendix hereafter, that the interior of the prison has undergone some material alterations, which affords facilities for classification that could not be carried so fully into operation before, also that the method of heating those parts of the gaol which are appropriated for the separate system, has been most successful, as the annexed statement proves. There are 48 cells fitted up for the felon classes, who are kept strictly under the separate system of imprisonment.

The following returns, with the accompanying remarks, I beg leave to subjoin, in order to afford every information connected with this extensive institution, and which, I have no doubt, will be found highly satisfactory to all those who take an interest in the management of such establishments.

Number of Prisoners.

Return of State of Grangegorman Female Penitentiary on the 16th of January, 1846.

Felons,	59	Crown witness,	1
Found with goods in possession,	62	Drunkards,	6
Assaults,	19	Remaining after expiration of their sentences,	6
Disorderly, and other misdemeanors,	100	Discharged before breakfast,	8
Committing wilful damage,	5	Discharged after breakfast,	11
Pawning illegally,	6	Committed,	17
Selling spirits unlicensed,	2	Convicts under sentence of transportation,	12
Lunatics committed under the Act,	41		
Ditto for limited confinement,	6	Gross total confined in the evening,	287

City of Dublin Prisons.

Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane.

Those detained after the expiration of their sentences are kept in the laundry by their voluntary will. One is indispensable to attend the steaming apparatus, and the others are employed in doing the general work. All are fed by the prison, and receive a portion of the earnings.

The prisoners discharged before breakfast are the drunkards, and short committals from a week down, who are classed with their own clothing on. Those committed do not come in until after dinner hour, and are not fed except in some particular instances.

Employment.

The above number of prisoners were classified and employed, as shown in the following tables :—

Employment or otherwise.	City Prisoners.	Convicts.	Total.
Knitting,	22	1	23
Sewing,	86	6	92
In the laundry,	31	–	31
Cooking,	7	1	8
Cleaning,	24	1	25
Nursing infants,	13	–	13
In the hospital,	16	2	18
Lunatics,	47	–	47
In reception ward, committed that day,	14	–	14
Drunkards committed that day,	10	–	10
Unemployed, not able to work,	5	1	6
Total,	275	12	287

Work and Profit.

The following is the amount earned for the last twelve months, as returned to the Grand Juries :—

Gross amount of laundry work,	£343	5	2
Ditto of knitting and needle work,	142	17	7½
Total amount earned,	£486	2	9½

Deduct expenditure on

Needle work and knitting,	£18	18	10			
Soap and starch,	66	9	9			
Coal,	16	5	6			
Horse hire and carters' wages,	49	4	4			
Baskets,	3	8	8			
Ironmongery,	2	3	5			
Drying line,	2	19	0			
Incidents,	11	4	1			
				170	13	7
Nett amount earned,				£315	9	2
Amount paid to prisoners when discharged,				71	14	5½
Nett profit paid to credit of the public,				£243	14	8½

Observations of Mr. Marques.

I think it but right to give the following observations of Mr. Marques, the very intelligent Governor, upon the subject of public works in the penitentiary :—

"The laundry work, and consequent profits thereon, has progressed since last year; the principle, however, of congregating so many prisoners together of different characters and crimes, under only one officer, who cannot possibly keep a proper inspection over their moral conduct, is a question that demands very serious consideration. From experience of the effects which arise from it, I am of opinion that it is a source of many evils highly injurious to the discipline of a prison, and to the moral reformation of the prisoners. It also interferes with the industry of the poor outside, and of many charitable institutions, which are supported chiefly by laundry work."

Classification and Accommodation.

Classification and Accommodation, &c.

Class.	Prisoners.	Convicts.	Cells.	Rooms.	Yards.	Class of Prisoners confined.
No. 1,	14	–	9	1	1	Reception ward.
„ 2,	11	–	18	1	1	Summary committals.
„ 3,	23	–	19	1	1	„ „
„ 4,	18	–	18	1	1	„ „
„ 5,	16	–	18	1	1	„ „
„ 6,	23	–	18	1	1	„ „
„ 7,	21	–	23	1	1	„ „
„ 8,	11	–	15	1	1	Felons in separate cells.
„ 9,	15	–	15	1	1	Ditto alike.
„ 10,	14	–	15	1	1	Mixed in ditto.
Laundry,	32	–	19	1	1	Mixed.
Kitchen,	7	1	6	–	2	Ditto.
Drunkards' ward,	6	–	12	–	–	
Lunatics' ditto,	25	–	33	2	2	
Convalescent ditto,	24					
Infirmary,	17	2	–	7	2	Mixed.
Convicts,	–	9	13	1	1	For transportation.
Total,	257	12	251	21	18	

CITY OF DUBLIN PRISONS.

Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane.

Connected with the reception ward, there is a bath room and a store for the prisoners' clothing. The officer keeps a book in which their private property is entered. The prisoners remain in the reception ward when committed, until the next morning, when they are classed after passing through the bath, and dressed with the prison clothing.

The following are the other apartments connected with the prison:—

Kitchen and scullery,	Under a matron.
Bread and milk room, Bedding and clothes store,	Under store matron.
General store, Potatoes and straw stores,	Under a male storekeeper.

Laundry, with 3 yards, ironing loft and drying closet.

The hospital has 3 large wards, with 36 beds for patients, and 4 other rooms for any cases requiring separation. It has also a surgery, with ordinary medicines. Bath rooms and water closets are attached to the principal wards. The matron resides in apartments close to the wards.

The medical officers have each two fixed days in the week for visiting, and as often as necessary; the surgeon on Tuesdays and Fridays, the physician on Wednesdays and Saturdays. This regulation was required by the Board.

Hospital Return.

The following is the hospital return for the year 1845:

Description of Patients.	Treated by Physician.	Treated by Surgeon.	Total.
Prisoners treated in hospital,	169	124	193
Children ditto ditto,	7	1	8
Prisoners treated out of hospital,	1,073	800	1,873
Children ditto ditto,	20	6	26

Number of deaths,	Adults,	11
	Children,	2
	Still-born,	6

Lunatics.

The lunatics are also visited and prescribed for in their classes. Dr. Harty sees them every day he visits.

The number confined on 1st January, 1845, was		32
Committed in the year under the Lunatic Act,		53
Ditto for short confinement,		11
Total,		96
Discharged convalescent,	36	
Ditto at the expiration of their sentences,	8	
Removed to Lunatic Asylum,	3	
Died, included in the hospital return,	6	
	—	53
Remaining confined on the 1st January, 1846,		43

Dietary.

The diet of the lunatics is:—4 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ lb. bread, and a pint new milk for breakfast; and 2 lb. potatoes, ½ lbs. bread, ½ pint new milk, and ½ pint butter milk, for dinner; and three times a week they get ½ lb. beef and soup. Such as require get tea, wine, and other medical comforts.

The cost of the lunatics' diet for the past year was 4½*d.* each person per day, including meat, but exclusive of medical comforts; per year, £6 16*s.* 10½*d.*

The cost of the mixed diet of the prison was 2⅝*d.* each ration per day, or £3 19*s.* per year.

The diet used in the hospital by the sick is bread and new milk; 2 lbs. of the former and a quart of the latter being the general allowance for each person; the cost of which was 4*d.* per day, or £6 1*s.* 8*d.* per year.

Such patients as cannot consume the full allowance, get only half, with such portion of meat as may be ordered by the medical officers.

The present cost of the foregoing diets is subjoined—the contracts having been taken last Michaelmas term, to continue until the 8th of May next.

Mixed diet for a prisoner—per day,	3 1/9*d.*	or per year,	£4 14	7½
Lunatics' diet,	5⅛*d.*	„	8 7	3
Bread diet for the sick,	5½*d.*	„	8 7	3

Contract Prices.

The following are the contract prices:—

Oatmeal, per cwt.,	£0 16 0	
Bread, per 2 lbs. loaves,	0 0 4¼	
New milk, per gallon,	0 0 5	
Butter milk, per ditto,	0 0 2½	
Potatoes, per cwt.,	0 3 1½	
Coal, per ton,	1 1 8	
Straw, per cwt.,	0 1 8	
Blankets, per pair,	0 10 0	15*s.* 4*d.* cost of the set.
Rugs, each,	0 2 4	
Bed ticks, each,	0 3 0	

Improvements.

A section of the prison, containing 45 cells, has been rendered fit for carrying out the system of separate confinement. It is divided into three classes, each having 15 cells, with an officer's room looking into its own exercising yard, and, with other means, affording the facility of communication and easy inspection. The cells are admirably suited for separation, the size being above 1,000 cubic feet, furnished with a metal bedstead, and a table fastened to the wall. They are heated and venti-

City of Dublin Prisons.

Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane.

Ventilation, &c.

lated upon the principle of the Model Prison of Pentonville, the plan designed by Messrs. Haden of Trowbride having been adopted by the Board of Superintendence, after devoting their utmost attention to the subject, assisted by Major Jebb, who reported upon the merits of different plans submitted to his judgment.

It has been in operation for the last two months, and from an accurate record kept of the temperature of the cells and corridors, the most satisfactory result has been experienced. The entire section is heated and ventilated by one fire, consuming $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of coal in each 24 hours, which, at the last contract price of coal, came to $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cell, and at the present high price, $\frac{3}{4}d.$ With this quantity of coal a temperature of from 52° to 60° has been maintained, while the external atmosphere has stood at from 46° to 50°. The temperature is not quite uniform in the cells of the two extreme ranges; the cause arises from the flues at one side of the building having been finished first, and consequently being much drier. When the entire work is perfectly dry, the heat will become regular in all the cells, and a much less quantity of fuel will be required to keep up the necessary degree of temperature. The ventilation of the cells is also very satisfactory; in fact, nothing can be more so. At any time you go into the cell after a prisoner being there all day and night, you find it pure and free from fetid air, the power of extraction being acting with great effect. An admirable plan has been adopted in the construction of the extracting flue of each cell, by leaving a recess under it for the soil bucket, by which means the effluvia arising from it is carried away without circulating through the cell.

Expenses.

The expense of the works connected with the heating and ventilation of the section is as under:—

To Messrs. Haden, for the plan, apparatus, pipes, and cell gratings,	£225	0	0
To Messrs. Williams and Sons, for the works,	355	4	0
	£580	4	0

The improvements made in the section by putting up stone stairs and building wall to shut out the communication from the other part of the prison, and to render available the other necessary advantages to carry out strictly and successfully the separate system, have cost £147 10*s.* 8*d.*

These improvements have made this an admirable prison for the untried females, upon the event of Newgate being discontinued.

The prisoners confined in these cells are allowed to exercise one at the time in the yard, and are brought out for instruction together. As soon as the gongs are put up to afford the prisoner the means of communicating with the officer whenever required, as the law directs, the Board will apply for the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant to carry strictly into effect the separate system.

Committals.

Abstract of the Number of Prisoners committed, and of the daily averages confined in the year 1844.

Months.	Felons.	Misdemeanants.	Lunatics.	Drunkards.	Total.	Daily confined.
January,	36	348	5	284	673	277
February,	34	266	10	287	597	264
March,	13	356	4	267	640	$273\frac{1}{2}$
April,	19	328	6	273	626	$270\frac{3}{4}$
May,	5	389	5	355	754	267
June,	25	401	6	263	695	295
July,	26	372	4	325	727	$314\frac{1}{4}$
August,	17	389	4	344	754	331
September,	20	346	4	392	762	299
October,	28	324	3	413	768	280
November,	14	295	1	330	640	269
December,	24	263	1	350	638	232
Total,	261	4,077	53	3883	8,274	281
Total in 1844,	251	4,453	35	4,520	9,259	$264\frac{2}{3}$
Increase or decrease,	10 inc.	476 less	18 inc.	673 less	985 less	$16\frac{1}{3}$ more

Classification.

The daily average number confined in 1845 was composed of

Felons and misdemeanants,	$232\frac{1}{3}$
Lunatics,	38
Drunkards,	$10\frac{2}{3}$
Total,	281
Highest number confined at any one time,	358
Lowest do.,	197

Since October, 1844, no prisoners are committed on Sundays, consequently an average of 15 drunkards per week most likely was discharged from the police offices on Mondays, which otherwise would have to be added for 9 months of last year to the numbers committed, and by which there would be a difference of only 52 committals less than the numbers in the preceding years.

Age, Religion, and Degree of Education of the Prisoners committed in 1845, exclusive of the Drunkards.

Age.		Religion.		Education.	
Under 15 years,	32	Protestants,	873	Read and write,	984
Fifteen and under 20,	498	Roman Catholics,	3,518	Read only,	1,783
Twenty and under 30,	2,533			Neither,	1,714
Thirty and upwards,	1,328	Total,	4,391		
Total,	4,391			Total,	4,391

CITY OF DUBLIN PRISONS.

Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane.

Term of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment Prisoners were sentenced to.

For 3 days and less,	487
„ One week,	1,114
„ Fourteen days,	1,298
„ One month,	969
„ Two months,	166
„ Three months,	225
„ Six months,	66
„ Twelve months,	3
Under the Lunatic Act,	53
Total,	4,391

About four-fifths of the above number are re-committals, a considerable portion of which are no sooner out than they are again taken up, for disorderly conduct in the streets, and are generally committed for short periods of confinement.

The staff of the prison continues the same.

Non-resident Officers' Visits.

Number of Non-Resident Officers' Visits for the last year.

Local Inspector,	146	Presbyterian Chaplain,	163
Protestant Chaplain,	156	Physician,	163
Roman Catholic do.,	134	Surgeon,	166

A weekly abstract of the attendance of each officer is made in the visiting-book, which is examined and read by the Board at every meeting, and thus they see that the provisions of the Prison Act is complied with.

The expenditure of this prison for one year is from 26th November, 1844, to 25th November, 1845, this being the period for which the presentments are made, and to which the accounts are rendered to the Grand Jury.

Expenditure.

Expenditure of Grangegorman Penitentiary from 26th Nov., 1844, to 25th Nov., 1845.

Provisions, including extra diet for lunatics and the sick, and a ration daily to each officer,	1,370	9	0			
Coal for prison and officers' use,	245	13	6			
Soap and candles for do.,	50	4	11			
Bedding,	83	2	7			
Clothing,	157	16	0			
Ordinary sundries,	264	3	11			
Medicines and necessaries for sick,	169	17	4			
Ordinary prison expenses,				£2,341	7	3
Salaries of staff of 26 officers and 2 servants,	1,329	11	8			
Do. Local Inspector, Physician, and Surgeon, one-third,	400	0	0			
Do. to three Chaplains,	110	0	0			
				1,839	11	8
Total cost of the prison, exclusive of works,				£4,180	18	11
Amount of contracts for heating and ventilating a section of the prison, and the works connected therewith,	580	4	0			
Amount of other works to render said section fit to carry out the separate confinement,	147	10	8			
Amount of erecting four water-closets,	68	0	0			
Do. of painting and white-washing,	62	0	0			
Do. of putting up gas-fittings,	11	5	0			
Plans of the building, and designs for contracts to heat the prison, and other incidents,	42	19	0			
				928	18	8
Gross amount of expenditure,				£5,109	17	7

Cost of each prisoner confined daily, not including drunkards, exclusive of amount of works, per day $10\frac{1}{6}d.$, or per year, £15 9*s.* $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ The cost of the preceding year was £16 2*s.* 9*d.*

Four Courts' Marshalsea.

Four Courts' Marshalsea, or Debtor's Prison.

I have to conclude my report on the Dublin prisons with the following very circumstantial and well drawn up report, addressed to me by the intelligent and very respectable Governor of the above establishment, which I have often visited and inspected during the past year, and which I always found to be kept in the most regular and perfect order.

Report of Marshal

REPORT OF MARSHAL.

Four Courts' Marshalsea, 26th January, 1846.

SIR,—I have to report that the number of prisoners on the books of the Marshalsea, on the day of your inspection, (the 26th instant,) were 110; of that number, 54 had been enlarged on bail, to abide the judgment of the Insolvent Court, and 56 were in actual custody, and distributed through the prison, according to the prescribed classification, in the following manner:—

Classification.

In deputy's apartments,	3	In Hospital,	3
„ Free rooms,	20	„ Halls,	15
„ State room,	1		
„ Pauper building,	14	Total,	56
		On bail,	54

CITY OF DUBLIN PRISONS.

Four Courts' Marshalsea.

Amongst the many mitigations made by the Legislature in the Insolvent Law, none have been more beneficial than that which admits the debtor after arrest to bail, upon recognisance, until the time of hearing his case by the Insolvent Court takes place. There is also a provision of the 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 95, sec 8, applicable to this prison, and which is most humane in its operation towards pauper debtors. By that section, the period of imprisonment of that class of persons is greatly abridged; and the public are released from the expense of maintaining them for a lengthened period, as formerly. I think, in any future legislation, this clause, with some modification, might be beneficially applied to the poor debtors in county gaols.

Committals.

The last report stated, in the year 1840, the number committed here was 232; in 1841, 75; in 1842, 271; in 1843, 589; in 1844, 564; while in the year ended the 1st January, 1845, the committals were 511, during that period 500 were discharged, as follows:—

By the Insolvent Act,	201
„ Settlement,	236
„ Order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,	4
„ Order of Court,	8
„ Order of Board of Excise,	4
„ By pauper declaration, where no creditor's petition was filed,	46
Died,	1
	— 500

In the Prisons' Report for 1844, Major Palmer suggested, that a visiting-book for non-resident officers should be kept in the Marshalsea. He also suggested that the whole wood work, inside and outside, should be painted; and that the mode of paying the Apothecary, and for medicines and medical comforts, should be altered.

I beg to state, that all those suggestions have been complied with. The latter, by an order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, dated April 7, 1845.

Prison Discipline.

The discipline of the prison has been maintained in the spirit of indulgence directed by their lordships the Judges of the Queen's Bench, to whom the enactment of the rules for the government of the Marshalsea is confined; by those rules debtors supporting themselves are subject, with the exception of the loss of liberty, to as little restraint as if living in a well-regulated domestic circle. I should not like to see rational comforts abridged; but it is essential that excess should be guarded against. It is not my intention, at present, to recommend the stringent regulation existing in criminal prisons, for excluding wine and spirits, to be adopted. But I would recommend that the time of social enjoyment should be contracted, and that the prison, instead of being closed as at present at 11 o'clock, should be shut at 10 o'clock in future; by this arrangement, I hope to obviate the necessity of any other restrictions.

I am happy to bear testimony to the zeal and attention of the respective Chaplains in the discharge of their sacred duties. The medical attendant, Dr. Benson, is also most unremitting in his attention to the sick, and the Local Inspector, Mr. Burke, manifests a laudable anxiety to promote economy in his department; on the whole, with scarcely any exception, I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient,

To Dr. White.

JOSEPH DENIS MULLEN, *Marshal of the Four Courts.*

Male Convict Depôt, Smithfield.

Male Convict Depôt, Smithfield.

Although I had occasion to visit this prison on two occasions during the past year, I cannot take upon me to report officially upon it; and at the period I was about to inspect it, measures were being taken by Government for altering the system which had been in force; and as this prison was placed more immediately under the superintendence of the Inspector of Convicts, Major Cottingham, the duty of reporting upon it must necessarily devolve upon him as Inspector-General of Prisons.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Antrim Gaol, Carrickfergus.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus.

I FOUND this gaol very clean on my last inspection, which took place on the 7th of August; the bed and bedding, furniture, &c., were all in good order. The Local Inspector and Chaplains attended, and their duties appeared to have been carefully attended to.

Accommodation.

We have so often pointed out the defects of this very old building, that I feel it would be only taking up the valuable time of the local authorities (who are so well aware of the fact), were I to dwell any longer upon the subject.

The gaol does not possess one single requisite (from its structural arrangement) which would enable the officers to carry into effect any proper system of penal discipline. The limited number of cells, being only 50, whilst at the same time the daily average number of prisoners is more than double that amount, shows how ill calculated the prison is for separating the prisoners at night, and the narrow and small yards cannot admit of keeping prisoners whilst at work from communicating with each other; altogether, imprisonment under such circumstances cannot be productive of that benefit to criminals which it is the object of the legislature to effect.

Employment.

There were 73 prisoners, including 15 females, confined; the male classes were nearly all engaged at stone-breaking, which is the principal occupation, upon which some small profit is derived.

The female classes were mixed together, and were employed at needle-work and in spinning. The prisoners are supplied with dresses. North District.

The following is the return of the different classes, &c.:— *County Antrim Gaol, Carrickfergus.*

Morning State of Gaol, Thursday, the 7th day of August, 1845. State of Gaol.

No.	Classes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Discharged.	Hospital. M.	Hospital. F.	Insane.	Total.
1	Convicts, Capital,	2	1	–	–	0	1	–	4
2	——— for Offences at Assizes,	12	4	2	–	0	1	–	19
3	——— for ditto at Sessions,	5	3	2	–	2	1	1	14
4	——— for Fines,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	——— by Magistrates,	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	6
6	——— for Trial, at Sessions,	4	2	–	1	–	–	–	7
	——— for Trial, at Assizes,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
7	Debtors,	12	2	–	–	2	0	–	16
8	Deserters,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	County of Carrickfergus Prisoners,	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	6
	Total,	40	15	4	1	7		6	73

I examined the school and found it well conducted, and a good assortment of elementary books. The Chaplains pay great attention to their duties; and the Physician I have always found to be a most zealous and efficient officer; he keeps an excellent registry of the diseases as they occur. The medicines are compounded by an apothecary in the town, at a very moderate rate. School.

The provisions which are supplied appear to have been of very good quality; I examined the bread and milk whilst the prisoners were at breakfast, and found both to be unexceptionable. The cost of diet is low, not exceeding $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per diem. Regular contracts for provisions are not usually entered into, but a purveyor is employed who is allowed a per centage on the outlay, (about 10 per cent.); the principle has been objected to in most of our public institutions. However, when we find that the dietary of prisons is supplied at as moderate a rate as by contracts, the system which is pursued here cannot, after all, be so objectionable. Dietary.

The accounts were regularly kept, and so were the different registries and journals. Accounts.

The general expenses of this gaol will be given in the appendix to our parliamentary report, with the usual statistical information of this year.

I herewith append a list of the members forming the Board of Superintendence; as also a return of the different officers, with the salaries, &c., paid to each :—

Board of Superintendence. Board of Superintendence.

The Very Rev. Dean Chaine.	Edward Bruce, esq., J.P.
John M'Neill, esq., J.P.	John Clarke, esq.
Walter Molony, esq., J.P.	William Burleigh, esq., J.P.
Robert Thomson, esq., J.P.	Thomas Verner, esq., J.P.
John Rowan, esq., J.P.	William G. Johnson, esq., J.P.
Thomas Montgomery, esq., J.P.	Conway R. Dobbs, esq., J.P.

Officers and Salaries. Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Edward Rowan, esq., Local Inspector,	92	6	2	William M'Cann, 3rd Turnkey,	30	0	0
John M'Gowan, esq., M.D., Physician,	74	0	0	William J. Johnston, 4th ditto,	30	0	0
Rev. E. J. Hartrick, Pro. Chaplain,	36	18	6	Nathaniel M'Ilhago, 5th ditto,	30	0	0
Rev. James White, Presb. do.,	36	18	6	Andrew Willis, 6th ditto,	30	0	0
Rev. Arthur O'Niell, R. C. do.,	36	18	6	Thomas Logan, 7th ditto,	30	0	0
John Larmour, Schoolmaster,	27	13	10	Robert Moore, 8th ditto,	30	0	0
William Ramsay, Messenger, &c.,	13	17	0	Jane Quin, Matron,	35	0	0
James Erskine, Governor,	301	18	6	Eliza Kane, Deputy-Matron,	18	0	0
Robert Forbes, Deputy-Governor,	45	0	0	Mary Jane Larmour, Nurse,	22	13	2
Thomas Johnston, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0				
Alexander Palmer, 2nd ditto,	30	0	0	Total,	986	4	2

Bridewells of County Antrim. *County Antrim Bridewells.*

Ballymena and *Ballymoney* Bridewells are both kept very clean and regular. I examined the registry and accounts, which were correctly entered. The bed and bedding were good, and folded up in regular order. Ballymena and Ballymoney.

Antrim Bridewell is a wretched hole and ought to be abolished. I have reported so often against continuing it, that I feel it quite unnecessary to make any further remark here. Antrim.

Belfast House of Correction. *Belfast House of Correction.*

This very old and inconvenient gaol is about to be given up, and the tried classes of prisoners of this extensive county and town are in future to be confined in the new prison, which is perfectly ready at present for their reception.

I feel it is quite unnecessary that I should enter into any minute detail of my inspection

North District.

Belfast House of Correction.

of the former prison, which we always looked upon as being so unsuited for the purposes intended, and it is only a matter of surprise how any system of order or discipline could have been carried on in so miserable a place; but it happened so, that there were good officers who were well acquainted with their duties, and that notwithstanding the many untoward circumstances and obstacles they had to contend against from the want of proper accommodation, &c., it is satisfactory to be able to state that we always found the gaol uncommonly neat and orderly, most economically conducted, and the prisoners kept constantly at work, from which a considerable portion of profits were saved and brought to the credit to the county, &c.

There were on the day of inspection 105 prisoners, classified as follows, viz.:—

Dietary.

Dietary Table, Monday, the 4th day of August, 1845.

No. in each Class.	Classes.	Oatmeal. lb.	Oatmeal. oz.	New Milk. gals.	New Milk. qrts.	New Milk. pts.	Butter Milk. gals.	Butter Milk. qrts.	Butter Milk. pts.	Bread. lbs.	Observations.
58	Male criminals, .	29	0	7	1	0	7	1	0	58½	½lb. to shoemaker.
19	Poor debtors, .	9	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	19	
18	Females, . .	8	8	2	1	0	2	1	0	18	
8	Infirmary, . .	–	–	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	
„	Solitary, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„	Drunkards, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	Extra, . . .	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	To Eliza Walker & children.
105	Total, . .	48	0	13	0	1	13	0	1	105½	

which shows the mode of issuing the daily rations to the prisoners, a system which has been adopted on my recommendation, and found to answer as an excellent check against either carelessness or any fraud occurring in the store-keeper's department. This docket is made out every morning, it is regularly signed by the respective parties, filed afterwards in the office; in making up the accounts it ought to correspond with the store-keeper's ledger and with the book of entries in the office, otherwise there must be an error, which is easily detected.

The Chaplain and Medical Officer are very attentive to their respective duties, and the Board of Superintendence are also a very efficient body.

I herewith give the following return of the gentlemen who form that Board, as also a list showing the number of officers and the amount of their salaries, &c. The other returns, referring to the general expenditure and other statistical information, will be given in the Appendix.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

John Rowan, esq., Merville, Belfast.
John M'Neile, esq., Parkmount, Belfast.
John Clarke, esq., Belfast.
Robert Thomson, esq., Jennymount, Belfast.
Edward Bruce, esq., Scoutbush, Belfast.
Walter Molony, esq., Belfast.
William Burleigh, esq., Carrickfergus.
Thomas Montgomery, esq., Birch Hill, Antrim.
Very Rev. Dean Chaine, Sea Park, Carrickferg.
Thomas Verner, esq., Belfast.
William G. Johnson, esq., Cliftonville, Belfast.
C. R. Dobbs, esq., Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Thos. Walker, Local Inspector,	55	7	8
Rev. R. Oulton, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. Patrick Dornan, R. C. do.	36	18	6
Rev. Dr. Hanna, Presbyterian do.	36	18	6
Thomas H. Purdon, M.D. Surgeon,	36	18	6
David Moore, Apothecary, . .	–	–	–
John Forbes, Governor, . .	120	0	0
John M'Aninch, Deputy Gov. & Clerk,	38	4	0
David Britten, Warder, . . .	30	0	0
George Book, ditto, . . .	30	0	0
Hugh Fisher, ditto, . . .	30	0	0
John Christie, Warder, . .	30	0	0
William Heasley, ditto, . . .	30	0	0
William Watson, ditto, . . .	30	0	0
William Wiley, ditto, . . .	30	0	0
George Leigh, ditto, . . .	30	0	0
Mrs. Ashe, 1st Matron, . . .	30	0	0
Miss Thomson, Assistant Matron, .	18	0	0
Mrs. Rea, Purveyor, . . .	20	0	0
Total, . .	£669	5	8

After minutely inspecting this prison, I proceeded with Rev. Mr. Walker, the Local Inspector, and Mr. Forbes, the Governor, to inspect the new bridewell or house of correction, which is erected in a very elevated healthy situation outside the town, with every facility for proper drainage and ventilation, which is most efficiently arranged upon a new and ingenious principle. There are about 5 acres of ground enclosed.

The place has been designed by Mr. Langon, upon that of the great model prison at Pentonville. The central portion of the building consists of apartments for the Board to meet, reception, waiting-rooms, &c., the Governor's residence, as also the church and inspection gallery. From the centre hall four wings diverge, two for males with three stories or ranges, and the same number for the female prisoners with two stories. There are galleries to correspond to each of these ranges, and from which the most perfect inspection can be kept up by the warders. There are spiral staircases leading up to each of these galleries.

North District.

Belfast House of Correction.

A most ingenious contrivance is effected by running a railway in the centre of each flat, and by which the food is conveyed from the kitchen in a few minutes, perfectly hot, and distributed along to each cell by the different warders.

The cells in this prison measure 13 by 7 feet, the floors are made of asphaltum, they are supplied amply with water, well ventilated, and warmed by hot air. The windows, which are small and placed high up, admit sufficient light for working by day. Hammocks are there in use; combs, brushes, towels, soap, &c. are allowed to each prisoner, with prayer-books and bibles; there is a small table, form, and cupboard also in each cell, in addition to the necessary furniture. Tools and all working materials will be supplied. In the doors are placed panels, which are moveable from the outside, through which food and other necessaries are handed in: over the above opening is placed an inspection hole, which is covered by a small drop, and which, when raised, enables the warder to see how the prisoner is occupied, &c.

In order to carry into effect the separate system of improvement, every other part of the prison is constructed in such a manner as to fulfil the same object; and we accordingly find that the church is divided into compartments which admit of 348 prisoners hearing divine service and seeing the clergyman, whilst at the same time they are shut up in their respective pews, and prevented from either seeing or communicating with their fellow worshipers.

The same principle is followed up with prisoners at out-door labour and during exercise, as there are separate yards and stalls appropriated to these purposes.

In the cells are placed bells for the prisoner's use, which he can pull whenever he requires the attendance of the warder of his division. There is scarcely an hour of the day that the prisoner is not visited by one or other of the officers, who sees that all is right and that his comforts, &c. are attended to; whilst he also has the advantage of the attendance of the Chaplain, Surgeon, Schoolmaster, and Governor, who all pay their daily visits and minister to the prisoner their respective official functions.

The Governor is a most zealous and efficient officer, and I have no doubt but that the excellent selection which appears to have been made by the local authorities of the several minor officers of this prison, will be the means of carrying into full effect the most successful system of prison discipline which has been as yet pursued in this country, and that the whole prison establishment will be a perfect model for all others to imitate.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

Armagh County Gaol.

Armagh County Gaol.

I VISITED this gaol twice during the present year, and inspected it minutely on the 4th of August last. I found it in the most perfect state of cleanliness, order, and regularity. The officers appear to perform their respective duties with great strictness, and notwithstanding the very limited extent of room which exists in so old and ill-constructed a building, it is gratifying to be able to state that the discipline which is observed is highly creditable to the local authorities and superintendents of the prison. The following is the return of the number of prisoners that were under confinement on the day of inspection. The classification was not perfect, in consequence of not having sufficient accommodation; but the evil attendant upon the intermixture of the old with the juvenile criminals, and those guilty of the deepest grade of crimes, being allowed to have intercourse with those who may be less hardened in iniquity, is to a considerable degree prevented by constant inspection, and enforcing strict silence amongst the classes who are kept employed at stone-breaking, principally, and other works in the prison.

Classification.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	In Hospital.			Total.
				Men.	Women.	Boys.	
Under sentence of transportation,	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Convicted at Assizes { for imprisonment,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Convicted at Assizes { for hard labour,	11	4	1	1	–	–	17
Convicted at Sessions { for imprisonment,	9	1	–	–	–	–	10
Convicted at Sessions { for hard labour,	4	6	1	1	–	–	12
Convicted by Magistrates,	8	–	–	–	1	–	9
For fines,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
For trial at Assizes,	3	–	1	1	–	–	5
For ditto at Sessions,	3	2	1	–	–	1	7
Debtors receiving allowances,	19	3	–	1	–	–	23
Ditto not receiving allowances,	5	–	–	–	–	–	5
Deserters,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Soldiers by Court Martial, { imprisonment,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Soldiers by Court Martial, { solitary confinement,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Soldiers by Court Martial, { hard labour,	11	–	–	2	–	–	13
Lunatics,	4	–	–	–	–	–	4
Total in custody,	78	17	4	6	1	1	107

State of Crime.

The criminal calendar of this county has been progressively on the decrease for the last

North District.

Armagh County Gaol.

few years, as will be seen by referring to our former Reports; and by deducting the debtor class of prisoners and lunatics from the gross total as above given, it appears that there are, properly speaking, only 75 criminals, 13 of whom were soldiers not belonging to the district.

It is also satisfactory to find that the pauper debtors are considerably diminished, as on a former inspection there were nearly double the number in prison.

School.

The school department appears to be well conducted—most of the classes could read and write.

Female Classes.

The female prison is superintended by the matron and her assistant; and the prisoners are employed in the usual occupations for females, and they are also instructed to read and write.

The chaplains and physicians attend regularly. I examined their journals, and found regular entries made of their visits, and the duties which they perform.

Hospital.

The hospital stands detached from the prison, but it is not what might be considered a convenient building; it has undergone some improvement within the last two or three years, by which the female division of it is capable of affording increased accommodation. The health of the prison has been favourable during the past year. I need not dwell much upon the condition of the poor lunatics in this gaol. There were only four, two of whom were really in a most deplorable condition, particularly one bed-ridden case, who appeared to be in a dying state, in a close, dark, ill-ventilated cell; however, the officers were not to blame, as there was no proper apartment in the gaol in which these poor creatures could be placed and taken care of. I directed that some temporary arrangement should be made, even at any sacrifice as to prison discipline and regularity, in order to afford a practical alteration of the poor man's sufferings, which the officers at once complied with.

Dietary.

A letter received from the very zealous and intelligent Local Inspector, dated the 14th October last, states—that in consequence of the bad quality of the potatoes, he summoned the Board of Superintendence, who resolved that no contracts for the supply of potatoes for the use of the gaol should be entered into this year, and that in their stead oatmeal porridge and milk should be given for dinner, as well as for breakfast, except on Sundays, when the prisoners are to have bread and milk for dinner as hitherto. Since this, we have issued circulars to all the Boards of Superintendence upon the subject of the disease in potatoes; and Dr. Kidd states, that the same diet as above-mentioned continues in use; but that he has got a discretionary power to purchase potatoes, from time to time, should the quality be good and the price moderate, &c., in order to change the diet should it be found not to agree.

Books and Accounts.

I examined very minutely the books and accounts, and found that they were kept very regularly, and that the system adopted in regulating and issuing the provisions is a very good one, and that sufficient checks exist against either fraud or irregularity occurring in the store-keeper's department. The bed and bedding were in good order and repair.

General Observations.

I feel great pleasure in being able to state that the Grand Jury and rate-payers have been induced to present the sum of £5,000, for the purpose of being laid out on the enlarging and extending the accommodation of the prison, and commissioners appointed for the purpose of carrying out these views. Accordingly, Mr. Murray, the architect of Dublin, was directed to prepare plans for this purpose, which were submitted to the Grand Jury of the Spring Assizes of 1845, and approved of by government, and a contract entered into with a respectable builder for erecting one wing, and enclosing a large additional space of ground at the rere for airing yards, and an improved classification. A new kitchen also is to be constructed, which will relieve the old part of the prison from a disagreeable nuisance, occasioned by the steam arising from dressing the food in a very small apartment.

The plan of the new wing is arranged on the Pentonville model, having a large centre corridor and cells on either side, with projecting galleries to each story, affording an inspection of the three stories from the ground floor. The cells will afford separate accommodation for 61 additional prisoners. They are to be heated and ventilated on the improved system adopted at Pentonville, and to have water-closets, signal plates, &c.

There is also to be constructed a large inspection hall at the inner end of the wing, the upper part of which will answer for a chapel.

The position of the new wing will be such as to admit of an additional wing being erected at any future period. The yards are large and have exercising and separate radiating enclosures in each, for separating the prisoners upon those occasions.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. Henry Caulfield.	William M'Williams, esq.	William Paton, esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lurgan.	William Blacker, esq.	Henry Leslie Prentice, esq.
William Whitelaw Algeo, esq.	Acheson St. George, esq.	Sir George Molyneux, bart.
Robert James Thornton, esq.	Thomas Kelly Evans, esq.	Maxwell Cross, esq.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wm. L. Kidd, M.D., Local Inspector,	80	0	0	William Brown, 2nd Turnkey,	28	0	0
Rev. Robt. Haig, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0	0	Samuel Walker, 3rd do.	25	0	0
Rev. P. S. Henry, D.D., Presb. do.,	30	0	0	Robert Flanigan, 4th do.	25	0	0
Rev. Hugh Murphy, R. C. do.,	30	0	0	John Armstrong, 5th do.	25	0	0
Alex. Robinson, A.M., M.B., Surgeon,	—			John Turner, 6th do.	25	0	0
Meredith Armstrong, Apothecary,	20	0	0	Robert Thornbury, 7th do.	25	0	0
John Turner, Keeper,	144	0	0	Elizabeth Walker, Infirmary Nurse,	15	0	0
William Hughes, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0	Elizabeth Walker, jun., Sub-Matron,	10	0	0
Anne Hughes, Matron,	30	0	0				
John M'Cutcheon, 1st Turnkey,	37	0	0	Total,	£609	0	0

BRIDEWELLS. NORTH DISTRICT.

Ballybot Bridewell was in a wretched condition, particularly the inner parts of it. The walls were undergoing some repairs. I never found this small prison in any state of order or cleanliness, and, therefore, have always reported unfavourably of it. *County Armagh Bridewells.* Ballybot.

Markethill Bridewell is a very nice and clean prison, and kept in good order; so is Markethill.

Lurgan; and Dr. Kidd, who visits and inspects the different bridewells in the county, reports to me most favourably of Newtownhamilton. Lurgan.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cavan Gaol. *County Cavan Gaol.*

I INSPECTED this prison on the 5th of January, having visited it on the previous days of the 3rd and 4th.

I found the entire establishment very clean and regular. This gaol is very well conducted, the Local Inspector pays great attention to it, and it appears to be fortunate in having good officers connected with it. The Governor keeps a regular journal of daily occurrences. I made it my business to see the prisoners both at breakfast and at dinner, they retire to their cells during these periods, and there is great order and regularity observed by the turnkeys of each division, in respect to silence, &c.

The provisions appeared good, and there were no complaints. The contract for potatoes was made during the general panic and consequently it is higher than usual, at the rate of 5*d.* per stone; this article of food is much deteriorated in this district. Dietary.

The system of separate imprisonment cannot be carried fully into operation in this gaol, being so much limited in the size of the cells and other apartments, &c., consequently the classes are intermixed with tried and untried prisoners, particularly in the female prison, which has been always a great defect in this gaol; however this will soon be rectified, as the new addition which is just finished, and will very shortly be occupied, is intended for the accommodation of the female prisoners. I have inspected it very minutely, and it appears to me to be a very substantial and well executed building, which consists of three stories having six cells in each, measuring 14 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, and 9 feet 6 inches in height; there are three cells on each side with corresponding corridors, 24 feet 10 inches by 8 feet 6 inches, with a water-closet conveniently situated in each division. This new part of the prison is built for the purpose of carrying into effect individual imprisonment of the female criminals, which I consider will prove highly advantageous to the general moral discipline, &c. of this class of prisoners. I trust and hope that the Grand Jury and other local prison authorities will extend the principle further and raise a sufficient sum to erect a structure similar to the above on the male side of the gaol, which would cause a great improvement, and add considerably to the efficiency of the establishment. Separate System.

The hospital, or apartments hitherto used for the sick, was very wretchedly off in affording proper accommodation or convenience for patients, but the moment the females are removed into the new prison, the part of the gaol which is occupied by them at present can be appropriated as an infirmary. It is gratifying to be able to report that notwithstanding the disturbed state in which this part of the country has been in latterly, still there is a decrease in the criminal calendar contrasted with former years; there were but 59 confined on the day of inspection, 5 of whom where lunatics and 3 pauper debtors. Hospital.

Major Palmer in his last Report, gave the accommodation, &c., which the gaol is capable of affording with other particulars in detail, as also some practical suggestions for the consideration of the Board, but I feel it unnecessary to introduce these subjects again into the present Report, and therefore beg leave to refer the Grand Jury to it. Accommodation.

The usual trades are employed in working for the prisoners, who are supplied with clothing; there is a forge in which the smith's work is done also for the prison, and a carpenter's shop in which carpentry is carried on. Employment.

There has been very little profits from the labour of the inmates of this prison for the last year; however, whatever result has been in that or in other respects connected with the industrial labour of prisoners will appear in the Appendix to our Parliamentary Report. The school is conducted by a qualified master. The office departments are properly and most efficiently executed by the Clerk and Governor, and the Local Inspector has adopted a very regular and systematic mode of checking the different issues of provisions, &c. The Board meets at stated periods and manage the business of the gaol very creditably. Upon the whole, the institution is economically conducted. General observations.

The Surgeon's Journal showed that there was no serious disease in the gaol during the past year.

I annex the following returns, which afford in one view very useful statistical information: Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.	Samuel Moore, esq.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	Francis Thompson, esq.
Honorable Somerset R. Maxwell.	Henry T. Kilbee, esq.
Colonel Saunderson.	William Humphrys, esq.
George M. Knipe, esq.	John Baker, esq.
Robert Burrows, esq.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Cavan Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
William Burrows, esq., Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Rev. D. W. Preston, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Robert Fleming, Presb. Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas Reilly, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0
George Roe, esq., Physician,	–	–	–
Mr. William Brice, Apothecary,	–	–	–
George Gallogly, Governor,	200	0	0
James Connor, 1st Turnkey,	55	7	10
Charles Clandenin, 2nd ditto,	55	7	10
Edward Sturdy, 3rd ditto,	30	0	0
James Benister, 4th Turnkey,	30	0	0
George Reilly, 5th ditto,	30	0	0
George Patterson, 6th ditto,	30	0	0
John Rogers, Schoolmaster & Turnkey,	30	0	0
Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron,	40	0	0
Evis Sturdy, Assistant Matron,	16	0	0
Fanny Dowling, Nurse-tender,	10	0	0
Total,	696	15	8

Classification.

Classification and description of Prisoners.

Misdemeanants tried,	6	Females No. 1,	3
Misdemeanants tried,	11	Females No. 2,	6
Misdemeanants tried,	5	Lunatics, male 4, females 1,	5
Felons tried,	1	Sick, males 2, females 5,	7
Felons untried,	12		
Master debtors,	–	Total,	59
Pauper debtors,	3		

Officers' Visits.

Visits of Officers for the last 12 months.

Local-Inspector,	165	Presbyterian Chaplain,	160
Physician,	119	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	162
Protestant Chaplain,	201	Apothecary,	78

Description of hard labour.

Tread-wheel and breaking stones.

Employment.

Description of Male Employment.

Barrowing stones, Breaking stones, Painting, Tailoring, Weaving, Carpentry, Sawing, Tin-smiths, White-washing, Cleaning the prison, Cooking, Shoe and Clog making, School-work, Smith-work.

Description of Female Employment.

Washing, Knitting, Spinning, Sewing, making Prison dresses, making bedticks.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of meal and a pint of mixed milk. Dinner—4 lbs. of potatoes and 1 pint of milk with a portion of salt. Rate of dietary per day per head, 2*d.*

Contractor's Names.

Contractors' Names.

Francis M'Cabe, oatmeal.	William Bannon, bread.	Joseph Trevor, milk.
John Reilly, potatoes and turf.	James Maguire, soap & candles.	John Brown, straw.

Fuel.

Fuel.

One creel of turf to each day-room from 1st October to 1st April, 10 creels of turf to cooking kitchen, 24 to officers.

Officers on gaol allowance.

Assistant-Matron and Nurse-tender.

Apartments occupied by Officers of the Prison.

By Governor,	5	By Turnkeys,	13

Number of Prisoners.

Number of Prisoners in gaol at different periods.

Number of prisoners committed last year,	568
Greatest number of prisoners confined at one time,	86
Average number,	64¼
Number of recommittals,	9
Number of lunatics in gaol, 4 males, and 2 females,	6

Gaol Contracts.

Contracts for Gaol.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Oatmeal per cwt.,	17	5	Buttermilk per gallon,	0	2
Potatoes per stone,	0	5	Salt per cwt.,	2	5
Turf per box,	0	9½	Candles per dozen lbs.,	3	2
Bread per lb.,	0	2	Soap per cwt.,	15	6
Sweet milk per gallon,	0	6	Straw per cwt.,	1	2

Bridewells.

Bridewells in County, with Keeper's name.

Ballyconnel, Moses Nettersfield; Cootehill, George Treanor; Bailieborough, John Wilson.

County Officers.

Name and Residence of County Officers.

Secretary to the Grand Jury, Edward E. Mayne, esq., French-street, Dublin; Clerk of the Crown, Samuel Swanzey, esq., Cavan; Clerk of the Peace, Gustavus Dalton, esq., Cavan.

Expenditure of Gaol.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Diet,	212	19	8
Fuel and candles,	130	2	1
Soap and starch,	6	2	4
Straw,	3	17	4
Medicine,	25	6	4
Stationery, printing, and school requisites,	16	16	11
Male clothing,	11	13	1
Female clothing,	16	13	1
Furniture and bedding,	3	17	4
Repairs, alterations, and additions,	12	2	7
Paid prisoners for work in the gaol—including wardsmen, mason-work, carpenters, cart makers, weaving, net-making, white-washing, painting, shoe and clog-making, tailoring, stone-breaking, needle-work, spinning, knitting, washing, &c.,	7	16	0
Materials for employing Prisoners, at the different trades and sundries,	66	15	1
	£1,210	17	2

CONTRA CR.

	£	s.	d.			
By cash received for stones sold,	6	2	6			
By maintenance of prisoners, and sundries—articles sold and manufactured in prison,	29	9	2½			
				35	11	8½
Total current expenditure,				£1,175	15	5½

Work of Prisoners confined in the gaol of Cavan since Summer Assizes, 1844.

Employment.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
To cash paid for soap and starch,	6	2	4
To ditto for 71 loads of stones, at 4*s*.3*d*. per load of 14 cwt.,	1	3	3
To ditto paid prisoners for Work,	7	16	0
To ditto for timber, tools, leather, nails, &c., for the different trades,	31	16	5
To ditto for flax,	10	8	7
	£57	6	7

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
By washing 74 bedticks, at 3*d*. each,	0	18	6
Ditto, 40 pair of blankets, at 8*d*. per pair,	1	6	8
Ditto, 438 sheets, at 1*d*. each,	1	16	6
Ditto, 2,260 shirts, at 1*d*. each,	9	8	4
Ditto, 1,324 caps, at 1*d*. each,	5	10	4
Ditto, 928 shifts, at 1*d*. each,	3	17	4
Ditto, 404 bedgowns, at 1*d*. each,	1	13	8
Ditto, 420 aprons, at ½*d*. each,	0	17	6
Ditto, 1,324 handkerchiefs, at ½*d*. each,	2	15	2
Ditto, 384 rollers, at ½*d*. each,	0	16	0
Ditto, 110 pair of stockings, at ½*d*. per pair,	0	4	7
By making 100 shirts, at 5*d*. each,	2	1	8
Ditto, 56 shifts, at 2½*d*. each,	0	11	8
Ditto, 48 bedgowns, at 2*d*. each,	0	8	0
Ditto, 50 caps, at 1½*d*. each,	0	6	3
Ditto, 100 handkerchiefs, at ¼*d*. each,	0	2	1
Ditto, 38 aprons, at 1½ each,	0	4	9
Ditto, 33 pair of stockings, at 9*d*. per pair,	1	4	9
Ditto 17 bedtickens, at 6*d*. each,	0	8	6
Ditto, 26 petticoats, at 2*d*. each,	0	4	4
Ditto, 23 sheets, at 2*d*. each,	0	3	10
By 396 lbs. of yarn spun, at 10*d*. per lb.,	16	10	0
By 370 days of tailoring, making and and repairing cloths, at 2*s*. per day,	37	0	0
By 313 days white-washing, at 1*s*. per day,	15	13	0
By 24 days nail making, at 1*s*. 3*d*. per day,	1	10	0
By 276 days carpenter work, at 2*s*. per day,	27	12	0
By 32 days repairing shoes and clogs, at 1*s*. 3*d*. per day,	2	0	0
By 36 days painters work, at 1*s*. 6*d*. per day,	2	14	0
By 3130 days labourers' work, at 10*d*. per day,	130	9	2
By 63 tons of fine gravel, at 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton,	7	17	6
By 64 pair of shoes made, at 5*s*. per pair,	16	0	0
By 57 pair of clogs, at 3*s*. 6*d*. per pair,	9	19	6
By 276 nets made at 3*d*. each,	3	9	0
By 30 days of smith's work, at 1*s*. 3*d*. per day,	1	17	6
By weaving 347 yards of linen, at 3*d*. per yard,	4	6	9
	311	18	10
Amount for Dr. side,	57	6	7
Amount of profit on work of prisoners, since Summer Assizes, 1844,	254	12	3

Report of Governor of the gaol on Bridewells with date of Inspection.

January 7th, 1845—Inspected *Bailieborough* bridewell, found it clean, regular, and in good order, with the exception of the yard wall, which is very insecure for want of repairs.
April 11th, 1845—Inspected *Cootehill* bridewell, found it clean and in good order.
June 28th, 1845—Inspected *Ballyconnell* bridewell, found it clean and in good order.
July 3rd, 1845—Inspected *Bailieborough* bridewell, found it clean and regular, yard walls not yet repaired.
October 30th, 1845—Inspected *Cootehill* bridewell, found it clean, regular, and in good order.
December 28th, 1845—Inspected *Ballyconnell* bridewell, found it clean and in good order.
N.B.—All articles deficient supplied from the gaol stores.

The Bridewells, as the Report of the very efficient and intelligent Governor of the county gaol shows, are all in good order, and shall also be inspected again early again in summer by one of the Inspectors-General.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Donegal Gaol, Lifford.

County of Donegal Gaol, Lifford.

I CAME quite unexpectedly to this prison on the 7th of January, at half-past 3 o'clock, P.M., and went through the entire of it with the Local Inspector, and found it in the best order. The cells, corridors, &c. were clean, the beds and bedding were very good. I examined the provisions, which were of the best quality. I inspected the new solitary cells, which were lately erected, and I consider that they are very well arranged for the temporary confinement of such as are guilty of prison offences; there is a good method for heating them, and they are sufficiently ventilated. The new chapel is situated over these cells, and is also on a very good plan, and properly divided into several compartments for the different classes. I recommenced my inspection at a little after 9 o'clock the following morning, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Clark and the Governor, and saw the different classes at breakfast; there was much order preserved during this period. The classes breakfasted in the day-rooms. This gaol labours under similar disadvantages to most of the northern gaols, in not having the cells large enough, and arranged for carrying into effect the separate system of imprisonment; but certainly this defect in the original building, which prevents the introduction of the above system, is, to a considerable extent, compensated for by the very strict discipline which the Local Inspector and Governor have pursued for several years, and which reflects so much credit upon them. I scarcely ever met with such good order and regularity in any prison as I have in this.

The system of economy which is adopted is very creditable to the local prison authorities; and the mode of employing prisoners at useful and profitable labour is quite commendable. There has been machinery established for making starch from the diseased potatoes, which was in full operation when I inspected the gaol. Some profit will be derived from this species of modern work introduced into our prisons, as there is a ready sale for the article, but the starch is not made on account for the prison, but for persons in the neighbourhood, who send in the potatoes, and pay so much for manufacturing the starch, so there is no risk incurred by this plan, on the part of the prison.

State of Crime.

Crime has also lessened in this county, as the calendar for the past year shows.

The following was the state of the gaol on the 8th of January, 1846.

Nature of Crime.	Males.	Females.	In Hospital.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Felons, tried,	12	1	–	–	13
Do. untried,	5	2	–	1	8
Misdemeanants, tried,	22	2	1	–	25
Do. untried,	–	–	–	–	–
Master debtors,	3	1	–	–	4
Pauper do.,	4	–	–	–	4
Crown witnesses,	–	–	–	–	–
Lunatics,	10	1	–	–	11
Total,	56	7	1	1	65

Lunatics.

It appears by this statement, that there were only 39 criminal prisoners confined, if we take from the total number the lunatic and debtor classes. I found the lunatics taken very good care of: indeed, the Local Inspector has always taken the greatest interest in their welfare. He also superintends the management of a few that are still remaining in the old gaol, whom I inspected, and found comfortable. I annex a return of the number in the prison, and it will appear that there has been a new case admitted since my inspection:—

Name.	Age.	When committed.	Observations.
James Ramsay,	35	15th Oct., 1840.	
John M'Ginley,	36	30th June, 1842.	
John O'Donnell,	27	26th Dec., 1844.	
Hugh Earley,	30	24th Feb., 1845.	
Biddy Early,	34	16th May, 1845.	
Francis Quinn,	13	16th Aug., 1845.	* Tried at Lifford Summer Assizes, 1845, for shooting Constable Jeffers; was acquitted by the Jury on the grounds of insanity, and sentenced to remain in close custody, until the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant be known.
Michael Tighe,	25	9th July, 1845.	
Owen Kennedy,	26	23rd Aug., 1845.	
John M'Collumn,	20	25th Oct., 1845.	
Neal O'Donnell,	35	24th Nov., 1845.	
Andrew M'Ginty,	17	26th Dec., 1845.	
Neal Boyle,	36	6th Jan., 1846.	
Thomas Stafford,	25	27th June, 1845.*	

Officers' Rations.

The officers and turnkeys receive rations; and I herewith annex a return which the Local Inspector has furnished me with, and which shows the quantity distributed to each, and the cost, &c. This is a very useful table; and it may be the means of directing the attention of the Board as to the propriety of making a change, or of continuing the practice, if found to be attended with more economy, &c. I am not objecting to the system of allowing rations to officers, but I merely throw out the suggestion for the Board's consideration:—

A Return of the Officers' Rations and Fuel of Lifford Gaol, and Cost of same for the year 1845.

Officer's Rank.	Quantity of Candles.	Cost of Candles at 6s. 1d. per dozen	Quantity of New Milk.	Cost of New Milk, part at 8d., and part at 6d. 7-8 per gal.	Quantity of Buttermilk.	Cost of Buttermilk, part at 3d., and part at 2d. 7-8 per gal.	Barrels of Turf.	Cost of Turf at 3d. 1-8 per barrel.	Quantity of Coal.	Cost of Coal at 17s. per ton.	Quantity of Oatmeal.	Cost of Oatmeal at 10s. 3d. per cwt.	Total Cost of Rations and Fuel.
	doz.	£ s. d.	g. q. p.	£ s. d.	g. q. p.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	ts. ct. q. lb.	£ s. d.	ct. q. lb.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Governor,	13	3 6 1	91 2 0	2 17 1	260 0 0	3 3 10	52	0 15 2	22 5 2 24	18 18 10	6 3 26	3 11 7	32 12 7
First Turnkey,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	208 0 0	2 11 1	13	0 3 9½	8 2 2 0	6 18 1	6 3 26	3 11 7	15 15 1½
Second do.,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Third do.,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Fourth do.,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Fifth do.,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Sixth do.,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Schoolmaster and Clerk,	4½	1 2 0½	91 2 0	2 17 1	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	13 3 24	7 3 2	18 2 1½
Matron,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Hospital Nurse-tender,	–	—	—	—	—	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	47½	12 2 5	503 1 0	15 13 11½	1,196 0 0	14 13 8½	156	2 5 6	75 18 0 24	61 10 5	60 3 8	35 15 10	145 1 10

In addition to the above, each turnkey and bridewell-keeper is furnished annually with a suit of clothes, a hat, and a pair of shoes.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of suit,	4	2	7
,, Hat,	0	7	6
,, Shoes,	0	7	0
Total,	4	17	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Donegal Gaol, Lifford.

I examined the different stores, and found all in very regular order. The office department appears to be very well conducted; proper checks adopted against frauds, or irregularity in the issuing of provisions, &c.

Hospital.

The health of the prison has been remarkably good during the past year. The hospital was very clean and well-conducted.

Expenditure.

I subjoin returns, which show the annual expenditure of the gaol, with other useful matter of general information necessary for the Grand Jury, &c. to be acquainted with.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Edmond S. Hayes, bart.	B. G. Humfrey, esq.
Sir James Stewart, bart.	Johnston Mansfield, esq.
A. R. Stewart, esq.	James Johnston, esq.
Daniel Chambers, esq.	Francis Mansfield, esq.
Rev. William Knox.	J. V. Stewart, esq.
William Fenwick, esq.	William Sinclair, esq.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. E. M. Clarke, L. Inspector,	100	0	0	John Morrow, 3rd Turnkey,	23	0	0
William Stewart, M.D., Surgeon,	92	6	2	Patrick M'Fall, 4th do.,	20	0	0
James Gillespie, Compounder,	15	0	0	James Baird, 5th do.,	20	0	0
Rev. E. M. Clarke, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0	0	Andrew Robinson, 6th do.,	20	0	0
Rev. W. M'Crea, Presb. do.,	30	0	0	David M'Menamin, Schoolmaster,	23	0	0
Rev. W. Brown, R. C. do.,	30	0	0	Jane Ashe, Matron,	30	0	0
William Fenton, Governor,	150	0	0	Mary Birnie, Hospital Nursetender,	10	0	0
John Birnie, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0				
James Sharkey, 2nd do.,	30	0	0	Total,	£663	6	2

Officers' Visits.

Number of Visits of Officers.

Local Inspector,	172	Presbyterian Chaplain,	107
Surgeon,	102	Roman Catholic do.,	133
Protestant Chaplain,	172		

Accommodation.

Accommodation of Gaol.

Number of single cells,	85	Number of Privies,	18
,, Other cells, with beds,	15	,, Water-closets,	5
,, Day-rooms,	13	,, General cooking kitchen,	1
,, Work-rooms,	6	,, Female do.,	1
,, Yards,	16	,, Chapel,	1
,, Solitary cells,	7	Baths, hot, cold, and shower.	

Number of Stores, and how occupied.

Store for male clothing,	1	Store for Straw,	1
,, Female do.,	1	,, Coal,	3
,, Oatmeal,	1	,, Inspector,	1
,, Potatoes,	1		

Bedding.

Iron bedsteads,	124	Sheets,	210
Bedticks,	116	Rugs,	169
Blankets,	196	Pillows,	108

North District.

County Donegal Gaol, Lifford.

Prison Dresses.

Prison Dresses—Male.

Jackets,	34	Pairs stockings,	66
Waistcoats,	27	Shirts,	47
Trowsers,	26	Caps,	82
Pairs shoes,	29		

Female.

Bedgowns,	24	Aprons,	24
Petticoats,	24	Caps,	24
Shifts,	24	Handkerchiefs,	12

Employment.

Work of Prisoners—Male.

Stone-breaking Bone-breaking	Carpenter work Shoe-making	Tailoring Weaving	Mat-making

Female.

Washing	Spinning	Sewing	Knitting.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast, 8 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner, 4 lbs. washed potatoes and 1 pint buttermilk.

Weekly allowance of fuel—Governor, 680 lbs; to each turnkey, 280 lbs; to each ward, 140 lbs.

Names of Contractors.

Patrick Scanlon, Lifford, for new milk, per gallon,	0 6⅞	Andrew Clark, Inchenagh, potatoes, per cwt.,	3 0
Richard Graham, Ballybogan, buttermilk, per gallon,	0 2⅞	Samuel Donnell, Strabane, straw, per ton,	37 6
John Philips, Burndennet, oatmeal, per cwt.,	15 9		

Expenditure.

Expenditure of Gaol.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Salaries of Officers,	663	6	2	Male and female clothing,	16	3	5
Clothing of do.,	33	19	10½	Furniture and bedding,	24	2	4½
Cost of dietary for the year,	291	17	1½	Repairs of the gaol,	175	7	9
Cost of fuel,	54	15	6	Conveyance of prisoners,	20	3	7
Soap and candles,	5	13	11	Contingencies,	15	4	2
Straw,	15	7	5½	Rations of officers,	145	1	10
Medicine and support in hospital,	14	1	5½				
Printing and stationery,	23	12	10	Total,	£1,507	17	5½

Cost of prisoners' diet, and subsistence in hospital, £5 0 10

Cost per head per day for prisoners' diet, 0 0 $2\frac{9}{16}$

County Donegal Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Letterkenny, Rev. Mr. Smith, Local Inspector; William Colhoun, keeper.
Donegal, Rev. Mr. Ewing, do. James Dixon, do.
Buncrana, Rev. Hamilton Stewart, do. Hugh Swan, do.
Glenties, Rev. Knox Barrett, do. William Buchanan, do.

Francis White, *Inspector-General.*

County Down Gaol, Downpatrick.

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.

I inspected this gaol on the 6th of August, 1845, having visited it the evening previous, when I found the Governor had just finished his usual inspection of the classes, all very quiet and regular. I was accompanied on my inspection by the three chaplains and Governor, the surgeon having been prevented from attending in consequence of a domestic affliction. All these officers are remarkably strict and attentive to their duties. This is one of the few gaols in Ireland which has not a Local Inspector, the duties of which devolve upon the Governor, Mr. Rowan, who, I need not add, performs the duties with the utmost zeal and efficiency.

We have often had occasion to point out the defects in the general arrangements of the cells, and the plan on which this very extensive prison has been constructed. It is, therefore, unnecessary to dwell further upon the subject, but merely to allude to the circumstance at present, with a hope that these remarks may ultimately lead the gentlemen of the county to consider the propriety of making alterations in the interior part of the prison, in order to render it available for carrying into effect the separate system of imprisonment—a principle which should never be lost sight of in all our penal establishments.

The suggestion of Major Palmer, of erecting sheds and fitting up work-shops, &c., for the separate employment of prisoners, ought not to be omitted, particularly as the plan has succeeded in the gaols that have adopted it. In the northern gaols a greater proportion of the criminals are found to belong to trades; whereas the reverse is the case in the southern parts, and, therefore, every encouragement should be held out for employing them at the business which they have been brought up to; and also in teaching the juvenile prisoners trades, which may ultimately lead to their reform, and lay the foundation of their becoming useful members of society.

The following is the return of the number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

North District.

County Down Gaol, Downpatrick.

Return of Prisoners.

Classes.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Under sentence of death,	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of transportation,	–	–	2	–	2
Ditto, if not bailed,	–	–	1	–	1
Imprisonment for { Felony,	2	1	3	–	6
Imprisonment for { Misdemeanor,	13	–	7	–	20
Ditto, with hard labour, { Felony,	26	1	9	1	37
Ditto, with hard labour, { Misdemeanor,	2	–	–	–	2
Ditto, fines to the Queen,	2	–	–	–	2
Ditto, fines or imprisonment,	12	2	1	–	15
Remaining for bail,	2	–	1	–	3
Ditto, sentence of court martial,	–	–	–	–	–
Deserters,	–	–	–	–	–
Lunatics,	7	1	1	–	9
For trial at { Assizes,	2	–	–	–	2
For trial at { Quarter Sessions,	4	2	8	–	14
For trial at { Petty do.,	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	72	7	34	1	114
Drunkards,	–	–	–	–	–
Debtors, master 15, poor do. 11,	23	–	3	–	26
Total in custody,	95	7	37	1	140

Employment.

The prisoners were employed at their usual works, such as stone-breaking, pounding freestone, and a few at weaving, &c.; but certainly more trades should be taught and encouraged in this prison than there appeared to be.

Female Classes.

The female class is also occasionally employed in sewing and spinning. There is a very wretched group of females to be found in this prison, and, indeed, unfortunately in many of our prisons, who are the most abandoned characters, and frequently recommitted upon minor charges. Imprisonment has not the least terror or effect in preventing them from committing crime. On the contrary, it would appear that they are more prone to it; and it is a fact, that in order to get cured of their diseases, which, from their vile habits, they are so liable to contract, they are in the habit of committing some offence, with the view of procuring the care and attendance of a surgeon, &c.

Office department.

The office department of this establishment is very creditably conducted; and every care appears to be taken to check unnecessary expenditure by the Board and officers. I examined the stores, books, and accounts, together with the several pass-books, and the contractors' mode of delivering the different articles of food, &c., and found all very regular and correct.

Hospital.

The interior, and, indeed, every other part of the gaol, appears to be kept very clean and in good order. The Chaplains pay great attention to their duties, and also take an interest in the instruction of the juvenile classes. The hospitals are well conducted; they form two separate buildings for each class, and have every accommodation which is necessary for such establishments. There were 5 female and 6 male patients under treatment; none were labouring under severe diseases. There were, as usual, to be found 9 lunatic cases, which, I need not remark, were a great drawback to the proper discipline, order, and regularity of the prison. They appeared to be treated with every care and humanity. It is to be hoped, that this system of confining these classes in gaols will soon be put a stop to, by the sound and judicious measures which the government are about to adopt.

Suggestions.

I would suggest as improvements—that the schoolmaster should keep a more correct and regular registry of his classes, and of the progress, &c. which they make in learning; that the turnkeys should be furnished with small books, for the purpose of keeping daily journals, and reporting from written documents to the Governor any circumstance occurring within the sphere of their respective departments.

Officers.

I made particular inquiry as to the character and general conduct of these minor officers, and received a favourable account of them. They are supplied with liveries, and appear to be a respectable class of men.

In the appendix will be given an account of the expenditure, and such other statistical information for the public authorities as are necessary to be made known.

The following gentlemen are on the Board of Superintendence; they meet regularly, and pay strict attention to the general business of the prison. I also subjoin a list of the officers, with their respective salaries :—

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

John Waring Maxwell, esq.
James Blackwood, esq.
Robert Gordon, esq.
A. H. Montgomery, esq.
P. R. M. Brown, esq.
James Birnie, esq.
Alexander Miller, esq.
Captain Nugent.
Rev. W. B. Forde.
Rev. John F. Gordon.
Thomas G. Henry, esq.
Smithson Corry, esq.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Officers, with their Salaries.

County Down Gaol, Downpatrick.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Jas. Ford, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	James Cuffie, Turnkey,	32	10	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presb. Chaplain,	30	0	0	Robert Shields, do.,	32	10	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0	Hugh Jennings, do.,	32	10	0
Philip E. Brabazon, Surgeon,	—			Joseph M'Bride, do.,	32	10	0
George Young, Apothecary,	27	13	10	Samuel Prince, do.,	32	10	0
Sidney Hamilton Rowan, Governor,	300	0	0	James Copeland, Schoolmaster and Purveyor,	52	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy-Governor,	80	0	0	Eliza Cochrane, Matron,	20	0	0
William Gibson, Turnkey,	45	0	0	Isabella Sands, do.,	20	0	0
Elisha Jackson, do.,	40	0	0	Eliza Hunter, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
William Magee, do.,	32	10	0				
John M'Vicker, do.,	32	10	0				
James Erwin, do.,	32	10	0		£946	13	10

Bridewell at Newry.

Bridewell at Newry.

I inspected this Bridewell, and have nothing particular to remark respecting it. I found it very clean and regular, and the registry-book and accounts were correctly kept. We have often in former reports pointed out the defects of this old building, and the very inconvenient situation in which it stands; and for so large and important a district as Newry, which is at so great a distance from the county gaol, there should be a better description of prison in this town.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.

I FOUND this gaol on my recent inspection very clean, notwithstanding the crowded state in which it was in, and the very wet weather which prevailed. I shall not enter into any detailed account of the accommodation which this old prison affords, and of the utter impossibility of the officers being able to carry into effect any regular system of penal discipline which would be likely to cause a moral reformation in the conduct of criminals. However, as the new addition to the prison is now finished, and will very shortly be opened for the reception of the classes, there is every prospect that a sound system of discipline will be pursued, and that this gaol will be found to rank amongst the foremost of the northern prisons, particularly as the Governor and officers appear to be well instructed as to their duties, and most anxious to introduce those modern improvements in gaol discipline, which have been attended with so much success elsewhere. I am happy in having this opportunity of paying a just tribute to the zealous and very intelligent Governor, who, I have no doubt, from the great pains which he appears to take in the general management of this extensive institution, will prove an excellent officer.

New wing.

The new wing, which is situated at the rere of the old prison, consists of three ranges of cells with surrounding galleries, and a very ample hall which affords good light and ventilation. There are 22 cells in each story, 14 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, and 10 feet 6 inches high, with a turnkey's room attached to each division, water-closet, and washing apartments, &c.

The entire is constructed upon the separate system, and appears to be substantially built. The heating apparatus is placed in the basement story, and is upon the very best and improved principles. The new infirmary forms a detached building altogether from the above, and is very well arranged and separated to accommodate both classes; there is every accommodation requisite for hospital purposes, and the wards are airy, well lighted, and properly ventilated.

Defects.

There are some defects still remaining, which it is to be presumed the Grand Jury and local prison authorities will take into their consideration: for instance, there is no chapel at present. I witnessed on the morning of my inspection a large congregation at Divine Service in one of the common day-rooms, all the prisoners were indiscriminately mixed together, males and female, in the same apartment, without any line of separation between them; this is not alone contrary to law, but unseemly in a prison, and ought not to be allowed to exist, as it lessens altogether those feelings of respect which should be entertained for places devoted to the celebration of Divine Service.

The new airing yards in which some of the classes are engaged at breaking stones, are not properly constructed or planned, and the sheds are, in my opinion, quite useless, either for working under or for forming a protection from the inclemency of the weather. The walls are of unusual thickness, and it is quite unnecessary to have them so strong and so much good masonry work expended upon them, when a much lighter and less costly kind of partition walls would answer quite as well. I have given the usual returns, which show the annual amount of the expenses of the gaol, with other matters of public interest connected with this county establishment which are necessary to be laid before the authorities, &c.

General Observations.

I examined the several departments minutely, saw the prisoners at their meals; the provisions were good, some of the bed-ticks were not good, but they were to be changed for ones. There are many improvements now necessary to be introduced into this prison, which, there is no doubt, will take place (as I stated before) when the new gaol is opened, it is therefore unnecessary to repeat those suggestions at present.

The officers' department is very well conducted, the Governor has care of the store department, and there appears to have been some very useful articles, such as tin vessels,

NORTH DISTRICT:

County Fermanagh Gaol.

&c., made for the prison during the last year, also, carpenters' work. The annexed returns will show the amount of work performed and the profits thereof.

I examined the different books and officers' journals, and found they were all correctly kept, and that proper checks were established by the Governor to prevent fraud or irregularity in the issuing of the provisions, &c.

Books and Officers' Journals.

State of Gaol.

State of Gaol on 6th January, 1846.

Males.		Females.	
Tried prisoners,	21	Tried,	10
Pauper debtors,	7	Pauper debtors,	1
Untried,	8	Untried,	3
To give security to keep peace,	2	For fine,	1
Transported,	1	Further examination,	1
Lunatics,	2	Lunatics,	2
Soldiers by court martial,	17	Children, (3)	1½
Deserters,	1		
Master debtors,	3	Females,	19½
Males,	62	Males,	62
		Total in custody,	81½

Abstract of Prisoners' Work.

Abstract of Prisoners' Work, for 1845.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tin-smiths' work,	5	19	0			
Cost of material,	2	15	0			
Profit,				3	4	0
Females' work,	32	10	11			
Cost of soap, soda, ash, &c.,	8	5	0			
Profit,				24	5	11
Shoe-making,	8	2	9			
Cost of leather, &c.,	4	13	9			
Profit,				3	9	0
Masons' work,	11	0	2			
Cost of lime, brick, &c.,	3	11	8			
Profit,				7	8	6
Carpenters' work,	11	3	4			
Cost of timber, nails, &c.,	4	18	1			
Profit,				7	5	3
Stone-breaking,	85	4	8½			
Cost of rough stones,	57	19	3			
Profit,				27	5	5½
Bookbinding,	2	11	6			
Cost of material,	0	16	9			
Profit,				1	14	9
Weaving,	9	0	0			
Cost of materials,	3	3	0			
Profit,				5	17	0
Total amount of profit,				59	9	10½

Accommodation.

Accommodation of Gaol.

Sleeping cells,	36	Yards,	5
Other rooms with beds,	10	Privies,	7
Day-rooms,	4	Hospital (temporary),	1
Work-rooms,	2	Slipper baths,	2

Stores.

Stores.

Bedding and clothing,	1	Potatoes,	1
Meal,	1	Fuel (temporary),	1

Bedding.

Bedding.

Bedsteads,	49	Rugs,	55
Bed-ticks,	74	Sheets,	57
Blankets, pairs of,	63	Bolsters,	11

Male Dresses.

Male Dresses.

Jackets,	21	Clogs, pairs of,	10
Vests,	11	Shirts,	27
Trowsers,	12	Suits of new clothing,	12
Shoes, pairs of,	6		

Female Dresses.

Female Dresses.

Wrappers,	9	Shifts,	8
Petticoats,	8	Shoes, pairs of,	2

Non-resident Officers' Visits.

Number of Visits of Non-Resident Officers for the last 12 Months.

Protestant Chaplain,	117	Local Inspector,	193
Presbyterian ditto,	207	Surgeon,	290
Roman Catholic ditto,	172		

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Fermanagh Gaol.

Daily Allowance of Fuel.

Day-rooms,	3 bags daily.	Hospital,	2 ditto variable.
Officers and office,	8 ditto, ½ in summer.	Kitchen,	3½ ditto.

Contracts.

Contracts.

Robert Huston, potatoes, 5½*d.* per stone.	Thomas Crooks, candles, 5*s.* 4*d.* per doz. lbs.
Ditto, milk, 4¾*d.* per imp. gal. sweet.	John Lemmon, lamp oil, 2*s.* 9*d.* per gallon.
2*d.* per do. do. sour.	Edward Bushel, meal, £16 10*s.* per ton.
John Hughes, bread.	John Beatty, turf, 5½*d.* per box.

Employment.

Description of Employment.—Males.

Shoe-making,	3	Hackling,	–
Carpenter,	1	Whitewashing, &c.,	4
Weaving and winding,	2	Prison duties,	6
Tailoring,	–	Stone-breaking,	39

Females.

Spinning,	8	Washing,	2
Sewing,	2	Prison duties,	2

Expenditure.

Expenditure for 1845.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Diet,	285	13	10	Fuel,	107	6	9
Soap and candles,	23	3	4	Repairs of gaol,	2	10	4
Straw,	10	19	4	Conveyance of prisoners,	18	5	4
Medicines,	13	5	0	Sundries,	31	4	7
Stationary,	4	3	10				
Clothing,	6	15	0	Total,	503	7	4

Average number of prisoners daily for the year,	90	Number of prisoners punished for offences committed within the prison during the year,	41
Cost of each prisoner for the year,	£11 11 2¾	Number of recommittals during the year,	9
Cost of each prisoner per day,	0 0 7 1/21 7/8		
Cost of dietary per day, mixed,	0 0 2 1/4 1 1/8		

Board of Superintendence.

Members of Board of Superintendence.

William D'Arcy, esq., J.P.	Hon. & Rev. J. C. Maude,	Captain E. Morony.
John Irvine, esq., J.P.	George Spear, esq., J.P.	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
Hamilton Irvine, esq., J.P.	Charles Ovenden, esq., J.P.	The Earl of Enniskillen, J.P.
Henry M. Richardson, esq., J.P.	Edward Archdall, esq., J.P.	Hon. John Cole, J.P.

Officers and Salaries

Officers of the Prison, with their Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
William Corry, Local Inspector,	80	0	0	William Clegg, 5th Turnkey,	26	0	0
Hon. & Rev. J. C. Maude, Pro. Chap.	30	0	0	James Drennan, 6th do.,	26	0	0
Rev. E. Stephenson, Presb. do.	30	0	0	William Hunter, Schoolmaster,	22	0	0
Rev. J. Sheil, R. C. do.	30	0	0	Mrs. Morrison, Matron,	30	0	0
James Jeffers, Governor,	111	0	0	Mrs. Hunter, Nursetender,	17	0	0
Hamilton Morrison, 1st Turnkey,	32	0	0	James Hall, Provedore,	25	0	0
Robert Gough, 2nd do.,	26	0	0				
John Boyd, 3rd do.,	26	0	0	Total,	£537	0	0
Thomas Boyle, 4th do.,	26	0	0				

Newtownbutler Bridewell.

Newtownbutler Bridewell.

I inspected it and found it very clean and regular. The registry was correctly entered and kept.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County Leitrim Gaol.

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.

I VISITED this prison 30th December, at half-past 8 o'clock, A.M. It appeared that no morning inspection had taken place by the Governor. I was obliged to take the clerk and a turnkey round the prison with me; much confusion and irregularity prevailed in the day-rooms amongst the different classes, who were indiscriminately mixed together, and engaged, some in cleaning the apartments, others shaving, washing, and dressing themselves; altogether there was a want of order and regular system which was subversive of all prison discipline.

I observed that the turnkeys were not strict in their duties. I examined the beds and bedding, and found several tickens very bad, and worn out old rugs; the prison dresses were very inferior and old.

Breakfast was preparing, the stirabout and milk were good; the prisoners retire to their cells during meal hours.

Employment.

Stone-breaking and bruising bones are principally carried on here; there is some small profit derived from the latter.

The clerk instructs the classes in the rudimental principles of education.

Provision Store.

I examined the provision store-room, and kitchen; the Governor, but more usually the Clerk, sees that the provisions are issued daily, but the system appeared not to be carried on in that systematic manner which is adopted in other well-regulated gaols. I pointed out

afterwards to the Local Inspector, who is a very zealous and good officer, the mode in which the issues of rations should be made, as also forms for keeping the work, account books, &c., as they did not show the quantity performed by each prisoner, and from the small produce from the labour, it was evident that the works were not carried out with any degree of energy or usefulness in the prison. North District. *County Leitrim Gaol.*

I have suggested the propriety of having the amount of profits from the labour of prisoners, after deducting what they are indebted to by law, to be appropriated in future as as a fund, for the purpose of enabling the Board to pay portions of it to destitute prisoners on their discharging from prison. A fund of this kind would be attended with good results, as there are many poor prisoners who would endeavour to earn a livelihood in various ways, if they had a little capital on leaving gaol. Profits on Work.

I examined the school registry, it was not properly kept. The Governor keeps no regular journal, neither do any of the turnkeys. School Registry.

The hospital was not in that regular and neat order I could have wished; however, the patients appeared to be taken good care of, and were humanely and efficiently attended to by Dr. Backhouse, who was only temporarily appointed in the absence of Dr. Dunn, the regular physician of the gaol. I shall append hereafter to the Parliamentary Report, a general account of the expenditure for the last year, with such statistical information as I consider necessary for the Grand Jury to be made acquainted with; and in conclusion have to state, that it is with feelings of sincere regret, that I have been obliged, from a sense of public duty, to report unfavourably of this gaol, and to recommend such alterations as (I trust) will be the means of establishing a sounder system of penal discipline than has hitherto been enforced. I have drawn up a report to this effect, which has been laid before the Government and the Court of Queen's Bench, a copy of which has been transmitted to the High Sheriff, who will bring it under the consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence at the ensuing Spring Assizes, so that the question as to the proposed alterations and improvements which are to take place in the prison, rest entirely with the local authorities to carry into effect. Hospital. Alterations.

State of Gaol.

Classes.	Untried.		Convicted.					
	For Assizes.	For Sessions.	Rule of Transportation.	Confinement and Hard Labour.	Rule of Bail and Minor Offences.	Insane.	Off work, by order of Doctor.	Total.
No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
— 6,	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	6
— 7,	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	3
— 8,	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	14
— 9,	13	2	–	–	–	–	–	15
Tried females,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4
Untried do.,	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5
Kitchen,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Male hospital,	–	1	–	–	1	4	–	6
Female do.,	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	5
Master debtors, 2 Pauper do., 10 Do. do., 1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Total,	17	10	1	13	16	4	1	75

Manorhamilton and Ballinamore Bridewells. *County Leitrim Bridewells.*

I inspected the former of these minor prisons; I found it not improved; indeed the keeper is not so much to blame, as the house stands greatly in want of thorough repairing, the yard is quite filthy, and in a state of dilapidation, there is no separation wall to prevent the male and female classes mixing together, neither is there any arrangement in the interior of the bridewell for separating or classifying the male and female prisoners. The general registry book was very badly kept. Manorhamilton.

It is one of the very worst description of bridewells I have inspected, and ought to be abolished, and a new one erected. The sewerage is very defective, and so offensive was the effluvia from it on the day of inspection, that the Court House which adjoins it, and which was densely crowded (being Quarter Sessions time), was exposed to the influence of so deleterious a nuisance, and the Assistant Barrister complained most justly of it.

Ballinamore Bridewell.—This is also in a neglected condition, the walls require white-washing, and there were several pains of glass broken in the window of the female day-room. The quarterly return book was very bad and nearly worn out. I would suggest the propriety of the Board of Superintendence taking these bridewells under their care, and to have the Local-Inspector (who has visited them lately, and who is so competent to superintend them) to make quarterly inspections, and to report regularly to the Board the result of such inspection, &c. A similar practice has been attended with the best effects in other counties. Ballinamore.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

County Londonderry Gaol.

I INSPECTED this prison, and found it as usual very clean and regular; the entire establishment appears to be well conducted, that portion of it where the foundation walls had given way has undergone repairs, and is now quite secure, the sheds in the yards have been walled in front, divided into rooms with doors, and lighted from the roof. They are comfortably fitted up for work shops, they are not intended for sleeping in, but answer very well in keeping the prisoners separated at those hours they are engaged at their respective works, such as stone and bone breaking, oakum picking, net and mat making, &c.

The prisoners retire to their cells during meal hours. I observed much regularity and strictness of discipline in every department of this gaol, and I consider the system altogether,

Employment.

which is adopted, to be highly conducive to the reformation of criminals. Some trades are occasionally employed, a few have been taught trades.

The female classes are always employed at suitable work, and are instructed in the rudiments of education by the matron and her assistant.

A detailed statement will be given in the Appendix, of the quantity of work performed by both classes, with the expense of outlay and profits therefrom, &c. It is not so much to the profit derived from the labour of prisoners which is to be looked for, but to the good which is effected in a moral point of view, by keeping criminals constantly employed at some occupation which is likely to put them in the way of earning their bread out of gaol, and of encouraging industrial habits; all juvenile prisoners should be put to learn trades, &c.

School.

I examined the schoolmaster's registry and journals, and found that he was efficient and attentive to his duties; it appeared that 10 prisoners were taught to read, 8 to read and write, and 14 to write during the last year. The officers' department was also properly conducted. The expenditure of the gaol was under a correct system of control and inspection by the Local Inspector, who appears to be an excellent and zealous officer, and it appears also, that the Board of Superintendence bestow great attention to the general business of the establishment, which upon the whole is economically conducted.

Hospital.

The hospital forms a detached building at the rere of the prison, the wards are very gloomy, and the windows too closed up with louvers, which, in my opinion, are quite unnecessary. Health of the prisoners has been good the last year.

Dietary.

The prisoners are constantly examined by the chaplains, and favourably reported on. I inspected the dietary at breakfast and dinner and it appeared very good. There is a supper dietary established in this gaol, which is not usually followed in our gaols. I feel that the practice is not objectionable, particularly where the inmates are kept so much occupied as they are in this gaol.

The following returns afford general information connected with the statistics of the establishment, which are necessary to lay before the Grand Jury, &c.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county are very well conducted; Dr. Skipton, the Local Inspector, pays great attention to this department, and sees that nothing is wanting. Careful keepers are appointed from amongst some of the best turnkeys in the county gaol whenever a vacancy occurs. I found Coleraine bridewell very clean and regular.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Derry for the time being.
Sir R. A. Ferguson, bart., The Farm, Derry.
Sir Robert Bateson, bart., Castrues, Derry.
Thomas Scott, esq., Welsboro', Muff.
William A. Ash, esq., Ashbrook, Derry.
William Green, esq., Miltown Lodge, Derry.
Anthony Babington, esq., Crevagh, Derry.
John Dysart, esq., Derry.
Marcus Macausland, esq., Fruithill, Newtownlimavady.
Harvey Nicholson, esq. Derry.
John M'Clure, esq., Derry.
(Hugh Lyle, esq., deceased.)

Officers and Salaries.

Officers, with their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Alexander Skipton, Local Inspector,	90	0	0
Francis Rogan, M.D., Surgeon,	94	0	0
Rev. Charles Seymour, Pro. Chap.	46	3	1½
Rev. Wm. M'Clure, Presb. do.	46	3	1½
Rev. J. M'Laughlin, R. C. do.	46	3	1½
Samuel Kitchen, Governor,	130	0	0
Thomas Lecky, Gaoler,	45	0	0
Mary Cooper, Matron,	30	0	0
Peter Frizzell, Clerk,	30	0	0
James Hannan, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
John Adams, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
George Hagan, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Thomas Swan, 3rd do.	25	0	0
Robert Cusack, 4th do.	20	0	0
Thomas Craig, 5th do.	20	0	0
Eliza Kennedy, Female do.	20	0	0
Bridget Hagan, Hospital do.	12	0	0
William Kincaid, Barber,	4	15	0
	749	4	4½

County Officers.

County Officers.

John Martin, esq., Clerk of the Crown.
William Gregg, esq., Clerk of the Peace.
J. T. Gregg, esq., Grand Jury Secretary.
James Lyle, County Treasurer.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Inspector,	170	Presbyterian Chaplain,	164
Surgeon,	136	Roman Catholic ditto,	69
Protestant Chaplain,	168		

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Governor, goaler, matron, clerk, schoolmaster, five male turnkeys, and two female turnkeys.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Londonderry Gaol.

State of Gaol.

Description of Class.	Males.	Females.	Hospital.		Total.
			M.	F.	
For transportation,	1	–	–	–	1
Convicted felons,	2	1	–	–	3
Convicted misdemeanants,	29	1	1	–	31
For fines,	–	–	–	–	–
For bail to the peace,	4	5	–	1	10
For crown evidence,	–	–	–	–	–
Felons for trial,	4	–	–	–	4
Misdemeanants for trial,	2	4	–	–	6
For further examination,	2	–	–	–	2
Debtors not on county allowance,	6	–	–	–	6
Soldiers by court martial,	3	–	–	–	3
Deserters,	1	–	–	–	1
Lunatics,	4	–	–	–	4
Total,	58	11	1	1	71

Accommodation.

Accommodation.

Single cells,	165	Solitary cells,	12
Other rooms with beds,	10	Water-closets,	5
Beds in the rooms,	30	Hospitals,	2
Day and work-rooms,	26	General Kitchen,	1
Yards,	20	Chapel,	1
Privies, 23; moveable ditto, 10,	33		

Male Clothing.

Male Clothing.

Jackets,	60	Socks, pairs,	64
Waistcoats,	82	Clogs, pairs,	126
Trowsers,	95	Sheets,	–
Shirts,	96	Cost per suit, 19*s.* 3*d.*	
Caps,	86	360 yards of shirting in store.	

Female Clothing.

Female Clothing.

Bedgowns,	36	Shoes, pairs,	60
Petticoats,	72	Stockings, pairs,	72
Shifts,	72	Caps,	72
Aprons,	72	Cost per suit, 19*s.* 10*d.*	
Handkerchiefs,	72		

Bedding.

Bedding.

Bedsteads,	162	Blankets,	380
Cots,	26	Sheets,	50
Bedticks,	231	Rugs,	15

Stores.

Stores.

Male clothing,	1	Coals,	1
Female clothing,	4	Pantry,	1
Provisions,	1	Blankets,	1
Straw,	1		

Baths.

Baths.

One Cold. | One Hot. | One Shower. | Two Hip. | Two Foot.

Bridewells and Keepers.

Bridewells and Keepers.

Magherafelt, Samuel Armstrong. | Coleraine, James Hebren. | Newtownlimavady, A. Craig.

Library.

Library.

	vols.		vols.
Religious and moral,	67	Historical,	36
Biographical,	20	Descriptive and entertaining,	48
Voyages and travels,	36		— 207

Description of Labour.

Description of Labour.

Males.—Stone-breaking, pulverizing bones for manure, carpenter work, and shoemaking.
Females.—Spinning, knitting, washing, picking oakum, and cleansing the prison.

Instructed in Trades.

Instructed in Trades.

Shoe-making, 4 | Carpenter work, 2 | Tailoring, 2

Females Instructed.

Tailoring, 6 | Plain work, 10 | Fancy work, 20 | Knitting, 12 | Spinning, 2

Dietary.

Dietary.

Summer.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal, and one pint buttermilk. Dinner, 1 lb. bread, and one pint new milk. Supper, 4 oz. oatmeal, and one pint buttermilk.
Winter.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal, and one pint new milk. Dinner, 4 lbs. potatoes, one pint buttermilk. 4 oz. meal, made into porridge.

Summer.—Diet per head per day, $4\frac{3}{8}d.$ | Winter.—Diet per head per day, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$

North District.

County Londonderry Gaol.

Weekly allowance of Coal.

To Governor, 630 lbs. | Other officers, each 315 lbs. | Each ward when occupied, 87½ lbs.

Contractors for 1846.

Contractors.

Mr. Robert M'Rory, for best oatmeal, at 13*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
Mr. Joseph Morrison, for best bread, at 3¾*d.* for 2 lb. loaf.
Messrs. Lithgon and Tedlie, for new milk, at 6¾*d.* per gal., and for buttermilk, at 1*s.* per 20 qts.
Mr. Christy Tate, for straw, at £2 2*s.* per ton.
Mr. John Key, for coals, at 12*s.* per ton. No contract for potatoes.

Expenditure.

Expenditure for One Year, 1845.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Diet for prisoners,	320	9	0
„ Soap and candles for ditto,	7	10	9
„ Medicine,	38	11	8
„ Fuel for prisoners,	34	4	8
„ Straw,	8	5	7
„ Stationary, printing, &c.,	27	6	6
„ Male clothing,	70	17	7
„ Female clothing,	15	9	2
„ Bedding and furniture,	33	11	2

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Repairs of gaol,	182	13	10
„ Contingencies, postages, &c.,	30	1	8
Officers' rations, £145 18 6			
„ Clothing, 17 17 11			
	163	16	5
	£932	18	0
Officers' salaries for 1845,	749	9	4½

Profit.

Profit during 1845.

	£	s.	d.
Saving to county by assisting in repairs, carpenter work, tailoring, shoemaking, &c.,	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
On Stone-breaking,	28	13	4
„ Bone-breaking,	9	10	0
	£138	3	4

Recommittals during past year, 6 | Number of punishments during past year, 70
Average number confined daily, 74⅓ | Greatest number confined at one time, 111

Episcopalians, 16 | Presbyterians, 19 | Roman Catholics, 36

Francis White, *Inspector-General.*

Co. Longford Gaol.

County of Longford Gaol.

I inspected this prison on the 23rd of December, and found it very clean and in good order. Sixteen work-shops have been erected, and will soon be completed; they are to be heated by the hot-water plan, and are large enough for prisoners to work in, and for carrying on the separate system of imprisonment during the day, which was so much to be wished for, as the great evil in most of our gaols is the too great facilities afforded to prisoners of associating together. A new building has also been erected within the present year, consisting of a very extensive carpenter's and cooper's shop, a school-room, and a very spacious room in which there are 13 looms; 7 were in use, and several prisoners were weaving linen cloth, who learned the trade whilst in gaol from the turnkey who is a weaver. These apartments are warmed by the hot-water machinery. The school-room is fitted up in the most complete and appropriate manner. The books, forms, &c. of the Education Board are in use, and the schoolmaster appears to be a very good officer and qualified for the duties.

Manufacture of Starch from Potatoes.

A manufactory for making starch from diseased potatoes has lately been established here. I saw the whole process in full operation and some of the finest starch produced; it appears to be of the primest quality and will bring the highest price in the market. The Governor deserves the greatest credit for having introduced this new method of employing prisoners, which is likely to be so remunerative, and to add to the industrial resources of all our prisons, by imitating the example.

Improvements.

These modern improvements in the building must ultimately lead to a better system of discipline, as hitherto, from the very defective arrangement of the internal parts of the prison, it was totally out of the power of the officers to cause a proper classification of prisoners. Upon the whole, I consider this gaol to be greatly improved since my former inspection; and as the Grand Jury has contributed so liberally to the improvement of their county gaol,

Clothing.

I would suggest the propriety of having the poor prisoners furnished with clothes, as it is a very great hardship to allow them to wear their own very indifferent clothing, whilst they are at the same time obliged to work in the gaol.

The appearance of several of these unfortunate beings was wretched in the extreme, as to the state of their apparel. I consider that it would be highly desirable to have the turnkeys wear a certain uniform. It has a very neat and orderly appearance, and I have no doubt it would have a good effect on the minds of prisoners, and cause greater readiness and submission, on their parts, in obeying the orders of these minor officers. Every well regulated gaol in the country has adopted the custom. At Mullingar the turnkeys are made to buy their own liveries out of their salaries, which I consider moderate enough; indeed, I would recommend that they should be furnished yearly with one suit of uniform each, as a reward held out for faithful and efficient services. Their dresses would not cost much, as they might be made in the prison, tailoring being one of the trades most generally employed in these establishments.

Outlay.

The outlay attendant upon the buildings, and for purchasing raw material for manufactory, &c., will be given in detail in the Appendix to the Report, as also several other important

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Longford Gaol.

matters connected with the administration of this county prison. I examined very minutely the different departments, such as the hospital, kitchen, laundry, and store-rooms, and found all in a very regular state of order and cleanliness. The office department appears to be well conducted; the checks upon the prisoners are complete. I examined the different articles of dietary and found them of a very prime quality; the potatoes are contracted for at 2*s.* per hundred, which is a very moderate price considering the extent of disease. Diseased potatoes are bought in at 8*d.* per hundred for making starch. The meal is about 16*s.* per hundred, which is considered a high price. The milk is the usual price; it was pretty good. Bread is to be substituted for potatoes should the latter prove too scarce or expensive hereafter. The state of the criminal calendar is not higher than usual. The particulars will be given in the schedule appended to the report.

Office Department.

Dietary.

The chaplains attend to their duties; the Roman Catholic Chaplain died lately, the situation has not yet been filled; however, the duties continue to be regularly performed by one of the Roman Catholic Curates.

Chaplains.

The following returns afford the necessary statistical information already referred to.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Samuel W. Blackall, esq.	Samuel Crawford, esq.	William Lewis, esq.
Frederick T. Jessop, esq.	Robert Coury, esq.	George Evers, esq.
Henry Musters, esq.	James Rock, esq.	John Crawford, esq.
William Ledwith, esq.	Francis B. Edgeworth, esq.	Henry M. Bond, esq.

Officers and their Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	
Wm. Walker, esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0	William Cook, Superintendent of tread-mill,	30	0	0
Rev. Robt. Jas. Card, Pro. Chaplain,	36	18	6	John Mulligan, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
Rev. Thos. Kennedy, Presb. do.,	36	18	6	David Moffett, Watchman,	30	0	0
Rev. ——— R. C. do.,	36	18	6	Matthew Parks, Turnkey,	25	0	0
George West, esq., Surgeon,	—			Sarah Cane, Matron,	40	0	0
Hugh M'Faddan, Governor,	200	0	0	Margt. Crawford, Female Turnkey,	15	0	0
James Chambers, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0	George Cooke, Messenger,	18	0	0
James Spallon, 2nd do.	35	0	0				
George Hyde, Apothecary,	25	0	0				
Henry Robinson, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0	Total,	£698	15	6

No of Officers' Visits this year.

Officers' Visits.

Protestant Chaplain,	221	Local Inspector,	115
Presbyterian do.,	109	Surgeon,	148
Roman Catholic do.,	178		

State of Employment in the Gaol of Longford on the 23rd of December, 1845.

Employment.

Description of Classes.	No. of Class.	Males.											Females.					Total.
		Starch Mill.	Weaving.	Winding.	Shoe-making.	Coopering.	White-washing.	Cooking.	Wardsmen.	Unemployed.	Lunatics.	Sick.	Spinning.	Carding.	Wardswomen.	Lunatics.	Sick.	
Females,	1st	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	4
Ditto,	2nd	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	1	1	–	12
Male criminals,	3rd	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Ditto,	4th	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Ditto,	5th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto,	6th	1	5	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Ditto,	7th	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Ditto,	8th	4	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Female hospital,	9th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
Male hospital,	10th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	5
Pauper debtors,	11th	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Master debtors,	do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total,	–	19	6	1	2	1	1	2	7	4	2	5	6	5	3	3	1	68

Classification of Prisoners.

Classification.

Felons, tried,	3	Crown witnesses,	–
Felons, untried,	5	Deserters, and sentenced by Courts martial,	3
Misdemeanors, tried,	23	Lunatics,	5
Misdemeanors, untried,	25		
Debtors on gaol allowance,	3	Total,	68
Debtors supporting themselves,	1		

Average number of prisoners each day,	92
The greatest number at one time,	141
Number of recommittals—Males,	46
Females,	25

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Longford Gaol.

Accommodation.

Accommodation of the Gaol.

Single cells,	63	Solitary cells, temporary,	6
Other rooms with beds,	3	Male hospital,	1
Day-rooms,	9	Female do.,	1
Yards,	11	Chapel,	1
Wards,	12		

Prison Dresses.

Prison Dresses—Male.

Jackets,	–	Towels,	22
Waistcoats,	–	Clogs,	–
Trowsers,	–	Caps,	–
Shirts,	50		

Female.

Bed-gowns,	40	Aprons,	20
Petticoats,	40	Caps,	40
Shifts,	40		

Bedding.

Bedding.

Bedsteads of wood,	109	Sheets,	130
Bed tickens,	150	Rugs,	130
Blankets, double,	200		

Dietary.

Dietary.

Eight oz. oatmeal, 1 pint new milk, 4 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint buttermilk, for each poor prisoner, daily.

Stores.

Number of Stores, and how occupied.

Male clothing,	1	Candles, soap, oil, materials for male work,	1
Female clothing,	1	Ropes, oakum, &c.,	–
Straw,	1	Lime,	1
Meal and potatoes,	1	Hospital stores,	–
Coals and turf,	1		

Contractors.

Contractors for Gaol.

Alexander Harris, for meal, per cwt. 12*s.*	Patrick Newman, for new milk, per gallon, $3\frac{1}{8}d.$
Do. potatoes per barrel, 16*s.*	Do. for buttermilk, do. $2\frac{3}{8}d.$

Allowance of fuel weekly—Each fire allowed 2 boxes of turf.

Description of Labour.

Description of Labour—Males.

Weaving	Cart-making	Stone-breaking
Winding	Smith work	Starch grinding
Carpentry	Nail-making	White-washing
Coopering		

Females.

Sewing	Spinning	Carding	Washing

Expenditure.

Expenditure of the Gaol for one year.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost of diet from the 1st of January to 31st December, 1845,	333	19	0	Working materials,	—		
Fuel,	48	0	0	Repairs of gaol,	—		
Soap, candles, and oil for lamps, &c.	13	12	0	Weaving,	42	15	11
Straw, bedding, and furniture, &c.	23	10	8	Other servants,	—		
Medicines, &c.	25	0	0	Sundries,	33	19	11
Stationary and printing,	11	5	0	Transmitting prisoners,	—		
Male clothing,	—			Total,	£534	12	6
Female clothing,	10	10	0				

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Granted for work-shops,	320	0	0
Expended in building work-shops,	239	0	0
Balance,	£81	0	0

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County Louth Gaol.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.

I VISITED this gaol at 8 o'clock, P.M., and found the prisoners had all retired to rest, and were locked up in their cells, several of which I caused to be opened, and which I examined very closely. In some of the female apartments I found six sleeping; three beds—two were in each; the air was very close and foul. The ventilation might be improved by having air holes made in the doors, which I recommended on a former occasion.

The gaol has undergone no alteration in any way since last inspection.

The accommodation altogether is too limited for a prison in this country, for the daily average number of prisoners.

The general arrangement, size, and construction of the cells, are very objectionable; light, air, and a proper method of heating the prison in winter, which are all so necessary and important in an establishment where so many human beings are confined, are in every respect very defective.

The practice of cooking in the several day-rooms for the classes is also very objectionable,

NORTH DISTRICT:

County Louth Gaol.

as leading to unnecessary waste, and causing too many of the prisoners to be engaged in comparatively very trifling or easy occupation.

I found the Governor and matron at their posts; and they appear to me to be very efficient and respectable officers.

August 2nd—I resumed my inspection of the prison at 9 o'clock, A.M. I made a minute examination into all the books, and mode of keeping the gaol accounts, &c., which I found correct.

The Board of Superintendence meet quarterly, and oftener if required; one or two members visit monthly, and report to the Board at their next meeting.

The Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Physician appear to attend regularly to their respective duties—their visiting books were regularly signed. There were no complaints made by the prisoners, and the dietary reports were on the whole favorable.

The Governor, assisted by a clerk, (who acts as schoolmaster,) keeps the books and accounts.

Prisoners.

There were 219 criminal prisoners committed since the 1st of July up to the 1st of August, and 71 for drunkenness, In the punishment book there appeared to be 27 who had committed prison offences during the above time.

Officers.

There are 5 turnkeys, who are appointed from time to time as vacancies occur by the Governor. The Grand Jury appoint the matron and schoolmaster. The Sheriff appoints the Governor, as the law very minutely directs—but it is due to this county establishment to state, that the local authorities and Sheriff did on the last occasion of a vacancy of a Governor occurring, leave the selection to the recommendation of the Inspector-General, who accordingly complied, and the result has been most satisfactory, for a better Governor than the present could not be easily procured, as he is an active, zealous, and intelligent officer.

Schoolmaster.

The present schoolmaster has been recently appointed by the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury, at a salary of £30 a year. I examined him, and he appears very well qualified for the situation.

Hospital.

The hospital department was very clean and regular—there were only two male patients (one a lunatic) in the ward, who was a most miserable and wretched looking being. I recommended to have his case put forward in the most urgent manner, for speedy admission into the District Asylum. The general health of the prison has been remarkably good for the last year.

Salaries.

The salaries of the Local Inspector and Apothecary have been reduced, the former to £50, the latter to £15 per annum.

Female Prison.

The female prison is very confined; the sleeping apartments, as before alluded to, are very bad; there are four beds in some, and when crowded it is quite intolerable to go into one of these rooms, particularly at night. I ordered chimneys and flues to be opened in each, and air holes in the doors. The sewerage of the gaol is very bad, and the smell at times quite offensive; the privies and sewers are also ill constructed, and form a perfect nuisance, which must be injurious to the health of the inmates.

Debtors' Apartments.

The debtors' apartments are situated in the story over the female prison facing the public street. A prisoner was speaking to a person in the street through one of the windows when I was going to the gaol on the evening previous. The situation of the gaol, altogether, is very objectionable; there is great insecurity, from its being connected so closely with other buildings, and having no wall of separation from one of the principal streets in the town.

Chapel, &c.

The chapel is not properly divided into compartments for the different classes. There are 31 cells, measuring 9 feet by 6 and 9 feet high. The bed and bedding were good. The place is kept very clean.

Tread-mill.

The tread-mill is worked by the hard labour class, and by its means water is pumped for the use of the prison.

Employment.

The employment of the male classes consist principally in shoe-making and matting, and at times in carpentry and tailoring, &c. The females in knitting, sewing, and spinning.

There were on the day of my inspection the following number of prisoners, and who were thus classified:—

State of Gaol.

Classes.		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Total.
Convicted.	For Transportation,	–	–	–	–
	For offences at Assizes,	5	4	1	10
	For offences at Quarter Sessions,	11	5	2	18
	For Fines,	–	–	–	–
	By the Magistrates,	3	2	–	5
For Trial,	At Assizes,	–	–	–	–
	At Quarter Sessions,	2	3	–	5
To give Security to keep the Peace,		–	–	–	–
For further Examination,		1	–	–	1
Debtors,	On Rations, one Insane,	6	1	–	7
	Not on Rations,	3	–	–	3
Soldiers by Court Martial,		–	–	–	–
Deserters,		–	–	–	–
Insane,		1	–	–	1
Total in Custody,		32	15	3	50

North District.

County Louth Gaol.

Alterations.

Having previously alluded to a few of the structural defects in this prison, I shall conclude by giving a summary of such alterations as I consider would be required, in order to render it capable of affording better accommodation, and of enabling the officers to effect an improved system of penal discipline. However, it is my opinion that the present gaol is totally unfit for carrying into effect the modern system of discipline, and that ultimately the county will find it necessary to erect a new building on another site, particularly when the principles of separate imprisonment and its beneficial results are properly understood; the county of Antrim has set an example in this respect, which it is to be hoped will be followed by the neighbouring counties. The following are the alterations which are required for the present:—

1. General Cooking Kitchen.
2. A Laundry.
3. Heating Cells for solitary confinement.
4. Divisions in the Chapel for each class.
5. Sheds for stone-breaking.

There are four solitary cells on the ground floor which could be fitted up for separately confining prisoners, when they might be employed at trades, &c.; also, if a general kitchen was built, those day rooms which are used at present as kitchens for the several classes, could be made available for the separate system of imprisonment; besides, by dividing these apartments, additional accommodation would be afforded in all instances when the number of prisoners exceed the number of cells, which is often the case.

In the Appendix will be given the amount of the annual expenditure, with other statistical reports of the past year; and in conclusion, the members forming the Board of Superintendence, with the officers and turnkeys, &c., and amount of salaries, are herewith annexed.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Earl of Roden.	Montesquieu Bellew, esq.	James Tipping, esq.
Lord Viscount Jocelyn.	John James Bigger, esq.	John Townley, esq.
Sir A. E. Bellingham, Bart.	Lewis Upton, esq.	William Kilpatrick, esq.
Thomas Fortescue, esq.	Graham Johnston, esq.	Thomas Coleman, esq.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. J. H. Allpress, Local-Inspector,	50	0	0	Mrs. Mangin, Matron, - - -	30	0	0
Do. Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	John M'Kenda, 1st Turnkey, - -	40	0	0
Rev. J. Beatty, Pro. Dissenting do.	36	18	6	Thomas Woods, 2nd do. - -	30	0	0
Rev. J. Coyne, Roman Catholic do.	36	18	6	Robert Harrett, 3rd do. - -	30	0	0
E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon,	–	–	–	Joseph Cotter, 4th do. - -	30	0	0
Mr. Samuel Parks, Apothecary,	15	0	0	Walter Crilley, 5th do. - -	30	0	0
Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor,	176	15	6	Henry Sloan, Schoolmaster. - -	30	0	0

Francis White, *Inspector-General.*

Town of Drogheda Gaol.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

The Governor and Local Inspector accompanied me on my inspection of this gaol, and I regret to state that it has been allowed to remain in the same neglected state in which it was on the former occasion of my inspection, and in many respects it appeared to be in worse condition. The doors and locks were out of repair, the yards in bad order, the sewerage and ventilation indifferent; the furniture was of the worst description, bed-ticking and bedding were worn out, and the straw was old and filthy.

State of Gaol.

There were 13 male criminal prisoners confined, viz.:—

Untried felony, ...	1
Tried ditto, ...	8
Tried misdemeanants, ...	2
Deserters, ...	2
Total, ...	13

Prison Discipline.

In the Marshalsea there were 1 master debtor, and 3 poor debtors.

The system of prison discipline is not attended to, frequent intercourse between the different classes of prisoners being allowed to take place. There were two or three employed at breaking stones, which appears to be the only occupation for them, with the exception of cleaning, white-washing, and sweeping the prison.

In the female division, I found that there were 5 under imprisonment; they were allowed to associate together. The most wretched and abandoned women are mixed up indiscriminately with characters who might, with a good system of moral training and discipline, be ultimately reclaimed, and sent back into society good and useful members of it; but under existing circumstances, it is quite fruitless to expect any amelioration in their condition.

Drunkards.

I had to remark very strongly against a practice which was pursued in this gaol, and which I considered to be very cruel. Drunkards were frequently committed for 48 hours, and only allowed 4 lbs. of potatoes. I found one male prisoner committed for drunkenness, sitting on a heap of foul straw in a dark and ill-ventilated cell; he had been confined since the previous night, and at half past one o'clock, P.M., the period of my visit, he had no food supplied to him, although he complained of being very hungry, and he appeared to be a

person not able to pay for his diet. I waited upon the Mayor, who kindly promised to attend to the matter, and see that some better regulations should in future be adopted. North District.

Most of these unfortunate prisoners were wretchedly off as to clothing; some were in almost a state of nakedness, and whatever clothes they had on their committal to prison, were worn out. This is another great defect in the system of imprisonment, where clothing is not allowed by the prison authorities, although the law sanctions it. I would, therefore, most strongly urge upon the attention of the Board of Superintendence the propriety of their ordering prison dresses in future, and of their striking out some judicious mode of profitable employment for the prisoners. Surely, in so large and important a town as Drogheda, there are many sources of occupation which might be provided for the inmates of the gaol, which, under a well regulated system, would render immense advantages to the institution, both in respect to economy, as also in a moral point of view. *Town of Drogheda Gaol.* Clothing.

It would appear that the funds for the support of the gaol are still deficient, and that owing to this, nothing can be done to improve the internal structure and accommodation of the building, or that would enable the local authorities to carry on with any degree of efficiency the proper discipline of the gaol. Funds.

We have so repeatedly remarked upon all these points in former reports, it really is most distressing to be obliged to recur again to them; but it is an imperative duty imposed upon a public officer, who is entrusted with so important an office, to state fairly and openly every circumstance which he considers deserving of public attention, with the view of having existing abuses corrected, and good order, regularity, and a sound system of discipline established in all the gaols of this country.

An account of the expenditure, with other statistical information, will be given in the Appendix.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Superintendence; and I have appended a list of the present Officers, Governor, Turnkeys, &c., with the amount of the salaries they receive, &c. Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

William Campbell, Mayor.	John Magee, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.
H. B. Fairtlough, esq., J.P.	Patrick Beahan, esq.
H. B. Coddington, esq., J.P.	John Morton, esq.
Patrick Ternan, esq.	

Officers, with their Salaries. Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. H. B. Cavanagh, Local Inspector,	10	0	0	William Totten, 1st Turnkey, . .	20	0	0
Ditto, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0	William Lawres, 2nd Turnkey, .	20	0	0
Rev. Geo. Needham, Pro. do. .	30	0	0	Margaret M'Donnell, Matron, . .	6	0	0
Patrick M'Kenna, Governor, . .	80	0	0				

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Mayo Gaol, Castlebar. *County Mayo Gaol.*

MY inspection of this prison took place on the morning of the 26th December, it was at half-past 8 o'clock, A. M.; I found the Governor and officers all engaged at their respective duties, and the entire gaol was in the most perfect state of order and cleanliness. The prisoners were principally engaged in cleaning out the different day-rooms, corridors, and cells. The only objection I could have to all this, was, that it appeared to me there were too many engaged in this occupation, and that it would be much better to select some other mode of employment for the majority, as I consider the two wards-men with the turnkey of each class would be quite equal for the business; besides, it is no kind of punishment whatsoever to have the inmates of a prison so engaged, on the contrary, it affords a degree of indulgence, which is objectionable, and offers too great facilities for holding conversations with each other, which should not be allowed to take place in penal establishments. Employment.

By these observations I do not mean to cast any blame on the Governor and officers, as I perceive the system of employing prisoners (except in a very limited way) at industrial occupations, such as trades, &c., is not encouraged by the prison authorities. It will appear, by referring to returns furnished to me, of accounts of works performed by prisoners, that the last sum voted by the Grand Jury for carrying on works in the gaol was £50, advanced about seven years since, and I cannot take upon me to state that the report presents a satisfactory result.

I proceeded to several parts of the interior of the prison whilst breakfast was preparing, and examined the lunatic classes in their respective wards; they were as comfortable as the extent of the accommodation, and those appliances which are so very imperfectly provided for in all our gaols, would permit; in the female lunatic class, I found that an experienced assistant was absolutely necessary, as the matron could not devote sufficient time to attend to these poor creatures. The practice of allowing prisoners to take care of them is fraught with many evils, and ought to be prohibited. I found the same bad system pursued with the male classes, and therefore I would recommend a competent care-taker to be specially appointed to perform the duty. The classes are unfortunately numerous enough in this prison, as to require two such minor situations to be filled up, in addition to the usual number of turnkeys. Lunatics.

North District.

County Mayo Gaol.

Dietary.

The breakfast hour in winter is at 10 o'clock, there was some delay occasioned by the contractor not sending the milk in time on the morning of my inspection. I think there should be the greatest regularity adopted with respect to the exact time for serving meals, and I am also of opinion that an earlier hour for breakfast should be chosen. The stirabout and milk were good, and I find that there were no particular complaints made as to the general quality of provisions; the chaplain's reports were favourable. I recommenced my inspection at 12 o'clock, and examined every cell, bed, and bedding, stores, &c., and found all in good order. I saw dinner preparing, and served up in the day-rooms to the several classes, who all dine together at one table. No plates are allowed, which, I think, is not right; prisoners should be made to attend to cleanly habits at their meals, nothing appears so filthy and irregular as that of allowing potatoes to be thrown out on tables and the peels heaped up in parcels. I was surprised to find that the practice of eating the meals in cells was not adopted in this prison; the objection which was made to it was, that it would be attended with inconvenience and create dirt in the cells, &c.; but seeing the good which has resulted from the adoption of the measure in other well regulated prisons, I am induced to press the consideration of the question upon the Board again, with the hope that they will establish the custom, and that nice trays should be provided for the purpose, with a plate and a little stand for salt, &c., and small square tables should be furnished to each, all which would add to the regularity and comfort of the apartment.

I was very fortunate in meeting some of the most active and influential members of the Board of Superintendence, who attended at a short notice, amongst whom were the Right Honourable Lord Lucan, Messrs. H. Brown, Ormsby, Burke, and Larminie, together with Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the Local Inspector, and Doctor Dillon.

Having conferred together on various subjects connected with the general management and discipline of the gaol, it was most satisfactory to find the readiness with which the Board agreed to carry into effect such alterations as were (upon mature consideration) deemed necessary, and I look forward with confidence, that the suggestions which I ventured to offer on the occasion will meet with due attention, and be adopted if found practicable and more conducive to the general welfare of this county establishment.

State of Gaol.

The following return shows the number and classification of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Summary of Prison.	Males.	Females.	Hospital.		Total.
			M.	F.	
For trial at assizes,	9	–	–	–	9
„ quarter sessions,	3	15	–	2	20
For examination,	–	–	–	1	1
For transmission,	–	1	–	–	1
For transportation,	–	–	–	–	–
For hard labour,	44	8	2	–	54
Without hard labour,	11	3	–	–	14
Illicit distillation,	6	2	–	–	8
Total crime,	73	29	2	3	107
Military prisoners,	6	–	–	–	6
Insane,	11	11	–	–	22
Master debtors,	1	1	–	–	2
Pauper debtors,	4	1	–	–	5
Grand Total,	95	42	2	3	142

The number of criminal prisoners of this county amounts to 107, not including the military prisoners, debtors, or the insane classes, which latter have been unfortunately on the increase the last year. Debtors class have diminished, and I am happy to state, that I find this to be the case in many of the prisons, which is a most gratifying circumstance to be able to record; the law which makes it imperative (on proper notice being served) on the creditor to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* per week to poor debtors, whose debts are under £10 each, has proved to be of great advantage, and has been the means of relieving many an unfortunate and destitute being who was kept immured in a prison at the expense of the county for months, nay years, for a trifling sum, often not exceeding £1 or £2.

Employment.

I have alluded before to the important subject of employment, and have only now to impress strongly on the Board's attention the matter again, with the view that they will devise some well directed means of providing more varied and useful occupation than that of having so many prisoners merely employed in cleansing the prison. I am aware that there has been a saving to the county to some extent effected by employing prisoners in whitewashing, painting, and in labouring work, viz., in laying down and improving the ground surrounding the gaol, which has been enclosed and ornamented with plantations, &c.

School.

I examined the school department, and found the system in this respect improved since my last inspection.

Office Department.

The office department appears also to be well conducted, the Governor keeps a journal, and the journals and visiting books of the Chaplains, Local Inspector, and Physician were all regularly kept, and their visits and respective duties strictly recorded.

The gaol appears to be economically conducted, and the accounts kept regularly.

The hospital is very well conducted, the only drawback to its arrangements is, that the male lunatics are obliged to be removed over to it during the day, which interferes greatly with that order and cleanliness which should exist in an hospital. The health of the prisoners, as reported by Dr. Dillon, was remarkably good during the last year. Hospital.

I have, in conclusion, only to state that prison dress ought to be more generally supplied, and that the lunatic classes should be furnished with comfortable warm clothing for winter, and get a better description of food than that which is allowed to the healthy criminal classes; and I am happy to say, that the Board took this humane view of the question on my suggesting it, and they passed a resolution to the effect accordingly. Dresses.

I herewith annex the general returns, which embrace many points of statistics connected with the prison which are necessary to be made public, and also an abstract showing the amount of work performed, &c.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. the Earl of Lucan.	Henry William Knox, esq.
Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, bart.	George Ormsby, esq.
Thomas V. Clendening, esq.	Peter Bourke, esq.
George Clendening, esq.	Henry J. H. Browne, esq.
Courtney Kenny, esq.	John C. Larminie, esq.
George V. Jackson, esq.	Edward Deane, esq.

County Officers.

County Officers.

Henry William Knox, esq., High Sheriff.	Thomas Gildea, esq., Clerk of the Peace.
Peter Bourke, esq., Sub-Sheriff.	Alexander C. Lambert, esq., Treasurer.
George Clendening, esq., Sec. to Grand Jury.	William Husband, esq., Collector of Excise.
John Wm. Browne, esq., Clerk of the Crown.	

Officers, with their Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Jas. Hamilton, Local Inspector,	75	0	0	Richard Elwood, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. Henry Paisley, Pro. Chaplain,	37	10	0	William Ready, do.	30	0	0
Rev. Richard Gibbons, R. C. ditto.	37	10	0	Nicholas Hefferan, do.	30	0	0
Rev. John Hamilton, Dissenting ditto,	27	13	10	John Lynch, do.	30	0	0
Thomas Dillon, Physician & Surgeon,	–	–	–	Robert Matthews, do.	30	0	0
Arthur T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0	Patt Hughes, do.	30	0	0
Thomas Galloghy, Governor,	305	0	0	Mrs. Kendillan, Matron,	40	0	0
Grier Hughes, Clerk,	40	0	0	Mrs. Hughes, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Richard Dunbar, Gate Turnkey,	40	0	0	Mrs. Cunniff, Nursetender,	20	0	0
Thomas Herraughty, Cook-house,	40	0	0	Hospital Porter,	10	0	0
Francis Carson, Turnkey,	30	0	0				
Patt M'Enroe, do.	30	0	0		£933	13	10

Accommodation of Gaol.

Accommodation.

Chapel,	1	Single sleeping cells for females,	30
Infirmary for male and female,	2	Other rooms with beds for males,	14
Baths,	11	Other rooms with beds for females,	6
Privies,	18	Single blankets,	429
Yards,	13	Rugs,	196
Day-rooms,	11	Bedsteads,	217
Public kitchen,	2	Bedticks,	217
Water closets,	3	Rooms for debtors, males,	10
Fireplaces,	66	Rooms in Governor's house,	9
Lamps,	6	Rooms in Matron's house,	7
Solitary cells,	6	Rooms in hospital,	8
Single sleeping cells, males,	98		

Return of Articles of Bed and Bedding, and Male Clothing in Store, with Cost of Prisoners' Clothing, for the Year ending 31st December, 1845.

Return of Articles.

Single blankets,	5	Vests,	112
Bedticks,	25	Trowsers,	36
Rugs,	25	Shirts,	24
Jackets,	99	Caps,	31

Cost of male clothing,	£42 14 8½	14*s.* per suit, including tailoring.
Cost of female clothing,	15 18 10	8*s.* 10*d.* per ditto.
	£58 13 6½	

Employment.

Employment.

Stone-breaking for use of prison,	1,936	Making bedticks,	6
Painting,	46	Riddling lime for whitewashing,	13
Attending masons at sewers,	40	Working, &c. in and round the garden,	773
Mat-making for prison,	30	Labouring and adjusting ground outside prison,	1,346
Whitewashing, &c.,	461	Cooking,	1,454
Cleaning windows,	172		
,, sewers,	276		
Mending blankets,	55	Total, at 8*d.* per day,	6,633
,, clothes,	2		
,, bedticks,	23		£221 2 0

The above works were done in the prison and no charge whatever to the county.

1½ Pile of stones broken in the prison, for use of prison, and cost 30*s.* per pile, £2 5 0

North District.

County Mayo Gaol.

Employment.

Employment for Male Prisoners.

Shoe-making, stone-breaking, weaving, painting, whitewashing, labouring, tread-mill, schooling, and cleansing the prison.

Employment for Female Prisoners.

Sewing, knitting, washing blankets, rugs, bedticks, schooling, and cleaning the prison.

Hard labour.—Tread-wheel.

Return of Produce.

Return of Produce of work, manufactured by Prisoners, for the Year ending 31st December, 1845.—Shoe-making.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d
To amount paid for leather, . .	10	3	9	By amount due, ...	7	17	8
To amount paid a prisoner on discharge,	0	6	0	„ Stock on hands, viz.—			
				4 pair of men's shoes, at 6*s.* 6*d.*	1	6	0
				1 pair of women's shoes, at 4*s.* 6*d.*	0	4	6
				2 small pair for boys, at 3*s.* 6*d.*	0	7	0
				1 pair Spanish leather, 3*s.* 6*d.* .	0	3	6
				Value of leather unwrought, .	3	12	0
					13	10	8
				„ Deduct stock of 1844, . .	3	9	6
	£10	9	9		£10	1	2

Weaving.

To amount paid for yarn, ashes, &c.,	0	15	3	By value of web in loom (not finished),	0	15	3
					£10	16	5
				Loss, ...	0	8	7
	£11	5	0		£11	5	0

Amount received for support of excise prisoners, ... £128 3 10½

Ditto ditto military do. 45 1 0

No sums allowed to prisoners on their discharge.

Prison Works.

An Account of £50 granted by the Board of Superintendence in the Year 1838, for carrying on Works in the Prison.

1839. Dr.	£	s.	d.	1839. Cr.	£	s.	d.
April 3, To amount of presentment,	50	0	0	April 3, By Cash for interest, stamps, &c.	0	19	8
To balance paid by Rev. Jas. Hamilton, . .	0	17	0½	„ 5, for leather to Henry Murtagh,	6	10	0
				„ 8, for sundries to David Heally,	3	17	6
				„ „ for hoop iron, &c. to T. Brennan	2	4	5
				„ 9, for repairs to tools, to William Atkison, cutler, . .	0	1	6
				„ 12, for leather to John Quail, .	0	19	2½
				„ 13, for sundries, to M. Gibbons,	12	16	3½
				„ 17, for tools, bucket handles, to B. Ferrins, . . .	1	18	2
				May 6, for sundries to R. Blakney, .	9	10	3½
				„ „ for timber to H. Brown, esq.,	12	0	0
	£50	17	0½		£50	17	0½

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast.—Eight ounces of oatmeal, and one pint sweet milk.
Dinner.—Four pounds of (washed) potatoes, and one pint of buttermilk.
Cost of prison diet per day, $2\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}d.$
Number of prisoners fed within the year to 25th December, 60,011.
Officers on prison allowance, 15.

Contractors.

Contractors.

William M'Adam,	sweet milk, at 1⅛*d.* per quart.	William Hynes,	brooms, at 2*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
„	buttermilk, at ¾*d.* do.	John Dudgeon,	potatoes, at 2½*d.* per stone.
William Hynes,	oatmeal, at 10*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.	„	Yellow soap, at 2*s.* 7*d.* per stone.
„	lbs. of bread, at 1¼*d.* per lb.	„	Candles, at 5*d.* per lb.
„	Salt, at 1¾*d.* per stone.	„	Lime, at 8*d.* per barrel.
„	English coal, at 18*s.* per ton.	Michael Heally,	turf, at 4⅜*d.* per box.
„	White soap, at 3*s.* 9½*d.* per stone	Timothy Brabazon,	sweeping brushes, 2*s.* 4*d.* each.
„	Straw (oaten), at 1*s*, 4*d.* per cwt.	„	Whitewash do. at 1*s.* 11*d.* each.

Recommittals.

Recommittals.

Males, ... 26 | Females, ... 30

County Bridewells.

Bridewells of the County.

I inspected the following bridewells, viz., Ballinrobe, Westport, and Ballina.

I found these minor prisons all in good order, and kept very clean; the Westport bridewell is defective in not having a wall or railing made to protect the cell windows from the

public street. The Ballina bridewell is not yet completed, although the keeper has got possession of it since August last; there has been 54 criminals since that period, principally consisting of drunkards, which class appear to be more numerous in this quarter and other parts of Mayo, than in some of the counties I visited. Furniture has not yet been supplied, the yards are not finished, there is no pump, and there are leakages in several parts of the roof. The plan of the building and arrangement of the cells are badly constructed, the male and female divisions are not properly separated, there is one corridore in common to both, which should be divided, and instead of the bridewell door being placed at the end of the building, it should be made in the centre facing the street wall, by which one cell would be given up for the purpose, leaving six, three for each class, which I think would be quite sufficient to meet the exigencies of the district; this alteration would make a perfect separation of the bridewell for the two classes, as partition walls with corresponding doors might be erected in the corridors. The keeper's room appears very limited as to size, and there should be a store-room provided for the keeper, also. Upon the whole, I would suggest the propriety of having these alterations take place, in order to make the prison more suitable and convenient for the objects which were intended.

North District.

County Mayo Gaol.

I would also recommend that the bridewells of this very extensive county should be placed strictly under the superintendence of the very efficient Board who conduct the management of the gaol; that quarterly inspections be made by either the Local Inspector or Governor, as is customary in several other counties; and that visiting books and regular journals should be kept by the keepers of each bridewell, where the local authorities, Magistrates, &c., may have an opportunity of making any observations, and signing their names,

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol, Trim.

County Meath Gaol.

I FOUND this prison on my inspection in the nicest order; every part of it was kept very clean and regular. The Governor appears to keep up the discipline very strictly, considering the inconvenient arrangement of the interior of this building, which is not at all calculated for carrying into effect the separate system of prison discipline, according to the modern improved principles. There were only 43 prisoners in the gaol on the 31st of December last, and the number in prison before the last quarter sessions amounted to 38, since which there has been a diminution; and on the 19th of January there were only 35 in the prison, of whom 11 were lunatics, and 2 pauper debtors, consequently leaving but 22 criminal prisoners in this very extensive gaol, in one of the most populous counties in this country. The debtor classes are also lessening in this prison, as in most of the others that I have lately inspected.

The following return shows the state of the prison on the day of inspection :— State of Gaol.

Class.	Number Confined.	Cells.		Rooms.
		Single.	Double.	
Master debtors,	–	–	–	7
Work-shops,	–	–	–	6
Tried misdemeanants,	3	10	2	–
Tried felons,	10	10	2	–
Untried misdemeanants,	–	10	2	–
Untried felons,	1	10	2	–
Pauper debtors,	2	10	2	–
Insane, and in care,	8	10	2	–
Tried females,	7	10	2	1
Untried do.,	–	10	2	2
Hospital,	4	–	–	6
Solitary cells,	–	4	–	–
Officers' quarters,	–	–	–	5
Gate porter,	–	3	–	2
Clerk and store-keeper,	–	3	–	2
Total,	35	90	16	31

Total committals from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1845, 352
Average number confined each day, ... 61
Greatest number confined at one time, ... 87
Recommittals, ... 20
Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells, . . 112
Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing where more than 1 sleeps in a cell, 154

Major Palmer's remarks, respecting the want of proper structural arrangements for carrying into effect individual improvement, are so strong and convincing, that it is to be hoped the Grand Jury will take the subject into consideration. The gaol is capable of undergoing alterations which would, at a very moderate expense, render it available for the above objects; and I have no doubt but the Board of Superintendence, who are a very active and efficient body, would, if funds were voted for the purpose, cheerfully undertake the onerous duties which the system of separate imprisonment would necessarily entail upon them.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Meath Gaol, Trim.

I look upon the Governor, matron, and minor officers of this gaol to be most efficient in their respective departments; and I have always found the extern officers, viz. the Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Surgeon, most attentive to their duties. I have derived considerable information from those officers, who make it their business to accompany the Inspectors-General on their inspections.

Lunatics.

The suggestions which I felt it my duty to offer will be found in the Board's minute-book, and which I most respectfully submit for their consideration; and I hope they will not omit providing an assistant female attendant for the poor lunatic patients, whom I found under the immediate care of a stupid ignorant female prisoner, who was not calculated for so important a duty. The officers were not to blame for this, as there were only four sane confined, and they did not appear to be calculated for the duty.

The male lunatics appeared to be more tranquil, and easily managed; they were warmly and comfortably clothed; but the general prison clothes were all greatly worn, and scarcely fit for use. The Governor stated that new clothes were soon to be supplied, and indeed it was not before it was necessary

I examined the beds and bedding; the tickens were much worn, but the blankets and rugs were excellent.

Office Department.

The office department is very well conducted; the books, pass-books, and general accounts, were all regularly kept and entered; but there is a defect in the provision books, which I pointed out, and hope that the Board will adopt, in future, the form prescribed by the Act of Parliament, as being more simple, and easily checked, &c.

Hospital.

The hospital was very clean and in good order. I subjoin the Surgeon's annual Report, which shows the very great pains he takes in fulfilling his duties, &c.; and I also feel it due to Dr. Clifford to introduce into this Report, although it does not come strictly within the line of my duty as Inspector-General of Prisons, to state, that having visited the fever hospital, which is situated in the immediate locality of the gaol, I never was so pleased with any institution as on witnessing the neatness and perfect state of cleanliness, order, and regularity, which the wards, and every other apartment in the establishment presented. The ventilation was so complete, that not the least noxious or offensive smell existed; upon the whole, it was a well-arranged and admirably managed institution. The Apothecary showed me the different books which were kept; the dietary book was plain and quite simple in the mode of making daily entries—no error could be committed in the issuing of the necessary quantities.

State of Gaol.

Patients admitted into Trim Gaol Hospital, during 1845.

Disease.	No.	Discharged.	Died.
Fever,	18	17	1
Consumption,	1	–	1
Hemoptoe,	2	2	–
Syphilis,	4	3	–
Herpes,	4	4	–
Wound, by tread-mill,	1	1	–
Itch,	38	38	–
Pneumonia,	3	3	–
Diarrhœa,	1	1	–
General debility,	3	–	3
Asthma,	1	1	–
Epilepsy,	1	1	–
Anasarca,	1	1	–
Pregnant female,	1	–	–
Paralysis,	1	1	–
Phrenitis,	1	1	–
Hydrocele,	1	–	–
Rheumatic,	1	–	–
Remaining in Hospital,	–	4	–
Total,	83	78	5*

Lunatics.

	Males.	Females.
Lunatics remaining on the 31st December, 1844,	7	7
Committed in 1845,	4	5
Total,	11	12
Died,	1	3
	10	9
Discharged, cured,	2	4
	8	5
Sent to asylum,	1	1
Remaining 31st December, 1845,	7	4

* Four of the deaths were lunatics, and are also returned in the statement of them.

North District.

County Meath Gaol, Trim.

Prescriptions.

Number of prescriptions compounded during the year, including prisoners with chronic complaints not in the annexed list,	580
For hospital patients,	83
„ Patients not in hospital,	119
„ Lunatics, do. do.,	19
Total,	221

I have been furnished with some useful statistical information, respecting the state of fever in this district, which I shall make use of hereafter. I have thus departed from the usual course, in alluding to this very important institution, in order to have my opinion of its practical utility and value known to the leading gentlemen of this county, before whom this Report must officially appear; and I therefore thought it not amiss to make the digression, which I hope I shall be pardoned for.

Return of Lunatics.

A Return of the Names of Insane Prisoners confined in the Gaol of Trim, 19th January, 1846.

Names.	Idiots.	Epilepsy.	Mania.	
			Curable.	Incurable,
John Blake,	–	–	1	–
Thomas Owens,	–	–	–	1
John Moore,	–	–	–	1
Lawrence Roe,	1	–	–	–
Christopher Wall,	1	–	–	–
Thomas M'Connell,	–	–	1	–
John Barden,	–	–	1	–
Mary Keegan,	–	–	1	–
Margaret Bird,	–	–	–	1
Mary Kennedy,	–	1	–	–
Catherine Gaughran,	–	–	–	1
Total,	2	1	4	4

To return to the county prison,—I have only in conclusion to state, that having found every department of it under proper management, I trust and hope that, in order to render it more efficient, the suggestions which I before alluded to, will be carried into operation, which I have no doubt would ultimately place the institution amongst the very best, for strict discipline, &c.

I herewith annex the following returns, which include every topic connected with the prison statistics for the past year.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Dunsany.	Robert Fowler, esq.
Earl Fingal.	Robert G. Bamford, esq.
Rev. Richard Butler.	John Young, esq.
John Thompson, esq.	George Despard, esq.
Samuel Winter, esq.	Lambert Disney, esq.

Officers and their Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Jas. Hamilton, Local Inspector,	60	0	0	John English, 4th Turnkey	32	10	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, Pro. Chaplain,	50	0	0	John Rice, 5th do.,	25	0	0
Rev. John O'Connell, R.C. do.,	50	0	0	Edward Kellett, 1st Watchman,	24	0	0
William Smart, Governor,	276	18	6	Richard Tyrrell, 2nd do.,	24	0	0
Henry Clifford, M.D., Surgeon,	74	0	0	George Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Thomas Wallace, Apothecary,	66	18	6	George Mooney, Assistant Clerk to Board,	10	0	0
Wm. M'Kee, Clerk and Storekeeper,	60	0	0				
William Mooney, Gate Porter,	40	0	0	Julia Hopwood, Matron,	40	0	0
David Greenwood, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0	Mary Bentley, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
James M'Clean, 2nd do.,	35	0	0				
William M'Caul, 3rd do.,	32	10	0	Total,	£977	17	0

Number of Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	212	Surgeon,	169
Protestant Chaplain,	212	Apothecary,	184
Roman Catholic do.,	214		

Accommodation of Gaol.

Accommodation of Gaol.

Day-rooms,	8	Yards,	8
Single sleeping cells,	80	Privies,	8
Double sleeping cells,	16		

Bedding.

Bedding.

Beds in Hospital,	16	Sheets,	24
Baths,	1	Bolsters,	13
Rugs,	127	Bedticks,	127
Whole blankets,	127	Beds, wood and iron,	106
Half do.,	100		

North District.

County Meath Gaol, Trim.

Employment.

Employment of Prisoners—Male.

Tailoring Shoemaking	Weaving Winding	Carpentering Smith work	Stone-breaking

Female.

Carding	Spinning woollen yarn	Sewing	Knitting

Dietary.

Dietary.

Bread, 1 lb. for dinner, when potatoes are not issued; Oatmeal, 8 oz. for breakfast; Potatoes, 4 lbs. for dinner; buttermilk, 1 quart per day for each prisoner.

Fuel—about one-sixth of a guage of turf, or 2 stones of coal, to each fire, per day.

Contractors.

Contractors.

Thomas Kennedy, new milk, per quart, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ | Thomas Kennedy, buttermilk, per quart, $0\frac{1}{2}d.$

Industry.

Trim Gaol Industry Account for the year 1845.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of cost of work for male prisoners,	27	12	3
„ paid to them, being one-third of earnings,	8	5	1
„ of cost of work for females,	9	14	$8\frac{1}{2}$
„ paid to them, being one-third of earnings,	1	6	$8\frac{1}{2}$
	£46	18	9

Return of Work.

RETURN OF WORK.

Return of work for male prisoners,	62	5	0
Do. do. female,	19	17	11
	£82	2	2
Deduct	46	18	9
Net profit,	£35	4	2

County Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS—REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF TRIM GAOL.

Trim Gaol, 20th January, 1846.

Kells.

Sir,—Agreeable to your request, I visited *Kells* bridewell this day, and found it in a very dirty state. It consists of 2 yards, 2 day-rooms, and 16 cells; 1 yard, 1 day-room, and 8 cells for male prisoners, the others for female prisoners. There are 8 pairs of good blankets, and the remainder not fit for use. There are no under blankets for any one of the cells, as the bridewell rules say three single blankets, and nothing about a rug; in place of three blankets, they have a double blanket and rug. According to Act of Parliament, we have a double blanket, a single blanket, and a rug. I think the same should in the Bridewells.

The whole place wants painting and white-washing very badly; the only thing I saw regular was the book.

I also send you the number of drunkards that were committed to Kells bridewell in the years 1844 and 1845:—

In the year 1844, there were	51
In the year 1845, there were	58

I think it right to state that the bridewell keeper is under suspension until the Assizes, and turnkey M'Call is taking care of it until then. I desired M'Caul to call on the Archdeacon of Meath, who is Local Inspector, and to report to him the state of bedding; also to get him to have the place lime-washed and cleaned.

Navan.

I also visited *Navan* bridewell, and found it clean and regular, as I always have found it. I consider Mr. Gerarty, the bridewell keeper, to be a very proper officer. It also consists of the same number of cells and rooms as Kells bridewell. There are 12 pair of double blankets, and 12 rugs, but no under blanket; same number as Kells, 4 cells in the bridewell, 2 in male prison, and 2 in female prison, for drunken and refractory prisoners, without any blankets.

I also examined his book, and found it regular. I send you the number of drunkards in the years 1844 and 1845:—

In the year 1844, there were	109
In the year 1845, there were	170

I remain your obedient servant,

To Dr. White.

William Smart.

Francis White, *Inspector-General.*

Co. Monaghan Gaol.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

This prison ranks very high in respect to its good management, and for the strict system of discipline which has been pursued, which is to be attributed to the very efficient services rendered by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Maffett, aided, as he has hitherto been, by the Deputy Governor, who is a most trust-worthy and intelligent officer, and who has been so strongly recommended for promotion by Major Palmer, in his last Report. The new Governor, Mr. Mayne, appears to be highly qualified to undertake the important duties of his office, as he possesses considerable information, and has acquired a degree of knowledge of prison discipline, &c., which is most creditable to him. I have no doubt but that he will make a very good Governor. I found the gaol very clean, and in good order; and those suggestions which I felt it my duty on a former inspection to offer to the Board of Superintendence, have been attended to, and carried into effect. There is now an ample supply

of excellent water; a tank and spouts have been made, and some other improvements effected, which add to the general efficiency of the entire establishment. The sheds are very well adapted for protecting the prisoners from cold and wet weather, during the hours which are appropriated to labour. Several were breaking stones, which was the principal occupation, as there happened not to be a tradesman then in the prison; however, I must remark, that the local authorities and officers ought to encourage the system of instructing the juvenile prisoners, particularly, in some useful trades. In other gaols, they make it a point to have one or two of the turnkeys tradesmen, in order that they may serve in the double capacity of keeper and instructor. A small capital laid out for so useful a purpose would be found to produce the most favourable results; but, indeed, I need not dwell so much upon the subject, as the Board are so well aware of the fact, and were in the habit, at a former period, of employing the prisoners at useful trades.

Employment.

The females sew and spin, and repair the prison dresses.

The male and female schools appear to be very well conducted, particularly the former. I examined several of the classes, and amongst several who were greatly improved since their imprisonment took place, I met with *one* who learned to read remarkably well; four who could read and write, and six that had learned to write in a short period.

Schools.

The following return shows the state of the gaol on the day of inspection, which is a strong evidence in favour of the very tranquil condition of this county. If the lunatic and debtor classes are deducted, it leaves only 44 of the criminal classes. Upon the whole, the daily average number of criminals in the gaol, for the past year, has considerably diminished, as will be seen on referring to the general criminal returns in the Appendix; and in which other very useful statistical information, connected with the expenses of the prison, will be found.

State of Gaol.

Description of Prisoners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Total.
Transports,	1	4	–	5
Convicted at Assizes,	3	–	–	3
Do. at Sessions,	17	5	–	22
For fines,	1	–	–	1
By Magistrates,	3	1	–	4
By Magistrates, as vagrants,	–	–	–	–
For trial at Assizes,	3	3	–	6
For do. at Sessions,	–	–	–	–
Debtors on allowances,	6	3	–	9
Do. not on allowances,	12	–	–	12
Contempt of court,	2	–	–	2
Soldier by court martial,	–	–	–	–
For further examination,	1	–	–	1
Lunatics,	7	1	–	8
Deserters,	–	–	–	–
Total,	56	17	–	73

The disease in potatoes appears to have been more extensive in this, than in any of the other northern counties which I have inspected, and consequently the Board have been obliged to adopt bread and milk diet according to the schedule in the Act of Parliament, and as recommended by the Inspectors-General. I examined the bread and milk, and found they were very good. I have given the contracts at the end of the report. The price for milk is very high. However, there is a very strict system of economy pursued by the Board; and it will appear that the general expenditure for the last year is about £300 less than it was on the previous year; but, at the same time, it is admitted that there are fewer prisoners to provide for.

Dietary.

The prisoners are furnished with good, comfortable clothing—not the untried, unless they are badly in want of wearing apparel. The lunatic classes are, as usual, a great obstacle to good order, regularity, or cleanliness, in those parts of the gaol in which they happen to be located. They appear to be taken good care of. I have suggested the propriety of their getting a better description of diet than that given to the criminal prisoners. For obvious reasons, these poor, afflicted beings should be fed occasionally upon light animal food, and never get *buttermilk* in the cold winter months. There are many little comforts which should be afforded to these poor classes, which would tend to ameliorate their condition, whilst at the same time the additional expense would be but trifling. No lunatic should be allowed to go barefooted, and he should be warmly clothed, and the bed and bedclothes constantly changed.

Lunatics.

I have no more to add to this report, but merely to append the general return, which I have ordered to be made out, to place before the gentlemen of the county for their information at the ensuing assizes.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Edward Lucas.
John Johnson, esq.
Sir George Forster.
A. G. Lewis, esq.
Henry Mitchell, esq.
R. B. Evatt, esq.
James Evatt, esq.
James Hamilton, esq.
John Hatchell, esq.
Edward Golding, esq.
John Jackson, esq.
Joseph Whittset, esq.
F. Filgate, esq.

North District.

Co. Monaghan Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Henry Maffett, Local Inspector,	92	6	2	Robert Mackey, 4th Turnkey,	26	0	0
Rev. Henry Maffett, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0	0	James Gordon, 5th do.,	26	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presb. do.,	30	0	0	John Arthurs, 6th do.,	26	0	0
Rev. Patrick Bellew, R. C. do.,	30	0	0	Alexander Wray, 7th do.,	26	0	0
John S. M'Dowell, Surgeon,	73	16	10	Jane Lindsay, 1st Matron,	24	16	0
Thomas L. Mayne, Governor,	138	9	2	Anne Irwin, 2nd do.,	16	8	0
John Temple, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0				
Robert Brown, 2nd do.,	35	0	0	Total,	635	16	2
Robert Crane, 3rd do.,	26	0	0				

There are none of the officers of the gaol who receive gaol rations, neither are they allowed to marry.

State of Gaol.

State of Gaol.

Nature of Crime.	Males.	Females.	Hospital. Males.	Hospital. Females.	Total.
Felons, tried,	–	–	1	–	1
Felons, untried,	1	–	–	–	1
Misdemeanants, tried,	21	4	1	6	32
Misdemeanants, untried,	3	3	1	–	7
Debtors on gaol allowance,	9	3	–	–	12
Debtors supporting themselves,	12	–	–	–	12
Crown witnesses,	–	–	–	–	–
Deserters, and sentenced by Court Martial,	–	–	–	–	–
Lunatics,	7	1	–	–	8
Total,	53	11	3	6	73

Average number of prisoners each day,	90
The greatest number at one time,	140
Number of re-committals,	30

Officers' Visits.

Number of Visits of Officers this Year.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	309	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	134
Presbyterian Chaplain,	132	Surgeon—Medical attendant,	241

Prison Dresses.

Prison Dresses—Male.

Jackets,	70	Towels,	18
Waistcoats,	74	Clogs,	28
Trowsers,	44	Shoes,	5
Shirts,	163		

Female.

Bed-gowns,	42	Shoes,	23
Petticoats,	36	Caps,	10
Shifts,	36	Handkerchiefs,	22
Aprons,	20		

Bedding.

Bedding.

Bedsteads of iron,	87	Sheets,	42
Bed-tickens,	125	Rugs,	17
Blankets,	370		

Labour.

Description of Labour—Males.

Weaving	Shoe-making	Carpentry
Stone-breaking	Tailoring	Painting
White-washing		

Females.

Sewing	Spinning	Knitting	Washing

Accommodation.

Accommodation of Gaol.

Number of single cells,	68	Number of solitary cells,	7
,, Other rooms with beds,	5	,, Male hospital,	1
,, Day-rooms,	8	,, Female do.,	1
,, Yards,	10	,, Chapel,	1
,, Wards,	10		

Number of Stores.

Number of Stores, and how occupied.

Store for male clothing,	1	Store for coals and turf,	1
,, Female do.,	1	,, Ropes and oakum,	–
,, Straw,	–	,, Lime,	1
,, Meal and potatoes, one each,	2	,, Hospital,	2
,, Candles, soap, oils, and materials for male work,	1		

Dietary.

Eight oz. of oatmeal, 1 pint new milk, 4 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk, and 1 oz. salt, for each poor prisoner, daily.

Co. Monaghan Gaol.

Dietary.

Cost of diet, per head, per day,	£0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Cost per head for the year,	17	7	$6\frac{3}{4}$

Allowance of Fuel, weekly—Each fire allowed 140 lbs. of coal.

Contractors for Gaol.

Contractors.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mathew Vallely, for new milk, per gal.	0	0	8	Joseph Swan, for potatoes, per cwt.	0	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Do., buttermilk, do.,	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Messrs. Mitchell and Boyle, for white bread, per stone,	0	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph Swan, for meal, per cwt.,	0	12	0	Peter M'Cullagh, for coal, per ton,	0	18	$8\frac{1}{2}$
John Monaghan, for salt, per cwt.,	0	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$				

Expenditure of Gaol.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cost of dietary from Summer Assizes, 1844, to Summer Assizes, 1845,	439	4	1	Female clothing, officers included,	29	10	10
Fuel,	98	15	0	Working utensils,		—	
Candles, soap, and oils for lamps, &c.,	10	7	7	Repairs of the gaol, &c.,	62	18	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Straw, bedding, and furniture,	28	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	Other servants,		—	
Medicines, &c.,	28	0	8	Transmitting prisoners,		—	
Stationery and printing,	10	9	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Sundries,		—	
Male clothing, officers included,	81	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Total,	£789	4	11

Bridewells of the County of Monaghan.

Bridewells.

I inspected *Castleblaney* bridewell, and found it in perfect order, and in a state of great regularity and cleanliness; so I understand is the one at Carrickmacross. There is a bridewell building at Clones. The Carrickmacross bridewell shall be inspected shortly, and an account transmitted to the Board.

Bridewells, and Names of Keepers and their Salaries.

Keepers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Castleblayney, Richard Mitchell,	40	0	0
Carrickmacross, Thomas Armstrong,	30	0	0
Ballybay, George Mills,	4	4	0

Francis White, *Inspector-General.*

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Co. Roscommon Gaol.

I inspected this gaol on the 24th of December. I first visited it early in the morning before the prisoners went to breakfast. A very great evil exists in this gaol, as in several other of our penal institutions, which is, that of the different classes being congregated together in their respective day-rooms awaiting the hour for breakfast; several were employed in cleaning out the wards, others undergoing the operation of shaving, and more running into the yard for various purposes; altogether there appeared to be no system of regularity observed. This state of things must necessarily exist in prisons similarly constructed to the one which forms the subject of the present Report, and for which the officers cannot be so much to blame or made answerable. The cells are very small, and the other parts of the prison are not calculated for keeping up any strict system of individual imprisonment, therefore no proper mode of classifying the prisoners can be adopted, and in the female division of the prison it is miserably defficient in accommodation, and consequently the different grades of crimes cannot be separated strictly. Major Palmer's suggestion respecting the female prison, viz., of taking a few cells from the male division and appropriating them to the other, has not been carried into effect, neither have sheds or a laundry been erected, which would add materially to the efficiency of this gaol. The present laundry is really a disgrace to any public establishment and ought to be given up; there is nothing more required in a prison than having every convenience which is necessary for washing the clothes and of keeping up that state of cleanliness and neatness amongst the inmates in order to prevent the occurrence of disease and other bad consequences.

Prison clothing is partially distributed, but I should like to see the prisoners better provided for; in fact, there ought to be some general uniform worn by all the tried prisoners, and their own clothes most carefully stored. As a matter of precaution, prison dresses ought to be always worn, as they diminish greatly the chances of escape. When untried prisoners are put to work, such as breaking stones, bruising bones, &c., they ought not be allowed to wear out their own clothes.

There is no school department yet established in this gaol.

The principal object of attraction (if I may so term it) is the very extensive and perfect system of carrying on works and instructing prisoners in different trades, which are carried on in this gaol. The master of works, Mr. Grady, is certainly an excellent officer, and he deserves great credit for the manner in which he conducts this important department. I have appended to the Report his return, which shows the amount expended on works and the profits, &c.:—

North District.

Co. Roscommon Gaol.
Return of Work.

Return of Work done by the Prisoners since 1st January, 1845.

1,042 tons or 2,778⅔ boxes of stones broken for roads, &c.
322 pairs boots and shoes.
225 pairs boots and shoes repaired.
1,159 yards sacking and wool packing.
286 yards linen sheeting.
299 yards toweling and table linen.
119 pairs stockings.
89 corn sacks.
24 prison sheets.
12 prison bedticks.
627 lbs. tow yarn.
3 cloaks for convicts.
10 flannel petticoats.
26 wrappers.
35 shirts and shifts.
15 jackets, 18 pairs trowsers, 12 caps.
210 nets.
2 bedsteads, 2 forms, 13 rollers, 5 tables, 1 glass case, 6 box barrows, and sundry other carpenter work, viz.; handling stone hammers, shovels, sledges, repairing carts, barrows, forms, tables, trays, sashes, doors, tread-wheel, &c., &c.

Washing for County Infirmary.

Sheets,	1,806	Pairs blankets,	66
Bolster covers,	1,260	Bedticks,	41
Rugs,	381	Rollers,	61

£10 per annum is paid by the County Infirmary for this washing.

Washing for the Gaol.

Shirts,	821	Pairs socks,	32
Sheets,	621	Pairs blankets,	12
Rollers,	157	Rugs,	7

No charge is made for this washing.

Number of Prisoners who learned Trades.

Return of the number of prisoners, male and female, who learned trades, &c., and who had no knowledge of such trades, &c. before their committal, from the 1st January, 1845.

Weaving,	11	To knit stockings,	14
Winding and warping,	13	To sew,	23
Shoemaking,	19	To spin yarn,	9
Net making,	3	To wash,	15
Bag making,	6		

13 shoemakers have been discharged good proficients, 6 of whom were able to carry on the trade if inclined, and 6 are still in custody, able to repair and make shoes. 2 weavers were good proficients when discharged, 4 could weave a little, and 5 are still in custody learning.

Outlay and Returns.

Abstract of the outlay and returns of the work of prisoners, from Spring Assizes 1845, to 24th of December, 1845.

Occupation.	Outlay.	Sales.	Stock on Hands.	Profit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shoemaking,	151 10 10	133 17 8	42 3 0	24 9 10
Weaving,	94 14 8	73 14 4	39 8 0	18 7 8
Carpentry,	21 17 10	22 2 11	3 16 0	4 1 1
Tailoring,	8 16 10	9 6 6	2 9 10	2 19 6
Tin-smith work,	1 5 8	0 0 6	1 6 6	– 1 4
Stone-breaking,	63 16 1	94 14 3	4 12 6	35 10 8
Washing,	1 17 5	10 0 0	– – –	8 2 7
	343 19 4	343 16 2	93 15 10	93 12 8
Deduct incidental expenses,	—	—	– – –	6 13 9
Nett profit,	—	—	—	£86 18 11

Male Prisoners.

Amount of sales of work and stock on hands,	£427 12 0	
Amount of expenditure,	338 4 0	
Gross profit,		£89 7 10
Portion paid to prisoners,		13 3 1
Nett profit,		£76 4 9

Female Prisoners.

Return of work,	£21 6 3	
Expenditure,	6 14 7	
Gross profit,		£14 11 8
Portion paid to female prisoners,		3 17 6
Nett profit,		£10 14 2
Total nett profit,		£86 18 11

I feel it unnecessary to enter into any detailed statement as to the general accommodation which this prison is capable of affording, as Major Palmer has so fully stated every particular

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Roscommon Gaol.

connected with the gaol in his last Report. The number of committals have greatly diminished when contrasted with former years; there were but 56 confined on the day of inspection. The following return shows the classification adopted, the employment of the prisoners, &c.

State of Gaol.

Roscommon County Gaol, morning state, December 24th, 1845.

Class.	Classification.	Total confined.	Cooks.	Orderlies.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and winders.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Stone-breaking.	Spinning, carding, knitting and sewing.	Washing.	Infirmary and sick.	Idle, support themselves.
1	Master debtors,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
„	Pauper debtors,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
2	Misdemeanants convicted,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Misdemeanants convicted,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Felons convicted,	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Hard labour prisoners,	12	2	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
„	Military prisoners, *Court Martial*,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
6	Untried prisoners,	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	1
7	Misdemeanants convicted,	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
8	Female debtors,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Females untried,	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–
„	Females convicted,	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
	Male hospital,	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
	Female Hospital,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Total,	56	3	8	6	5	–	1	11	3	5	11	3

I found the gaol very clean, and upon the whole, I consider, notwithstanding the existing defects which I pointed out, that there has been an improvement in the general management since the appointment of the new Governor, who appears very anxious to learn every circumstance connected with prison discipline; and from the zeal and intelligence he displays, I have no doubt will very shortly prove himself an efficient officer, and I hope and trust will gain the confidence of the local prison authorities.

Accounts and Books.

The accounts and books appear to be kept better and more regularly then they were before, and there were proper checks in force against committing frauds or peculation in the issuing, &c. of provisions. The provisions were not found fault with, no change had been in the dietary.

Hospital.

The gaol has been healthy, the surgeon, Dr. Lloyd, attended my inspection and he gave me a most favourable report of the Hospital department for the last year.

I think if the Board of Superintendence will take the suggestions given by Major Palmer and myself into their consideration, and represent the propriety of carrying them into practical operation, that the Grand Jury will most cheerfully come forward and present the necessary sum for the purposes already pointed out.

I herewith annex a return of the Members of the Board, and a list of the officers and turnkeys, with amount of their salaries:—

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Honorable Lord Crofton.	Charles Hawkes, esq.
Edward Mitchell, esq.	Arthur Browne, esq.
D. H. Kelly, esq.	Edmond Corr, esq.
George Digby, esq.	Leonard Hodson, esq.
D. H. Ferral, esq.	Edmond Kelly, esq.
O. D. J. Grace, esq.	Henry Moriarty, esq.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Lewis Hawkes, Local-Inspector,	92	6	2	James Connolly, 3rd Turnkey,	25	0	0
Rev. John Chute, Pro. Chaplain,	46	3	1	Robert Wigelsworth, 4th ditto,	25	0	0
Rev. John Madden, R. C. Chaplain,	46	3	1	John Makins, 5th ditto,	25	0	0
R. J. Lloyd, M.D., Physician,*	–	–	–	John Magill, 6th ditto,	25	0	0
M. Casserly, Apothecary,	42	0	0	Robert Parkinson, 7th ditto,	25	0	0
Thomas Savage, Governor,	200	0	0	William Dreeson, Gate ditto,	25	0	0
William Grady, Master of Works,	50	0	0	Margaret Bligh, Hospital Nurse,	17	1	6
Richard James, Clerk and Steward,	40	0	0	Thomas Garvey, Barber,	4	0	0
Maria Wigelsworth, Matron,	32	6	0	Cormick Lee, Sewer-cleaner,	7	0	0
John Haskins, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0				
John Jackson, 2nd ditto,	25	0	0	Total,	786	19	10

* Doctor Lloyd being the Physician to the County Infirmary, has no salary for the Gaol.

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY.

Athlone, Boyle, Castlerea, and Strokestown.

The first on this list is kept very clean, the duty of the keeper is strictly performed, the pauper prisoners are fed and the registry correctly kept. Some repairs, furniture, and bedding are wanted, which will be supplied by the Board of Superintendence.

North District.

Co. Roscommon Gaol.

I inspected all the other Bridwells and found that they were well conducted, and in a very clean and orderly state; the registry books were very clean and regularly entered. Upon the whole, I have no particular remark to make or suggestion to offer respecting these minor prisons, except to impress upon them the necessity of their having either the Local Inspector of the county gaol or Governor to make quarterly inspections, and to report accordingly to them and to the Inspectors-General of Prisons' office the result of such inspection.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

Co. Sligo Gaol, Sligo.

County of Sligo Gaol, at Sligo.

I INSPECTED this gaol, on which occasion, Mr. Wynne and Mr. Fausset, two of the members of the Board, attended with the Local Inspector and Physician. I found the entire prison in the most complete order and perfect state of cleanliness. It would be doing an act of injustice to the Local Board and officers of this county establishment, were I to omit the expression of my approval of the manner in which they conduct the entire department. The minor officers appear to have been judiciously selected; they are a most efficient body, and are supplied with uniform dresses. I examined them, and found they were able to give instruction to their classes in reading. Some are tradesmen, and have brought up several of the prisoners to learn shoe-making, tailoring, weaving, &c. The clerk acts as school-master, and is an excellent officer. The school-room is very well arranged; the classes are formed according to their proficiency in learning, and the utmost silence is preserved all through; and such of the male prisoners as are employed in out-door labour, are placed in separate stalls, of which there are 40. Great regularity is preserved amongst the classes during the hours they are so employed, which consists principally in breaking stones, bruising bones, and picking oakum. There is a profit derived from all these works, the particular account of which, with other important statistical information, will be given in the end of the Report.

State of Gaol.

The following was the daily state of the gaol on my inspection. I have subjoined the returns showing the amount of the annual expenditure of the gaol, the profits on works, &c.; and also a list of the minutes of the Board of Superintendence and officers, with an account of salaries, &c.

Nature of Crime.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Convicts, capital,	–	–	–	–	–
Do., for offences at Assizes,	8	–	–	–	8
Do., for offences at Sessions,	12	–	4	–	16
Do., for fines,	–	–	–	–	–
Do., by Magistrates,	9	–	4	–	13
Insane,	14	–	10	–	24
For trial at Assizes,	9	–	–	–	9
For trial at Sessions,	6	–	2	–	8
Debtors, 4 supporting themselves,	11	–	–	–	11
Total in custody,	69	–	20	–	89

It will be found, on comparing the criminal returns of the last and former years, that crime has considerably diminished in this county for the last year. The recommittals have also decreased within the last year; the principal ones being females of loose and bad characters, and petty larcenies committed by females and boys. As appears by the returns, drunkards have considerably decreased.

It is a most satisfactory circumstance to be able to report, that a saving of nearly £1,000 has been effected during the last year, by the judicious arrangements adopted by the Board, and the strict manner in which they conduct the fiscal department of the establishment.

Return of Work.

A Return of Work of Prisoners for the year 1845—Male.

Work employed at.	Cost of Materials, Implements, &c.			Amount of Return of Work.			Profit.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Shoe-making,	38	13	0	48	14	0	10	1	0
Tailoring,	33	4	0	42	14	2	9	10	2
Carpenter work,	1	1	0½	1	12	10½	0	11	10
Weaving,	13	14	0	14	18	8	1	4	8
Net-making,	2	5	7½	3	8	8	1	3	0½
Mat-making,	0	17	6	1	2	6	0	5	0
Painting,	14	2	2½	43	12	7	29	10	4½
Mason work,	0	9	4	1	2	6	0	13	2
Bone-breaking,	22	1	6¼	44	14	6	22	12	11¾
Stone-breaking,	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	2	8
Oakum teasing,	2	16	11½	5	16	0½	2	19	1
Sundry jobs, &c.,	—			1	19	0	1	19	0
Total,	129	9	2¼	210	2	2	80	12	11¾

Female Prisoners.

Work Employed at.	Cost of Materials, Implements, &c. £	s.	d.	Amount of Return of Profit. £	s.	d.
Shift and shirt-making,	16	10	10	23	0	4
Bedgown and petticoat do.,	30	2	9	32	16	1
Making bed-ticks and sheets,	22	10	8	22	19	0
Spinning wool,	37	8	10¼	41	16	1¾
Making caps,	0	18	1	1	6	8
Spinning flax,	2	13	7½	3	17	3
Cloak and bonnet-making, for convicts,	0	3	2	0	3	6
Washing,	19	16	1½	83	2	2¾
One-third profits paid prisoners, not included in the above,	6	16	0	—		
Total,	137	0	1¼	209	1	2½
				137	0	1¼
Total profits on works,				72	1	1¼

Receipts.

Amount received for work of prisoners sold, and credited to county, from Spring Assizes, 1845, to Summer Assizes, 1845, £78 1*s.* 11*d.* Number of prisoners who partially learned trades from the 1st of January, 1845, to 31st December, 1845, 26.

Lunatics.

The prisoners have been uncommonly healthy during the last year. The lunatics are the only drawback to the order, regularity, and discipline of this gaol—two of these died. The present return shows the number to be as great as 24, which, with the single exception of the Dublin prisons, exceeds all the other gaols in the country. The physician pays the most humane attention to these poor classes, and appears to have treated them with great skill and judgment; indeed, the hospital department is in every respect most creditable to him, as nothing can be better conducted.

The compounding department is very complete, and kept well supplied with medicines. Dr. Armstrong superintends it, and renders very efficient services. The wards were in the cleanest and neatest order; the bath-room and water-closets were in good state of repair.

The visiting-book showed a regular attendance of the extern officers.

The chaplains examine the dietary in turn. Upon the whole, this is a very well conducted gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles K. O'Hara, esq.	John Armstrong, esq.
John Wynne, esq.	John T. West, esq.
John Irwin, esq.	James Wood, esq.
Sir William Parke.	Richard Gethin, esq.
William Fausset, esq.	Sir Robert Gore Booth, esq.
John Ormsby, esq.	

Officers and their Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Capt. Henry Fawcett, L. Inspector,	92	6	2	James Gallagher, Turnkey,	20	0	0
Rev. Andw. Robinson, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Clancey, do.,	20	0	0
Rev. James Heron, Presb. do.,	30	0	0	Peter Boyde, jun., do.,	20	0	0
Rev. Owen Feeny, R. C. do.,	30	0	0	John Connor, do.,	20	0	0
Bartholomew Carter, Physician,	65	0	0	William M'Donogh, Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
Archibald Armstrong, Apothecary,	21	0	0	Catherine Mathews, Matron,	20	0	0
John Beatty, Governor,	200	0	0	Isabella Kerr, Assistant Matron,	10	0	0
Edward Walsh, Deputy Governor,	50	0	0	Anne Gilhooley, Nursetender,	10	0	0
John Mathews, Turnkey,	25	0	0	Montgomery Blair, Clerk,	30	0	0
Peter Davy, do.,	25	0	0				
Thomas Graham, do.,	25	0	0				
Thomas Blest, do.,	20	0	0	Total,	803	6	2
Peter Boyde, sen., do.,	20	0	0				

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Deputy Governor	Turnkeys	Matrons	Nursetender

Visits of Officers for the last Six Months.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	142	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	51
Protestant Chaplain,	100	Physician,	164
Presbyterian do.,	71	Apothecary,	176

Accommodation of Gaol.

Number of Stores.

Day-rooms,	11	Hospital for males,	1
Work-rooms,	8	„ for females,	1
Cells,	84	Chapels,	1
Rooms, with beds,	20	Cooking kitchen,	1
Yards,	16	Baths,	3
Solitary cells,	5	Reception rooms,	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Sligo Gaol, Sligo.

Accommodation.

Number of Stores, and how occupied.

For potatoes and meal,	1	For Male clothing,	1
„ Straw,	1	„ Female do.,	1

Bedding.

Bedding in Use.

Bedsteads,	100	Rugs,	107
Bed-ticks,	107	Sheets,	174
Blankets,	107		

Prison Dresses.

Prison Dresses in Use—Male.

Jackets,	76	Shirts,	152
Vests,	76	Shoes (pairs),	76
Trowsers (pairs),	76	Caps,	76

Female.

Bedgowns,	30	Aprons,	40
Petticoats,	30	Shoes (pairs),	20
Shifts,	40	Handkerchiefs,	40
Caps,	40		

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast, 8 oz. meal and 1 pint new milk; dinner, 4 lbs. potatoes and 1 pint buttermilk.

Allowance of Fuel to each ward, weekly, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, 10 stone of coal; to each officer, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. in summer, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. in winter.

Contractors.

Contractors for 1845.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
John Cogan, new milk, per gallon,	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Moses Monds, bread, per lb.,	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
„ Buttermilk, do.,	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	„ Meal, per cwt.,	10	0
„ Straw, per cwt.,	1	4	„ Potatoes, per 56 lbs.,	1	0
„ Lime, per barrel,	1	1	„ Coals, per ton,	12	4

Expenditure.

Expenditure of Gaol.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cost of Prisoners' diet,	310	14	2	Cost of female clothing,	27	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„ Fuel for use of prison,	62	19	$10\frac{1}{2}$	„ Furniture and bedding,	45	0	2
„ Soap and candles,	40	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	„ Repairs of the gaol,	79	6	5
„ Straw,	16	13	$4\frac{1}{4}$	„ Conveyance of prisoners,	30	8	3
„ Medicines, &c.,	20	8	$10\frac{1}{2}$	„ Contingencies, postage, &c.,	32	18	$11\frac{1}{2}$
„ Prisoners' diet and subsistence in hospital,	46	10	4	„ Officers' rations,	133	14	$9\frac{1}{4}$
„ Printing and stationery,	17	15	1	„ Officers' clothing,	47	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$
„ Male clothing,	76	7	7	Total,	988	12	6

Ballymote Bridewell.

BRIDEWELLS—REPORT OF LOCAL INSPECTOR.

Sligo, January 13, 1846.

SIR,—I inspected the Bridewell at *Ballymote* yesterday; I found it perfectly clean, and in its usual good order. It consists of one day-room and two sleeping cells for males, and one room for females, answering for both the above purpose. There are several articles of furniture and bedding wanting, which I will apply for to the Board of Superintendence, at their next meeting. The presentment sessions, which was sitting at Ballymote while I was there, passed a presentment for a well to supply the bridewell with water—a want which has been severely felt.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

To Dr. White. HENRY FAWCETT, *Local Inspector.*

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County Tyrone Gaol, Omagh.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.

JANUARY 6th, I visited this gaol at four o'clock, P.M. Supper (which consisted of a plate of stirabout, made from 4 ounces of oatmeal) was just serving out to the prisoners; they retire to their cells during dinner and breakfast hours, but not at supper—they remain in the day-rooms. I went round the whole of the prison, and saw each class. I found the interior of

Lunatics.

the cells, &c. quite clean, and the bed and bedding folded up and in good order. The lunatic classes, which amount to a considerable number in this gaol, viz., 14 males and 8 females, are not as comfortably provided for as I could have wished; I make, at the same time, full allowance for the want of proper accommodation as to room, &c., which it is not in the power of the local officers of the prison to remedy; but I cannot avoid remarking that these poor, afflicted classes appeared not to have sufficient care and attention paid to them. Their clothes, with a very few exceptions, were wretched; some of them were allowed to go barefooted in the yard of a cold wet day. One who appeared to possess more intellect than many of his miserable companions, complained to me of want of sufficient bed covering, and that he suffered intensely from cold during the night. I made him show me his cell, and brought the turnkey in charge of this class with me, with some of the other officers of the gaol. I cannot describe the horrible kind of cell or room, and the miserable, old, filthy rug and torn blanket the poor fellow had to sleep in. It was a truly distressing sight altogether, to go through

the different apartments in the old part of the prison, which is allotted to the male lunatic class. January 7, nine o'clock, I saw the entire group this morning at breakfast, 14 in number, in a small day-room. They had neither forms or table to lay their food on; some were sitting on the ground, others standing. It is a remarkable fact, which I have unfortunately found in several instances, that in the same ratio that these poor classes are deprived of their reason, so are they at the same time deprived of necessary comforts, and of humane consideration.

Suggestions.

I have suggested some improvements, which I have no doubt will be carried into effect by the Board of Superintendence, when pointed out to them. The expense attendant upon the arrangement will not be of any material consequence, when the great benefit which will be conferred by adopting it is taken into consideration, viz.—First, to have them supplied with warm and comfortable winter dresses; 2nd, that their diet should be improved and raised above the scale of that in use by the healthy criminal classes; 3rd, that an active and experienced male attendant should be specially appointed to superintend this department exclusively, and to have a nursetender also attached to the division. The 8 female lunatics are kept in the hospital, and appeared miserably off also. I would suggest the same line of conduct to be pursued towards them as that pointed out for the other class, and that the hospital matron should have a qualified assistant under her. I ordered the following to be furnished to me, which Dr. Maxwell has drawn up with great accuracy:—

State of Lunatics.

Names.	Age.	When committed.	Nature of Case and Observations.
James M'Keown,	28	11th Dec., 1840,	Mania, incurable.
Christr. Scarlett,	48	14th Feb., 1840,	Idiot.
Ann Murphy, .	35	22nd Feb., 1840,	Do.
Ann Paisly, .	28	3rd June, 1840, .	Do.
ElizaJ. M'Causland	22	8th June, 1841, .	Do.
Owen M'Bride, .	39	7th Nov., 1842, .	Mania, incurable, returned from asylum harmless.
Hannah M'Master	68	23rd May, 1843,	Mania, curable.
Henry Best, .	41	30th Dec., 1843,	Mania, incurable.
John Devine, .	25	23rd March, 1844,	Mania, incurable.
Mary M'Cristal, .	41	5th Sept., 1844, .	Mania, incurable.
Mary Monteith, .	37	2nd May, 1845, .	Mania, incurable.
Brd. M'Laughlin,	50	9th July, 1845, .	Idiot.
Owen Droogan, .	20	24th Sept., 1845,	Mania, curable, fit case for asylum.
Ewd. M'Aleer, .	33	23rd June, 1845,	Do. do.
Patrick Cassidy,	28	18th Sept., 1845,	Do. do.
Bessy M'Hugh, .	26	11th Nov., 1845,	Mania, curable, fit for asylum.
Dennis Morris, .	25	23rd Oct., 1845.	Do. do.
John Kelly, .	25	11th Nov., 1845,	Idiot, Epileptic.
Arthur O'Lone, .	26	20th July, 1845,	Mania, curable, very fit for the asylum.
Ann Norris, .	16	19th Sept., 1845,	Do. do.
Crawford Johnston	24	26th Dec., 1845,	Do. do.
Peter M'Cullow,	35	31st Dec., 1845,	Do. do.
John M'Atee, .	51	7th Nov., 1842, .	Mania, incurable, returned from asylum.
John M'Elma, .	20	19th Dec., 1845,	Idiot, for trial at assize.

I inspected the entire gaol on the morning of the 7th, and examined the several criminal classes; the following return shows the number and classification of prisoners. The criminal returns will be found lower in number than on the former years.

The moral habits (the Roman Catholic chaplain states) of the lower orders in this part of the country are much improved the last few years; remembers when the gaol used to be crowded with females of the most abandoned characters, and males committed for crimes growing out of drunkenness, which are rare at present.

The health of this prison has been very good during the last year. Syphilitic diseases less prevalent; those principally affected with the disease are soldiers, sentenced under court martial.

Hospital.

The hospital was very clean and kept very regular. Medicines supplied and compounded at a very moderate rate, as will be seen in the schedule of general expenses.

There are no sheds or separate stalls erected for out-door labourers, which I conceive a great drawback to a correct system of penal discipline. Even in-door work, which is carried on by classes, is attended with evil consequences, as it is quite impossible that one turnkey can attend to 3, 4, or at the utmost 6 prisoners, confined in one small work-room, at shoemaking, tailoring, &c., and at the same time prevent them from holding conversation with each other; and from which the greatest evils arise by this system of prison associations. In those gaols where the separate system cannot, from want of proper structural arrangement, be carried fully into operation, it would be a better plan to erect large work-rooms, sufficient to hold the different prisoners employed at trades, to have them divided into compartments for each trade, with a raised platform in the centre, or in such a situation that the task-master could see each, and hold a constant inspection over the classes, and to keep a regular record, and note the conduct of the delinquents, &c.

Female Prison.

The female prison is conducted by a matron, who appears to pay great attention to the class. From the very limited room, she is not able to classify the prisoners according to the nature of their crimes, so that the tried and untried lunatics, &c., are occasionally mixed

North District.

County Tyrone Gaol, Omagh.

and congregated together in one day-room. Dresses are furnished to male and female prisoners. The store-room is not a good one, and not properly arranged. The matron had several articles of wearing apparel, but had no regular inventory or account of them, which I recommended her in future to have.

Chapel. I think the chapel would require a little attention, and the Roman Catholic altar should be fitted up in a better manner, in place of an old deal table, which has been in use for years. An altar such as that in the Lifford gaol ought to be made; it would not cost much, and it would have a more respectable appearance, and be much more suited for the occasion than the present one.

Cooking Apartment. The cooking apartment continues yet in the very imperfect state in which we had reported it on our former inspection; it is really a disgrace to the establishment to allow it to remain so.

Books and Accounts. I inspected the books and accounts, and found they were all accurately kept, and the provision books, pass-books, and checks upon the issues, &c., are very properly entered, and the greatest correctness appears to be kept up in every branch of the department. The visiting-book of the officers was regularly signed.

State of Gaol. The following return shows the number confined on the day of my inspection, with the classification which is adopted:—

Departments.	Number of Class.	Denomination of Class.	Number in each Class.	Total of each Department.	Sick in Hospital.	Accommodation. Single Cells.	Rooms with Beds.	Solitary Cells.	Convicts Sentenced to Transportation or Death.	Imprisonment 2 to 1 year.	From 1 year to 6 Months.	Terms under 6 Months.
No. 1. Male Criminal.	1	Misdemeanants convicted, 6 Soldiers by Court Martial, Sentenced to solitary confinement,	6	.	1	10	.	10	.	.	.	6
	2	Felons convicted, 7 Sentenced to solitary confinement,	7	.	2	14	.	.	2	1	4	.
	3	Convicted for breach of Revenue Law,	13	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	13
	4	Untried, charged with felonies,	5	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5	Untried, charged with misdemeanors & desertion,	13	44	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 2. Debtor.	6	Master debtors,	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	7	Poor debtors,	7	9	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
No. 3. Female.	8	Class 1.—Convicted,	7	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	1	4
	9	Class 2.—Untried,	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	10	Debtors—Mistress, 1 ,, Poor, 3	4	17	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
No. 4. Lunatic.	11	Males,	14	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
	12	Females,	8	22	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5. Sick.	13	Males,	8	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	1
	14	Females,	2	10	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
		Total,	102	102	10	60	18	10	3	3	6	26

Profit. It will be very satisfactory to know that the profits from works have exceeded the former year, as the annexed balance sheet shows, by £83 6*s.* 9½*d.*

Dr. *The Local Inspector of Omagh Gaol in Account with the Board of Superintendence.* Cr.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
To 639 bushels bone dust, pulverized, at 2*s.*,	63	18	0	By 128 tons, 16 cwt. stones, at 1*s.* 0½*d.* and 11½*d.*,	6	12	4
,, 134½ tons stones, broken, at 2*s.*,	13	9	0	,, 62 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. bones, at 2*s.*,	6	14	9
,, 576 yards linen wove, at 5*d.*,	12	0	0	,, Amount paid for flax and tow,	11	11	6
,, Shoes and clogs made and repaired,	12	18	6	,, Iron and iron work,	5	17	6
,, Prison dress made and repaired,	6	10	6	,, Repair of spinning-wheels,	0	6	0
,, Carpentry, smith work, cooperage, painting, and nails made,	27	5	7½	,, Amount paid for leather,	7	0	2
,, 1470 days' labour work, pumping water, clearing privies, at 6*d.*,	36	15	0	Do. for soap,	12	7	5
,, Washing, by female prisoners,	138	14	8	Do. prisoners, for work,	9	12	3
,, Needle-work by female prisoners,	6	16	11		£60	1	11
				Amount of profit to county in employing the prisoners,	258	6	3½
	£318	8	2½		£318	8	2½

Dietary. The contract for potatoes is high, owing to the panic which existed at the time of entering into contracts for provisions, at the rate of about 5½*d.* per stone; they are got in the market

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Tyrone Gaol, Omagh.

at present for about 3*d.*, and the disease is reported by the best authorities in this district not to be on the increase, and no great apprehensions are felt as to the consequences hereafter. New milk is 6¾*d.* per gallon. I think it was rather of a poor quality; however, it is the general character of the article which I find in most of the other gaols. There were no complaints made of the provisions.

I shall conclude my report, by furnishing the following returns, which afford useful information connected with the administration of this county establishment.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir H. Stewart, bart.	Thomas Greer, esq.
A. W. Cole Hamilton, esq.	Samuel Vesey, esq.
Joseph Greer, esq.	George Hill, esq.
Thomas Houston, esq.	James Irwin, esq.
Alexander M'Causland, esq.	William Norris, esq.
James Lendrum, esq.	Rev. J. G. Porter.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. S. G. Rogers, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Knox Ashfield, 3rd Turnkey,	18	0	0
Rev. S. G. Rogers, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0	0	Andrew Hamilton, 4th do.,	18	0	0
Rev. D. Gilkie, Presb. do.,	30	0	0	James Turner, 5th do.,	18	0	0
Rev. F. Quin, R. C. do.,	30	0	0	Samuel Mullin, 6th do.,	18	0	0
Joseph Maxwell, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—			Thomas Johnston, 7th do.,	18	0	0
Jas. White, esq., M.D., Apothecary,	—			Henry Dunlop, 8th do.,	18	0	0
Alexander Campbell, Governor,	150	0	0	John M'Farland, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0
John Donnelly, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	40	0	0	Jane Lynch, Matron,	30	0	0
James Clements, 1st Turnkey,	18	0	0	Margaret Kidney, Nurse,	12	0	0
William Crawford, 2nd do.,	18	0	0	Total,	£484	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Officers receiving Gaol Rations.

Governor. | Deputy Governor. | Schoolmaster. | Turnkeys. | Matron. | Nurse.

With exception of the Governor, the above officers are paid the value of their rations in money by the Board.

Officers' Visits.

Number of Visits of Officers.

Local Inspector,	88	Roman Catholic do.,	159
Protestant Chaplain,	136	Surgeon,	149
Presbyterian do.,	162	Apothecary,	2

Average number of poor prisoners,	99½
Number of recommittals,	64
Number of punishments for offences within the prison (solitary),	33
Cases of sickness,	77
Death,	2

Accommodation.

Accommodation of Gaol.

Number of classes,	14	Clothes store,	1
„ Day-rooms,	12	Turf store,	1
„ Single cells,	60	Lumber stores,	2
„ Rooms with beds,	18	Plunge bath,	1
„ Solitary cells,	10	Shower bath,	1
„ Work-rooms,	6	Cooking kitchen, very confined and ill ventilated,	1
„ Yards,	11	Laundry,	1
Shed for tradesmen,	1	Chapel,	1
Shed for stone-breakers,	1	School-room,	1
Provision store, very confined,	1		
Straw store,	1		

Employment.

Employment of Prisoners—Male.

Tread-wheel,	7	Weaving and winding,	3
Stone-breaking,	18	Nailmaking,	–
Pulverizing bones,	–	Other trades,	1
Smith work,	–	Labouring,	6
Tin work,	–	Prison duties,	15
Carpentry,	–	Invalids,	22
Sawing,	–	Unemployed,	2
Painting,	–		
Tailoring,	1	Total of males,	75
Shoe and clog-making,	–		

Female.

Washing,	4	Prison duties,	2
Spinning,	6	Nursing,	1
Sewing,	4	Invalids, and unemployed,	10
Knitting,	–		
Other work,	–	Total of females,	27

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Tyrone Gaol, Omagh.

Work.

Work.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of work for materials, &c.,	60	1	11
Saving to county on work of prisoners,	258	6	3½
Total amount of earnings,	318	8	2½

Contracts.

Contracts for 1846.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bread, per lb.,	0	0	2⅜	Sweet milk, per gallon,	0	0	6¾
Oatmeal, per cwt., of 112 lbs.,	0	19	5	Buttermilk, do.,	0	0	2¾
Potatoes, per stone,	0	0	5½				

Expenditure.

Expenditure of Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of diet for prisoners,	339	14	4½
„ Other expenses of prisoners,	369	14	5½
Amount of officers' salaries,	573	3	10
„ Officers' rations and clothing,	215	1	5
Total,	£1,497	14	1

Average cost of each poor prisoner per day, including all expenses,	£0	0	10
Average cost per annum of each poor prisoner, including all expenses,	15	0	0½
Average cost of each poor prisoner per day for diet only	0	0	2½

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS.

Strabane, *Clogher*, and *Dungannon*, are all conducted very well, and the reports are favourable. The Strabane bridewell I found in a very clean and orderly state.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

Co. Westmeath Gaol, Mullingar.

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar.

I PROCEEDED to inspect this gaol before the prisoners went to breakfast. I found 4 prisoners employed under the superintendence of the Deputy-Governor, who acts as storekeeper and clerk, in preparing the stirabout and measuring out milk. Both articles of diet were very good. The prisoners eat their meals in the cells; during this period, the turnkeys go out to their respective families in the town to breakfast, and do the same at dinner time. It is a question of some doubt, whether this practice should be allowed to continue, as I consider the less opportunities the minor officers of a prison have for going outside the walls the better, as to good order and regular discipline, &c. At all events, one-half at least ought to remain in the prison, and take their turn alternately. The turnkeys are not allowed rations, and none of the officers, except the matron, assistant matron, and nursetender.

Defects.

The salaries of the turnkeys are rather low. I have given the respective amounts. They wear liveries, which they are obliged to purchase out of their incomes; and I observed that their clothes were not good, and there was a slovenly and neglected appearance in the manner in which they dressed themselves. Two of these officers were tradesmen, and did not appear to be either active or intelligent, even in their method of instructing the prisoners. I saw evidently a great deficiency and want of knowledge. The tailor is too young, and does not seem to possess the necessary requisites for performing the duties of a turnkey; neither was the other, a shoemaker, quite up to his duties. Another turnkey, who was a carpenter, appeared to be, in every respect, a more efficient officer. The Deputy-Governor seems a very active and zealous person, and is well up to his duty. The Governor is a tried and good officer, and manifests every disposition to carry into effect all the modern improvements in prison discipline; but unfortunately the structural arrangement of the gaol does not admit of that perfect system of separation which is so much to be desired. I found, in many instances, the classification to be very imperfect; that of mixing the tried with untried prisoners is of all others most injurious to that good moral discipline which should be the primary object to arrive at in all gaols. Taking a young boy from an untried class to assist in winding thread for a tried prisoner, who was weaving, was bad in principle. In the female prison, which consists of two separate buildings, one a wretched old house, the prisoners were at work in day-rooms all mixed together, without any systematic plan of classification, &c. The wards were damp, dark, and cheerless. These departments, in which are two classes, are superintended by a matron and her assistant. The prisoners were engaged in the usual mode in which females are occupied, sewing, carding, and spinning. The hospital is a separate building also, with separate staircases and partition walls, dividing the male from the female side. There were only two male prisoners in the hospital, not seriously afflicted; and with the exception of a few cases of fever, the gaol has been healthy for the last year. I annex the Surgeon's report, which furnishes the necessary information of his department, which, I need not add, is always well conducted.

With respect to the general prison, I inspected it very minutely—examined cells, bed, and bedding; some of the ticken and bed-clothes appeared very old and worn out. I suggested the propriety of exchanging some for warmer covering during the winter months. The walls and floors were very damp. The principal part of the prison lies very low. Whether it was owing to the very great dampness which prevailed throughout the entire prison, or neglect on the part of the minor officers, there were some of the cells not in

North District.

Co. Westmeath Gaol, Mullingar.

Improvements suggested.

that neat or clean state in which I found them on a former inspection; the window stools appeared full of dust, and there was some irregularity in obtaining prisoners' clothes, &c., to be folded up in the beds. I would suggest that each cell should be furnished with a bracket or shelf, and also a small table for taking the prisoner's food on, instead of their being obliged to sit on the floor of their cells whilst eating their meat, as I found some of them doing. The general store-room was not in good or regular order; the prisoners' old clothes should be labelled and regularly numbered, and laid on neat shelves. A fire should be kept up every day during winter; and I would recommend the store-keeper to have a book in which an inventory of every article of prisoners' clothing and the different materials manufactured in the prison should be entered, and stock taken monthly of what is on hands, and what quantity is delivered out, &c.; a report to be made out monthly, which should be presented to the Board of Superintendence by the Local Inspector, to whom I would suggest, also, the propriety of his drawing up monthly reports of every incident, &c., occurring in the gaol, in order to show to the Board—and it should form the first minute on their proceedings of the day.

This plan would soon be found to work well, and be attended with the very best results, as it would form one of the most effectual checks against any irregularity or abuse occurring in the gaol.

The prisoners were mostly all employed at various works; and I think there is a good deal of merit due for the encouragement given to this particular branch of prison discipline. There appears to be a considerable amount of profit saved, which will be given with other statistical information in the Appendix, and I have no doubt they will prove satisfactory to the county at large.

I examined the office department and the different books, and found they were all correctly kept, and that a very proper system of receiving the provisions and issuing these to the prisoners was in force, and that neither unnecessary waste or fraud in the distribution could take place without being detected.

The chaplains appear to perform their clerical duties regularly; but I would suggest the propriety of their paying attention to their lay duties also, in examining the prisoners, and of their keeping journals to record their opinions.

I beg leave to subjoin the following returns, embracing many parts of local statistics, which are so very important and necessary, that every person interested in the subject of prison discipline, &c. should be acquainted with.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Percy Nugent, bart.	Richard Swift, esq.
John Charles Lyons, esq.	John Caulfield, esq.
William Fetherston H., esq.	Godfrey Levinge, esq.
Richard Winter Reynell, esq.	Henry Murray, esq.
William Adams Reilly, esq.	Cuthbert J. Clebborn, esq.
Thomas Fane Uniacke, esq.	Charles Arabin, esq.
Francis Pratt Smythe, esq.	

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Hon. and Rev. H. M. Browne, Local Inspector,	50	0	0	Mrs. Honora Flanagan, Nursetender,	10	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, esq., Surgeon,		—		Richd. Deverell, Deputy-Governor,	50	0	0
Hon. and Rev. H. M. Browne, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Moffett, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. Alex. Gibson, Pro. Dissent. do.,	30	0	0	John Graham, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Savage, R. C. do.,	30	0	0	Samuel Payne, do.,	30	0	0
Laurence Middleton, esq., Apothecary,	42	0	0	William Trydell, do.,	30	0	0
Mr. James Tyrrell, Governor,	150	0	0	John Harper, do.,	30	0	0
Mrs. Anne Frazer, Matron,	20	0	0	John Weir, do.,	30	0	0
Mrs. Mary Harper, Assistant Matron,	10	0	0	William Briggs, do.,	25	0	0
				Geo. Washington, do.,	25	0	0
					642	0	0

Classification.

Classification of Prisoners.

Male master debtors,	3	Male minor offiences tried,	9
Male pauper debtors,	8	Solitary confinement,	2
Male felons tried,	10	First class females,	8
Male minor offences tried,	9	Second class females,	16
Male felons untried,	8	Hospital,	3
Male felons untried,	11		
Male minor offiences tried,	9	Total,	96

Apartments and Furniture.

Apartments and Furniture.

Infirmary,	1	Fire-places,	37
Chapel,	1	Bedsteads,	128
Cooking kitchen, with apparatus,	1	Bedticks,	128
Baths,	2	Pairs of blankets,	192
Privies,	20	Prison dresses,	70
Yards for airing,	12	Tables,	22
Day-rooms,	12	Forms,	44
Work-rooms,	8	Water buckets,	12
Cells for felons,	92	Urinals,	106
Sleeping-rooms for debtors,	10	Turf boxes,	16

North District.

Co. Westmeath Gaol, Mullingar.

Employment.

Employment—Males.

Weaving	Matt-making	Stone-breaking
Shoe-making	Net-making	White-washing
Carpentry	Mop-making	Tread-wheel
Winding	Sack-making	Prison duties
Tailoring		

Females.

Sewing	Knitting	Carding
Washing	Spinning	Prison duties

Dietary.

Dietary.

Eight oz. oatmeal, 4 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint new milk, 1 pint of buttermilk to each prisoner per day, all cooked by steam. Fuel, turf, and coal.

Contractors.

Contractors' Names.

John Weir, milk, meal, and potatoes. | John Odlum, for coal and sundries. | James Crohan, for turf

Apartments occupied by Officers of the Prison.

By the Governor,	4	By the Deputy-Governor,	1
„ Matron,	2	„ Turnkeys,	4
„ Assistant Matron,	1		

The turnkeys do not receive the gaol food. The turnkeys' families are not allowed to reside in the gaol. The matron, assistant matron, and nursetender, receive the gaol food.

REPORT FROM MEDICAL OFFICER.

Mullingar Prison, January 3, 1846.

Sir,—Herewith I beg to send the number of patients treated in the hospital of this gaol, together with those who required medical treatment, but were not found necessary to remove to hospital. The prison is generally healthy, considering the number of prisoners in it, which I attribute very much to the ventilation and cleanliness that is observed. Fever at times makes its appearance; but for the same reasons, it has not at any time been permitted to extend.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

To Dr. White. Joseph Ferguson, M.D., Surgeon to Prison.

Number of prisoners treated in hospital for the year ending 1st January, 1846,	31
Number of prisoners ill, and requiring medical treatment, but not found necessary to remove to hospital,	441
Total,	472

Moate Bridewell.

Moate Bridewell

Is a well managed establishment, and kept in good order, and was very clean. The keeper is reported by the Governor of the gaol as an excellent officer. He was promoted from the county gaol, which is a very good system to adopt, as it holds out a just reward to deserving officers, and should be strongly encouraged. A visiting book is required, and three under blankets, which the Governor of the county gaol promises to have supplied. It contains 3 day-rooms, 7 cells, and a lock-up for drunkards. The sewers are in good order. The pauper prisoners fed, and sexes separated. Mixed diet has been established instead of new milk.

Francis White, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

County Dublin Gaol, Kilmainham.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

It is very gratifying to be able to report on this inspection the great improvements made in this metropolitan county gaol. We have frequently stated that when the government convicts should be removed, the county Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence were prepared to present for suitable alterations, and to endeavour, as far as the old building would admit of, to make such additions and alterations as were absolutely necessary to enable the officers to carry out in any degree the objects of the Legislature, as to employment, separation, and moral government, and I can now report that these arrangements have been made, and considerable improvement has been consequently made in the above great objects. My colleague, Doctor White, took much pains last year, by meeting the Board and their Architect, to suggest the necessary alterations, which he stated in his Report, and they are gradually complying with them. The following additions have been made lately:—

1 Public Kitchen, with stores and steam apparatus.
27 New and large Cells, 13 feet by 7.
2 Day-rooms.
2 New Hospital Wards, lighted with gas, and a water-closet.
1 Laundry with drying loft and mangle-room.
1 Clothing Store.
2 Rooms for Matron.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County Dublin Gaol, Kilmainham.

Exclusive of these, the chimney and flues for the heating and ventilation are erected, and a small presentment will finish this work. New sewers have also been made through the gaol, to be cleansed by sluices from a large cistern, supplied by a forcing pump; and the old tread-wheel, which was in a state of dilapidation, has been taken down; and it is proposed to replace it with sheds, separated for individual work.

In consequence of these improvements, there will be nearly sufficient cells to give each prisoner, male and female, a single cell at night; and if the sheds are erected there will be considerable separation at work for male criminals. All these arrangements are highly creditable to the Board of Superintendence, whose zealous efforts to accomplish what is necessary to produce a good moral system, have been very valuable, as without their support the officers could not succeed in any attempt. I must add, that the Governor, Mr. Allison, and his assistants, have taken every advantage of the opportunity of introducing industry, moral habits, and good order in the gaol.

State and Accommodation.

There were 88 prisoners confined on day of inspection, the average number for the current year being, daily, 100.

Males for trial,	27	
Females do.,	9	
Males tried,	31,	including 3 lunatics.
Females do.,	14,	including 8 do.
Debtors,	7	
	88	

Total prisoners committed in year 1845:—

Criminals,	1,123
Lunatics,	20
Drunkards,	551
Debtors,	120
Total,	1,814
Recommittals,	132

of these 10 were lunatics. The accommodation for this number is as follows:—

Cells,	94
Day-rooms,	10
Yards,	10
Work-rooms,	2
Public Kitchen,	1
Debtors' rooms,	8
Hospitals,	2
Laundry,	1
Chapel, (very small and not divided,)	1
Store rooms,	5

With officers' apartments, except for turnkeys, which is a great deficiency. I beg to submit for the favourable consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the following wants in this gaol, viz.:—

Improvements required.

1st, To complete the heating apparatus.
2nd, To erect sheds in two of the yards for separate work in the day time.
3rd, To provide rooms for the turnkeys, to enforce residence, which is so necessary at night.
4th, A new mangle is required.
5th, A few of the day-rooms require better ventilation and light.
6th, Solitary cells are badly wanted for punishment.

Female Class.

There are two classes in this department, under the care of a qualified and zealous matron and assistant. The prisoners receive school instruction, and are employed in washing, knitting, needle work, &c.; and the system is conducted with much care and attention to the interests of the prisoners. They are clothed in a prison dress.

Male Employment.

The Governor has for some time carried on a system of employment for the male prisoners highly creditable to him, and profitable to the county and the criminals, by mat-making, picking wool, and cocoa-nut fibre, and stone-breaking; any tradesmen are also engaged at their works, and he contemplates instructing the younger prisoners in trades as opportunities offer. The profits, as the law directs, are paid to the prisoners, viz., one-third; and the account of it correctly kept. There appears to be £54 7*s.* 6*d.* clear profit to the county on work this year, after paying for materials, and giving each prisoner his legal share. A well arranged juvenile class is established by Mr. Allison, under careful and experienced officers, and much good arises from it. A good school is established. A prison dress is provided for all the male prisoners.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined the books, accounts, and registries, and found them correctly and neatly kept in every particular, with sufficient checks on all issues and receipts. The whole are examined before each commission by the Board of Superintendence, and approved of and certified previous to going before the Grand Jury.

Dietary.

The diet is now economically provided for, since the new kitchen has been erected, and the change of diet from bread to oatmeal and potatoes, has saved the county nearly one-half of the former expense per head. The diet is of a good quality, and costs only 2¼*d.* per head

South District.

County Dublin Gaol, Kilmainham.

Officers.

per day, and is consumed in the cells by each prisoner alone, when practicable, which procures a prudent separation for a time, and gives opportunity to the turnkeys to be absent for their own meals, without injury to inspection. The officers do not receive rations.

The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Nixon, continues his benevolent and anxious attention to all the interests of this establishment, and is a zealous and useful officer. The Chaplains attend to all their duties.

The Governor, I have already had occasion in this Report to state, is an intelligent, zealous, and qualified officer, and I found his prison in excellent order. His under officers are in general, I think, well selected and attentive, but it is quite necessary the turnkeys should be provided with an apartment each to reside within the gaol.

Hospitals.

The medical department is conducted with as much care as usual, by Surgeon Roney; the sick carefully attended to, even daily, when necessary. The charge for medicines is exceedingly moderate, and the late additions to the hospital have enabled the medical officer to classify diseases better. There has been but one death this year in the hospital, and Surgeon Roney states that nothing material has occurred during the year to remark upon, except the inconvenience arising from confining lunatics in the gaol. The books and registries of disease are correctly kept.

General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly to examine the accounts, to make contracts, and give directions for the interior discipline of the prison. The Grand Jury are indebted to them for the present good state and order of the establishment, and the interest they take in all its details.

The expenditure, in all its details, will be found in our general Appendix.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

County Carlow Gaol, Carlow.

County of Carlow Gaol, at Carlow.

Since the addition to this old gaol has been made some years ago, the establishment has progressed in good moral government, and we have annually reported favourably, which has been corroborated last year by my colleague, Dr. White. The time has arrived, however, for some more extensive step being taken towards complying with the modern improvements in discipline; I allude to the late Act of Parliament, sanctioning the separation of each criminal, day and night, from any intercourse with other prisoners. The Board of Superintendence, with their usual attention to the interests of this institution, have, with the support of the Grand Jury, prepared a few cells for this mode of treatment, and they are sufficiently ventilated. I submit that the approbation of the Privy Council may be obtained, which is required by the Act, and the system carried out fully as an experiment.

No prison in Ireland has as yet been entirely erected and fitted up for separation except Belfast House of Correction, and it is only just now occupied. However, the county of Limerick Gaol, as well as Carlow, and a few others, have tried it on a small scale, and in every instance it is working well, and less crime has been the result; and there is every reasonable ground to believe that instances of reformation will follow. Such a system always, however, requires the zeal and intelligence of qualified officers; and I consider that the Governor of Carlow Gaol, Mr. M'Dowell, possesses zeal and intelligence to conduct such a system. In the mean time, we set so high a value upon the prevention of any communication amongst prisoners, day or night, that I cannot but again submit to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, that sheds divided into separate stalls should be made in each yard, which would, at a small expense, secure separate work for all during the day, and would add much to the present accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my inspection, I found there were 78 prisoners confined, as follows:—

Male prisoners tried,	37
Do. untried,	7
Female prisoners tried,	17
Do. untried,	7
Debtors,	8
Lunatics,	2
Total,	78

The average number daily confined for the year 1845 was 77, and the accommodation provided is—

Single cells,	79	
Double do.,	14	
Day-rooms,	10	
Work-rooms,	10	
Yards,	10	
Chapel,	1	
Infirmary,	2	for males and females.
Laundry,	1	
Public kitchen,	1	

With sufficient stores and officers' apartments. These, with a few sheds in the yards, would amply provide for a good system of moral discipline.

Employment and School Instruction.

The male prisoners are all employed in this gaol at some industry, and many of the younger criminals have been taught to work at trades, so as to earn their bread. The usual employments are weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, nailors, and occasionally any

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County Carlow Gaol, Carlow.

tradesman confined is made useful, and the tread-wheel is used for those sentenced to hard labour. If the prisoners could be employed separately at their works, it would be a very perfect system, as I fully agree with Dr. White, that the association of prisoners in their classes is injurious to their moral habits.

A good school is established, and the result has been that many have learned to read and write, and others are greatly improved, as appears by the registry.

Female Classes.

The female department of prisoners is divided into two classes, under the superintendence of a qualified matron and assistant, and are instructed in schooling and industriously employed at spinning, knitting, needle-work, and washing. They receive a share of the profits, as the law directs; and if a greater degree of separation at work could be secured, the moral government would be excellent.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined the registries, books, and accounts of this prison, and found them neatly and correctly kept, and a sufficient check on all issues and receipts; and as the expenditure is carefully examined by the Board of Superintendence at each monthly meeting, and afterwards by a committee of the Grand Jury at each Assizes, I do not apprehend that any fraud can exist.

Dietary.

The diet of the prisoners is provided for economically, and is of a good quality. The cost per head per day does not exceed 4*d.*, and the food is consumed in the cells; and even this separation from the old habit of a social meal, has been found salutary as a discipline, independent of giving the turnkeys leisure from inspection for their own meals.

Officers.

The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Jameson, attends to all his important duties, and the Chaplains also visit regularly, and take an interest in the moral and religious system pursued.

The Governor, Mr. M'Dowell, is a zealous and intelligent officer, and is supported by an attentive and zealous deputy, Mr. Young, and generally speaking, by well selected turnkeys.

Hospitals.

The infirmaries for males and females are kept in good order, under the directions of the medical officer, Surgeon Rawson, who carefully attends to the sick, and the general health of the establishment. He states, that nothing has occurred during the year in his department to make a specific report upon. The cost of medicine is very moderate.

General Observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and have always taken a great interest in the details of discipline, and in the accounts, and the general good order of this establishment, and we owe much to their zealous co-operation. Contracts are made for every thing practicable. The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress; and I have only to recommend to their consideration the erection of sheds in the yards for separation of work. The furniture is complete, and there were no complaints.

The expenditure will be found in our general Appendix.

A small table and form should be provided for each cell, and large tables for the female classes.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis.

County Clare Gaol, Ennis.

AFTER a very minute inspection again of this county prison, I have to report for the information of the Grand Jury, that it continues to stand high in our estimation on all the points of discipline required for the moral government of such an establishment, taking advantage of every improvement made in other counties, on this all important subject; and the result has been a considerable diminution in crime and recommittals to this gaol, and a report made to me of several individuals instructed in trades and education, calculated to reform their habits. This is highly creditable to the Governor and working officers of the prison, and to the valuable support given to them by the Board of Superintendence, and the liberal grants of the Grand Jury annually to improve and support the institution.

Having said thus much, it only remains that I should detail the management in each department, and submit for consideration any thing that may be required to further the discipline of the prison.

General state.

On my visit I found only 62 prisoners confined, amongst whom were 14 debtors and 9 lunatics, whereas the average number daily for some years has been about 100 confined.

There is ample accommodation provided for the average number of prisoners, consisting of the following:—

Single cells for dormitories,	83
Large cells for separation,	38
Solitary cells,	4
Day-rooms,	8
Wash-rooms,	4
Yards,	11
Chapel with 8 divisions,	1
A good Hospital for males and females,	2
A good Laundry,	1
A steam Kitchen,	1

These, with sufficient stores, offices, and officers' apartments, render this prison equal in accommodation to any in Ireland, and the classification as perfect as practicable, short of individual separation for all under the act, as at the Pentonville prison in London; which, however valuable there, is not yet desirable in a county gaol till the system for all, *tried and untried,* shall be more practically experienced and approved of. My opinion is in

South District.

favour of the separate system, especially for certain classes; but I am not prepared at present to recommend a further outlay beyond the 38 separate cells so liberally granted by the Grand Jury.

County Clare Gaol, Ennis.

Employment and School.

A good school is established under a qualified master, and the results are obvious from the registry. Every prisoner is employed, and trades are taught to the younger criminals. Weaving, tailoring, shoe-making, carpentering, rope-making, and smith-work are carried on continually, and a fair profit is made for the county, and one-third paid to the prisoners as the law directs.

Female Department.

The female prisoners are unusually well managed, under the care of a well qualified matron and assistants; they are all kept separate during the day and night, and only are collected at school, chapel, and for exercise. The result has been a great decrease of committals, probably from dislike to the discipline; but instances annually occur of reformation from the zealous attention of the matron to this part of her duty. They are all employed at work, the accounts of it correctly kept, and the share of profits paid to prisoners. All are clothed in a prison dress, and the whole department creditably managed.

Dietary.

The food of the prisoners is economically provided for and is good in quality. The cost of this year will be 3*d.* per head per day. It is consumed in the cells by each prisoner separate; and every effort is made to prevent communication amongst individuals. No rations are allowed to officers in this prison.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined the registries, books, and accounts of this gaol, and found them neatly kept, and an accurate system of checks and issue under the care of an excellent clerk, who has been selected as a person to recommend for the appointment of governor of a gaol should an opportunity offer.

Officers.

There is no Local Inspector in this gaol, which is a saving to the county; and the county Down is similarly situated, and no evil has arisen in either, on account of the zeal and intelligence of the Governors, who have now for some years conducted the discipline and finance with credit and benefit to the county. The chaplains and medical officer attend with care to their various duties, and the turnkeys and under officers have been selected by the Board of Superintendence, with a view to qualification and merit.

Hospitals.

Separate infirmaries are provided for the sexes, and sufficient accommodation for all ordinary cases. The medical officer, the Infirmary surgeon, attends carefully to the health of the prison and the sick; he reports to me that nothing has occurred during the last year calling for a special report, and the general health of the establishment has been very good. The cost of medicines is £30 annually, by a kind of contract; I doubt the legality of such an arrangement, but no evil has arisen from it in this case.

General Observations

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and take great interest in the entire system, discipline, and expenditure of this gaol; and the county are indebted to this and the zealous support thus given to the working officers, for the high state of good order the prison is in.

There are 9 lunatics confined, and they are remarkably well taken care of, notwithstanding the difficulties and disturbance created by admitting such inmates; a remedy is providing by enlarging the lunatic asylums, or building new ones.

The prison clothing and furniture is all complete, and a new building for separation at work for 12 prisoners, under good inspection, is nearly finished; at some future period I would submit that a few separate airing yards may be provided for exercise, and the chapel altered so as to separate each individual.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are 5 minor prisons in this county for the use of the Magistrates at quarter sessions and other periods, to confine persons for a few days only, previous to final committal to the county gaol, consequently the accommodation provided is only a few cells in each and separation for the sexes, in 2 day-rooms and 2 yards. These small prisons are inspected quarterly by the Governor of the county gaol for some years back, independent of our inspection, and the value of this arrangement has been found very great, as it keeps the officer in charge attentive to his duty, it provides for all repairs at once, and is a check on the expenditure in the diet and periods of detention. These bridewells are situated as follows:

Tulla, Ennistymon, Kilrush, Sixmilebridge, and Killaloe.

The keepers are attentive to their duties, the registries correctly kept, and the pauper prisoners fed.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

County Cork Gaol.

County of Cork Gaol and House of Correction.

I have visited these county establishments twice this year, and had, as usual, the satisfaction of seeing all the good effects of a correct system, which has been carried on for many years, and supported by the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury. The modern improvement of total separation for each prisoner has not been yet introduced, and it would require considerable expenditure in alterations to do so, which prevents my urging the subject on the consideration of the Grand Jury. Doubtless, if the system is found to work well, when more fully tried, it will be our duty to recommend its immediate adoption, however expensive, as the reduction of crime and the moral reformation of individuals are of too much consequence to let mere economy interfere. I cannot but consider the total separation of prisoners an excellent discipline, if conducted by well-selected and qualified officers; but

County Cork Gaol.

until the appointment of all gaol officers is placed within the hands of a Board, as in Scotland, I do not wish to urge it too strongly.

In the mean time, I would submit the trial on a small scale, which has been done in Limerick county, and a few other gaols, and is going on well, under zealous officers. With this view, I would submit for favourable consideration by the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury, that a few cells should be fitted up for it, and sheds erected in one or two of the yards, separated into stalls, as in Tralee Gaol, where each man works all day alone. If this is decided upon, it may be effected at a very trifling expense, and one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons would attend to assist in the arrangement.

State and Accommodation.

There were 235 prisoners confined on the day of my last inspection (1st of October, 1845), as follows :—

Male prisoners tried,	104
Do. untried,	50
Females tried,	22
Do. untried,	33
Debtors,	18
Lunatics,	8
Total,	235

The average number confined daily for the current year is 242. The accommodation provided is as follows :—

Single sleeping cells,	177
Double cells,	32
Solitary cells,	14
Day-rooms,	22
Yards,	23
Laundry,	1
Kitchen,	1
Chapel,	1
Hospitals,	2

With sufficient store-rooms and officers' apartments. Some of the double cells could easily be ventilated and heated for a trial of the separate system; and if some sheds were also built up and divided, many prisoners could be kept at work all day alone, with a separate cell at night.

Employment and School.

In the House of Correction, which is a separate new building from the old Sheriff's gaol, every prisoner is tried and under sentence, and as correct and sound a system of discipline is pursued as possible, short of complete separation; and every prisoner is employed at trades and school-instruction, and the tread-wheel. The following trades are taught :—

Weaving	Carpenters	Tin-work
Shoe-making	Smith-work	Net-making
Tailors		

And a considerable number of young men and boys annually leave this prison instructed in trades, so as to be able to earn their bread at them, and many have been known to do so. The profits on the year's work is not yet made up, but will be found to be considerable, and will be stated in our general Appendix at the close of the year.

An excellent school is also established in each class. I examined the registry carefully, and can report that much good is also effected in this way. The House of Correction is managed by Mr. Grace, the Governor, who for many years has conducted all the details under the Board of Superintendence, and who has deservedly obtained the confidence of the county and Grand Jury.

Sheriff's Prison.

The Sheriff's prison, for the untried, has been for many years conducted with much care, and the good order, cleanliness, classification, school-instruction, and inspection, are creditable in every respect; and if it shall be found practicable to establish a system of profitable work here, as in the House of Correction, it would be desirable. The untried are to be employed by law at industry as well as the tried, unless they feed themselves, and are equally liable under the Act to be kept separate, should the Grand Jury adopt my proposal of divided sheds in the yards.

Female Classes.

The accommodation for female prisoners is more extensive in this gaol than most of those in Ireland. There are 6 separate classes, under the care of a qualified matron and 2 assistants; much pains are taken with the prisoners. There is sufficient employment in washing, carding, spinning, knitting, and needle-work, and a daily school is established. Separation of individual prisoners at work is as necessary for females as males, especially in large cities, and I would recommend divided sheds here also.

Dietary.

The diet is bread and milk, as in the city gaol, and the cost exceeds the mixed potato food, which is usual. It is good in quality and sufficient in quantity. It is consumed in the cells by each prisoner alone, and even this separation is found to work well. No rations are allowed to the officers.

Books and Accounts.

The books, registries, and accounts, are kept in a correct manner in every particular, and examined carefully by the Board at their meetings, and sufficient checks enforced for all receipts and issues. The clerk to the Board, Mr. Lloyd, performs his duty carefully and correctly.

Officers.

The Local Inspector, Dr. Townsend, is a valuable county officer, and to his zeal and intelligence we owe much of the interior economy and good order of this establishment. The chaplains and medical officer attend with care to their various duties. The Governor

South District. *County Cork Gaol.*

of the Sheriff's prison, Mr. Murphy, is an old and faithful public officer, but from long services and bad health is now unable to attend to all the arduous duties of the office; and I presume the Grand Jury will amply provide for him by a retiring pension, as the Act permits. Many of his local duties are consquently performed by Mr. Grace, the Governor of the House of Correction, whose zeal and intelligence, as well as qualifications, I need not state to the Grand Jury, High Sheriff, and Board of Superintendence, point him out as a fit successor to Mr. Murphy, should that officer apply for retiring pension. In this case it would be a saving to the county, as Mr. Grace could act as Sheriff's Governor, as well as Governor of the House of Correction, should the High Sheriff agree to such an arrangement. The turnkeys and other sub-officers are, generally speaking, well selected and correct officers; but here, as well as in the city, their families are resident in the gaol, which is a growing evil, and not usual in other well-managed prisons. As soon as practicable a remedy should be found for it.

Infirmaries.

We have frequently reported the deficiency of the hospital in this gaol, having no airing yards for convalescents, and not sufficient accommodation, and being connected with other buildings, which would prove a great evil in case of fever and epidemics. The hospitals should be separate buildings from all others, and are so in most of the Irish prisons. I therefore again recommend a new hospital on another site.

The sick are carefully attended to, daily, by Dr. Beamish and the apothecary, in every particular, and the cost of medicine is moderate. 174 patients passed through the hospital in 9 months. I beg to refer the Board to Dr. White's recommendation in last year's Report, for an increased salary to the medical officer.

General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, or oftener, if required, and the zealous interest they take in all the details and expenditure has been manifest for many years. The tried prisoners were all clothed, and no deficiency or abuse exists. It only remains that I should again recommend some sheds to be erected in the yard, a new hospital provided, and industrial employment for the untried prisoners.

Minute details of expenditure will be found in our general Appendix.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

This county Board of Superintendence was the first to take charge of the small minor prisons scattered in the sessions' towns and other localities. Regular returns are made by the keepers to the Board, and are checked by the Local Inspector and clerk, previous to the expense being paid. The Governor, Mr. Murphy, attends at Quarter Sessions, and also inspects each bridewell, and reports any defects and wants; exclusive of which, the Magistrates in each locality occasionally visit.

Under these circumstances, the system is complete. Each bridewell consists only of separation of the sexes in two day-rooms and two yards, with from 4 to 6 cells, under the care of one keeper; and the prisoners, after a few days confinement till final committal, are forwarded by the police to the county gaol. I visited almost all of them this summer; but being detained by sickness in Cork, I could not at the time see all, but shall do so previous to spring assizes. Cleanliness and good order is manifest in all of them, and the keepers are generally well selected by the Board from turnkeys in the county gaol. There are 16 of these prisons, viz.:—

Bantry	Bandon	Mallow	Cove
Skibbereen	Macroom	Fermoy	Middleton
Rosscarbery	Kanturk	Mitchelstown	Castletown
Clonakilty	Mill-street	Charleville	Dunmanway

Money has been provided to erect a new bridewell in Cove, which was badly wanted; also at Kinsale, which is not finished. One is also required at Youghal. The *Rosscarbery* and *Mill-street* bridewells require more accommodation, or new buildings; all the others are new and commodious.

James Palmer, *Inpsector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol.

City of Cork Gaol.

I visited this city prison twice this year; we have always been enabled to report favourably of its cleanliness and general good order, and the absence of any abuse, all which is creditable to the Local Inspector, Governor, and working officers of the establishment; and I have no doubt, from the qualifications of these officers, that if the means were provided of carrying on a system of useful employment, and reformatory discipline, by minute separation, they would conduct it with credit to themselves and the city authorities.

However, it is my duty to state, that no solid system of industry is provided for by funds from the Grand Jury. The subject has for some time been delayed under the opinion that the city and county gaols would be united under the Grand Jury Act; but this appears to be entirely abandoned, and it becomes necessary to arrange some system by which this extensive prison shall cease to be a scene of idleness. It is particularly necessary in the prison of a large city, that the prisoners, whether for long or short sentences, should feel that their confinement is not merely the absence of liberty, but a restraint and discipline calculated to make such evil-doers avoid the gaol, or to give them an opportunity of reformation.

On these grounds I submit for favourable consideration, that the example in the House of Correction in the county gaol should be followed, as to industry and schooling, and that a

South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

more minute separation of prisoners should be provided for, and that no intercourse whatever should be allowed amongst criminals. Should the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence be able to arrange these things, it would undoubtedly lesson the number of recommittals in this prison, and have a tendency to reform the habits of many individuals.

State and Accommodation.

There were 109 prisoners confined on the day of my inspection, and the average number daily for the year has been 103, and for this number the following accommodation is provided, viz.:—

Single cells,	108	Chapels,	2
Day-rooms,	18	Hospitals,	2
Yards for exercise,	12	Sheds,	1

With sufficient store-rooms and officers' apartments. In the original structure, the rooms and cells provided for females were equal in number to the males, which is never necessary; but this can be remedied easily by some alteration in the allocation of classes, and fitting up some of the cells and day-rooms for separation under the late Act. Should the Grand Jury decide upon this important alteration, one of the Inspectors-General would attend to assist in the arrangement. The sheds in the yards should be at once fitted up into stalls for industry.

Employment and School Instruction.

Some of the prisoners are employed at stone-breaking, and those sentenced to hard labour are placed on the tread-wheel; but with these exceptions no industry is carried on in the gaol, nor can the officers do so, unless some funds are provided, and an order made by the Board to carry it out. At present a school is established in each ward by the turnkeys, and on an average 38 prisoners attend daily; a regular schoolmaster should be appointed, and every person in gaol capable of learning should be obliged to attend. Any tradesman committed is occasionally employed for prison-work.

Female Department.

The female prisoners are kept separate from the males, in two classes under the care of a matron and assistant; and some employment is provided for them in washing and needle-work, as well as schooling. Should the plan proposed, of keeping them separate from each other by day at work, be established, as in the county Clare and Sligo gaols, it would have the immediate effect of lessening the number of committals.

Dietary.

The food for the prisoners of this gaol has always been bread and milk, as there is no public kitchen to dress any other diet. The daily expense per head is about 4*d.*, which exceeds the average of other gaols; and I would submit that a steam apparatus should be provided as in other prisons. The food also is not consumed in the separate cells, which would, if adopted with my other suggestions, tend to better order and discipline. No rations are issued to officers in this gaol.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined the registries, books, and accounts of this gaol, and found them correctly kept under the inspection of the Local Inspector and Governor, and a sufficient check is kept on all the issues and expenditure.

Officers.

I have before stated my opinion of the qualifications of the officers to carry on a good system. The chaplains attend to their various duties, and the Local Inspector and Governor are zealous and intelligent officers, and fully capable of conducting and carrying out a better system than at present exists, if the Grand Jury shall provide funds for the purpose of some alteration in the accommodation and employment for every prisoner. The acting Deputy-Governor is a very good officer, and may justly look forward for promotion in the department. The turnkeys, generally speaking, are well selected, and the Governor makes a favourable report of them. They are all clothed in a uniform.

Infirmaries.

There are separate hospitals for males and females, and the medical duties are performed with much care by Dr. Beamish. The general health of the prison and the sick in hospital are attended to, and the expenditure in medicines is moderate. Dr. Beamish reports that nothing has occurred in the current year requiring special statement. The salary of the medical officer is unusually low.

General observations.

The Board meet monthly to attend to the various wants and details of management, and to make contracts, &c. The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress; and the expenditure, with other statistics, will be found in the general Appendix.

I beg again to recommend the employment of the prisoners in profitable industry, the erection of a steam kitchen, and preparation being made for the total separation of some classes of criminals; and as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, the families of turnkeys should not reside in the gaol. It is unusual, and opposed to good order in any establishment.

City Bridewell.

This useful establishment is attached to the town authorities, and is found most useful in this populous city; every prisoner taken up for riot, drunkenness, or other crimes, is brought here in the first instance till final committal, and the Magistrates meet here daily, to decide upon all such cases. The keeper and his under officers are well selected, and the system is conducted in the best manner, and highly creditable to the city. The prisoners are fed, the sexes are separated, the accounts correctly kept, and as much order, cleanliness, and discipline exists as is practicable in a bridewell for temporary purposes, and where some thousands of criminals pass through it in the year.

There are two turnkeys exclusive of the keeper, and also a matron; and the accommodation is sufficient for the objects intended, viz., 8 cells, 6 large rooms, with yards and separation of the sexes. The city gaol Board of Superintendance takes charge also of this prison.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol, at Galway.

County Galway Gaol, Galway.

I INSPECTED this gaol on the 19th of September, 1845. We have for many years had reason to report very favourable on the details of discipline and general management of this county prison, and the exertions made by the officers to carry out the objects—moral reformation amongst the inmates—so far as the construction of the building admits of minute classification or separation; and it is but justice to state, that no pains have been spared by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, assisted by the Governor, Mr. Ryan, to improve the system in this gaol. The cleanliness and good order that prevails is highly creditable, as well as the exertions made to provide employment for every individual. To do this, with profit to the public, is a difficulty we meet with every where, on account of the want of a market for goods manufactured.

I have again to state to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the value we attach to an approach to the separation of prisoners at work during the day, and the prevention of any communication amongst prisoners. Dr. White and I have suggested an economical mode in our late reports of obtaining this object, by sheds in each yard in compartments, as now in use in Limerick and Tralee county Gaols; and I have only again to urge on the Grand Jury this expenditure. One yard in the female class has been fitted up with sheds; but the divisions are too small, and they are not heated by stoves, so that they cannot be used in cold weather.

Trades are not taught to the younger male prisoners; and it has been so successful in some other prisons, in sending criminals out reformed, and able to earn their bread, that I beg to recommend it to the serious consideration of the Board of Superintendence. If these two suggestions are at once adopted, and carried into effect with zeal by the Governor, I think the County Galway Gaol would become as perfect in the internal discipline as circumstances admit of, considering the gaol was erected before the separate system was contemplated, and, consequently, the cells are too small to adopt it as proposed in the act of Parliament.

Crime has diminished in this county, as in most places in Ireland, since last inspection. I found only 85 prisoners confined, including 5 debtors and 9 lunatics, leaving only 71 criminals, tried and untried.

Accommodation.

The accommodation provided in this prison is quite sufficient for the ordinary number confined, on the principle of classification of crime only, by placing a few prisoners in each day-room under a turnkey for work, school, &c.; but as this system is gradually replacing by that of keeping each prisoner separate from all others day and night, I would recommend it for the consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, and submit the extension of separation at work by day, in well-divided sheds in each yard, heated and ventilated, which can be accomplished at a very moderate expense, and will try the system, previous to some future extensive alterations that may be adopted, should separation meet with universal approbation hereafter.

There are 98 small single cells in this prison, with 9 day-rooms, 9 work-rooms, and 9 yards, a good public kitchen, with offices and stores, a well-divided chapel, two infirmaries, to divide the sexes, and a laundry, with 6 solitary cells. The two latter are quite unsuitable for their objects; and I submit, that an efficient laundry and a few well-ventilated solitary cells should at once be provided for by presentment. A mill has been erected for making oatmeal, which works well, and, possibly, with some little economy; but it is to be doubted, how far it is advisable to complicate the accounts of a county gaol with such an apparatus, where it provides so little employment, and that not of a nature to improve the future condition of individuals, in the way trades or manufactures would necessarily do.

Employment and School.

The prisoners in this gaol are employed at stone-breaking and the tread-mill. A few tradesmen are at work, but no trades are taught to the younger male criminals, and some are engaged at the oatmeal mill; but no profits arise, except what the few tradesmen can earn. I would recommend that the Board should enforce instruction in weaving, shoemaking, and tailoring, as well as regular schooling, which latter is not carried on systematically in this gaol, and I could not find any registry or proper account of a school, though the Prison Act requires it.

Female Classes.

The female criminals are divided into two classes under the care of a qualified matron and assistant. They are employed in washing and other work, but no profit arises from it. Some school instruction is given, and the prisoners are all clothed. Some ladies visit the prison; and I have reason to believe that advantage has arisen to individuals from their benevolent visits.

Dietary.

The food chosen by the Grand Jury is meal for breakfast and potatoes for dinner, with milk. It is consumed in the cells instead of a social meal, and the cost per head per day, as reported to me, will be under 2*d.*, which is the lowest of any of our gaols. No rations are issued to officers in this gaol.

Books and Accounts.

I examined the books, accounts, and registries of this prison, all of which are correctly and neatly kept, and on a system calculated to prevent fraud, and create a wholesome check on all expenditure.

Officers.

The officers are attentive and zealous in the discharge of their various duties; and I again feel called upon to remark on the value of the Local Inspector's constant attention to the interests of this prison, financial and otherwise. The chaplains and medical officer are regular in their attendance. The Governor is a practical and qualified officer, and gives his time and energy to the well-being of the discipline; and if he shall be able to introduce instruction in trades to the young criminals, and establish a sound and persevering system

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County Galway Gaol, Galway.

of education, I consider this prison would prove an admirable example of moral government. The turnkeys, generally speaking, are effective and well selected officers.

Hospital.

The infirmaries provide ample room for separating the sexes, and the care of the sick, and I need scarcely inform the Grand Jury, that the system is well managed under the care of the infirmary surgeon, Dr. Veitch, who is constant in attendance, and reports to me that the gaol has been kept very healthy during the last year, and no epidemic or other occurrence calls for special report. The cost of medicine for the year does not amount to £10.

General Observations

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and attend to all the expenditure and other details of this public establishment. There were 9 lunatics confined, and this evil is necessarily complained of, in common with our other Irish prisons.

The prisoners are all clothed, male and female, in a prison dress. No alterations in building has taken place during the current year; and I have only again to urge on the Grand Jury to provide for more complete classification, viz., by erecting sheds in the yards. A few stoves are also wanted, and the sewers require cleansing.

The details of expenditure, &c., will be found in the general Appendix.

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS.

There are now 9 bridewells or small prisons in this county, containing only from 4 to 6 cells, 2 yards and 2 day-rooms to separate the sexes. They are only intended and used to confine persons accused of crime for a few days, till finally committed to the county gaol; and for these purposes, they are most beneficial, and, indeed, necessary to the Magistrates, for the purposes of public justice. They are kept clean and regular; the paupers are fed, and the registries and accounts are correctly kept.

The arrangements made by the Grand Jury and Board of Superntendence, to obtain the frequent inspection of these bridewells by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, has altered the former neglected state of these minor prisons. They are all now kept complete in furniture by his vigilance, and the keepers are more attentive, from the conviction of constant inspection and reports on their conduct. A few counties have adopted this system, on our recommendation, and in all it has answered the purpose.

I have seen six of these prisons already, and found all in excellent order. Portumna Bridewell is not yet quite finished; and at Woodford the alterations are all made, and it will now be an efficient and useful bridewell. The following towns have these prisons :—

Ballinasloe	Tuam	Oughterard
Eyrecourt	Loughrea	Clifden
Gort	Woodford	Portumna

In addition to the above arrangements for bridewells, the Board of Superintendence have made an order that all worn-out furniture shall be immediately sent to the county gaol, and replaced by new articles manufactured in the gaol. This order completes the system, which is worthy of example in all other counties.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

Town of Galway Gaol.

Town of Galway Gaol.

I INSPECTED this prison on the 13th and 14th September, 1845, and have nothing to add to our former Reports, as no material alteration has taken place in the management and discipline, as reported by Doctor White on his last inspection; and I fully concur with him in stating, that a strict system of penal discipline, by separation and employment, is the only hope of lessening crime and reforming criminals. I have no doubt but that the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence are anxious that their prison should exhibit a sound system of moral government, as it does in cleanliness, interior economy, and the attention of the officers; but as there is no employment, and consequently no minute classification, which I presume arises from economical motives, and the unwillingness of the Grand Jury and Board to go to any expense in providing employment and clothing, we cannot expect penal discipline to be carried on; and the privation of liberty for a short sentence, where idleness and evil intercourse amongst prisoners is permitted, cannot be expected to produce punishment or reformation.

Having thus stated the means by which this prison could be greatly improved, it is gratifying to Report that no abuse exists—that the officers, resident and non-resident, are all very attentive, and the Governor zealous in the discharge of the important duty imposed upon him. The Local Inspector was absent, being in a bad state of health, but his duty was efficiently performed by another who accompanied me at my inspection.

There where only 19 prisoners confined, and the average number daily for the current year does not exceed 30. There is ample accommodation in cells and day-rooms, there being 48 cells, 7 day-rooms, and 7 yards, with a good infirmary, public kitchen and chapel, and a small tread-wheel.

A school is established and instruction is given by the turnkeys and Matron, and some work in washing, &c. is provided for the female prisoners. I examined the books, accounts, and registries, and found them very correct, except the account kept for the Grand Jury, which is confused and not as regular as in other gaols. The dietary is economically provided for and good in quality; the cost at present only 2*d.* per head per day, and the officers receive no rations.

South District.

Town of Galway Gaol.

The hospital department is remarkably well attended to, under the care and order of Doctor Veitch, and the cost of medicines only about £6 annually.

The Board of Superintendence meet when required. I trust they will, when practicable, provide employment for the prisoners, as in the county gaol, and a prison dress for all criminals, and supply any deficient furniture in the hospital. The Sisters of Charity continue benevolently to visit the female prisoners.

The general expenditure will be found in our Appendix to these Reports.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

County Kerry Gaol, Tralee.

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.

It is gratifying to report this year, that notwithstanding the difficulties the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence have had to contend with to establish employment and classification in this county prison, from the want of accommodation, they have surmounted them in a great degree and at a very moderate expense, and the gaol exhibits already a scene of industry and classification highly creditable to the working officers, and to the county Grand Jury, who provided the funds for the experiment of the yard-sheds I recommended in 1843, and which were approved of and supported by my colleague Doctor White, in his report in 1845; and I cannot too highly express my sense of the zealous support given to us on this, and on all occasions, by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hanley.

The crowded state of this gaol has hitherto precluded the possibility of the officers proving their qualifications, beyond the cleanliness, good order, and interior economy of the establishment, and these have been always provided for; but at present a sound moral government is obvious throughout, and though classification cannot be fully carried out till more yards are provided with sheds, yet the occupation of all the prisoners is complete, a number of them taught trades, industry everywhere manifest, and the neat store-rooms filled with manufactured articles for the clothing and use of the prisoners. It is right to state that the Governor, and resident officers generally, have given zealous co-operation to this order of things, and I consider it my duty especially to report to the Grand Jury the intelligence and zeal of Mr. Martin Crane, the Deputy-Governor, on this point, which marks him out as an officer qualified for promotion in any prison. He is a good clerk, well acquainted with the moral government of a gaol in all its details, and particularly with the mode of employing prisoners.

State.

I found on the days of my inspection, 25th and 26th September, there were 119 prisoners confined, viz.:—

Male criminals,	85
Female do.,	23
Debtors,	11
Total,	119

Of them 15 were lunatics and idiots, who are carefully attended to, but sadly disturbing the discipline and order of the establishment. The average number confined daily this year is 112.

Accommodation.

The accommodation provided for this number consists of 78 cells for dormitories, 7 day-rooms, 2 work-rooms, 7 yards, an infirmary, chapel, public kitchen, laundry, and 3 yards fitted up with sheds, capable of employing 19 persons at separate work, and heated by a stove and pipes.

Employment and School.

A good school is established under the turnkeys, and the registry of it proves that many have been taught to read, write, and cipher. I have stated before, the valuable system of industry pursued, and shall only add here that the following trades are taught:—

Weaving	Carpenters	Twine-making
Shoemaking	Smiths	Mat-making
Tailors	Painting	

Forty-five young prisoners left the gaol within the year, well instructed in some of these trades, and more than 12,000 yards of stuff was manufactured within the last eight months. A considerable profit has been made on work, and one-third of it is paid to the prisoners on leaving the gaol, as the law directs.

Female Classes.

There are two female classes, well attended to, under the care of a highly qualified Matron and an assistant. The shed in the yard has been found very useful, as the want of accommodation pressed heavily on the female side of the prison. A good school is also carried on here, and industry constantly pursued in washing, needle-work, and spinning, as a prison female dress is provided.

Dietary.

An economical and wholesome diet is provided according to law, and the expense per head per day does not exceed $2\frac{3}{4}d$. The food is consumed in the day-rooms instead of the cells; but as soon as the sheds are complete, I trust the Board will see the advantage of total separation at meals, as pursuing the separate system so strongly recommended by the Act, and giving the turnkeys time from inspection for their own meals, or other business. No rations are issued in this gaol to officers, except to the cook and two porters.

Books and Accounts.

I examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them correctly and neatly kept, with good checks on all issues, and the work accounts specially attended to, so as to settle with ease with each prisoner, and render a just statement to the Grand Jury.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County Kerry Gaol, Tralee.

Officers.

Our Appendix gives all the details of the expenditure. There are few punishments or recommittals.

I have already stated my opinion of the attention and zeal of all the officers, resident and non-resident. The Chaplains and Medical Officers attend regularly to all their duties. The Governor is a zealous officer and anxious for the high character of his gaol, and has co-operation in all the improvements. His turnkeys and sub-officers are for the most part well selected and qualified; they all reside in the prison. The whole system is conducted under the daily care and responsibility of the Local Inspector, in whom the county possesses a valuable officer, and to whom we owe much for the improvements and interior economy of the entire establishment.

Hospital.

The infirmary is small, containing only 4 rooms, and will have to be enlarged. However, hitherto no evil has arisen from want of room, and the zealous attention of the Medical Officer to the general health of the prisoners and to the care of the sick, has probably kept the establishment free from fever and epidemic diseases, which are so prevalent in a crowded prison. The cost of medicine is, however, unusually great, and the quantities no doubt necessary; but when I compare this expenditure for the current year, viz., £51 13*s.* 10*d.*, with that of other gaols, I cannot but recommend the adoption of purchasing medicines wholesale, and making them up in a surgery by a paid apothecary, as the law permits, instead of the present mode.

General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet when called upon, to make contracts, pass accounts, and regulate the expenditure, &c., &c.; and I have only to submit for their consideration and that of the Grand Jury, that an order should be made to fit up the other yards with sheds, and to repair the laundry, which is out of order; and I have also to state that the whole wood-work wants painting, and the slate roof to be pointed. All the prisoners are clothed in a prison-dress—a new dress is now required.

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS.

I inspected five of these minor prisons previous to my arrival in Tralee, but could not then proceed to the others, being confined by severe illness at the time. These bridewells contain only separation for the sexes, and 3 or 4 cells each for the convenience of the Magistrates and the temporary confinement of prisoners for a few days, till final committal to the county gaol. They are visited by the Governor of the county gaol at quarter sessions, and occasionally by the Local Inspector as opportunities offer; they are kept clean and regular, the pauper prisoners are fed, and the registries correctly kept. They are situated in the following localities, viz.:—

Tarbert, Listowel, Milltown, Dingle, Killarney, Kenmare, Cahirciveen, and Castleisland.

In a correspondence with Mr. Galwey, the High Sheriff, on the subject of an escape from Kenmare Bridewell, he suggested to me the advantage of having the walls plastered, and raised at the angles; and on my inspection I fully agree with him, and I request the Local Inspector of county gaol will have the kindness to procure a presentment for this purpose at the next assizes.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County Kildare Gaol, Athy.

County Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

THIS is the second gaol in the county, and the assizes are held alternately here and at Naas. It is a modern built prison, in place of a bridewell formerly kept in the town, and the accommodation, though confined, is fully equal to the wants of the district; and the discipline is carried on under a zealous Board of Superintendence, with a view to the moral government of the prisoners, and a sound interior economy.

Should the separation of each prisoner be adopted, by day and night, as the late Act authorizes, and which system is now growing into use, it would not be expensive to fit up this prison for the purpose. In the mean time I would recommend that sheds may be erected in the yards, divided for each prisoner, so that they may be at work during the day, and no evil communication take place amongst them.

On my inspection, 10th September, there were only 18 prisoners confined, and the average daily for the current year is only 22; the accommodation provided is quite sufficient, there being—

32 Single cells.	1 Chapel.
6 Day-rooms.	1 Hospital.
6 Yards.	1 Public kitchen.

With stores and officers' apartments. A laundry is still wanted, and some sheds for work in the yards.

The few persons capable of industry, and the tradesmen, are employed at mat-making, picking oakum, and stone-breaking, and there are two looms occasionally used when weavers are confined. The turnkeys instruct their classes each day for 2 hours, and cleanliness and good order prevail.

The female class is carefully attended to by Mrs. Drill, the Governor's wife, and the few prisoners confined receive school instruction from her, and are otherwise employed at washing and some industry; all the prisoners are clothed in a prison dress.

South District.

County Kildare Gaol, Athy.

The food of the prisoners is economically provided for, by the mixed diet stated in the Act of Parliament; it is good in quality, and the cost per head per day is $3\frac{1}{4}d$. It is consumed in the cells, and served in an orderly manner.

The books, registries, and accounts are correctly kept and checked, and no abuse exists in this department.

The Local Inspector, Mr. Butler, is a zealous and intelligent officer. The Chaplains attend to their duty, and the Governor and Matron are attentive to their various and important offices, and take much interest in all the details and interior regulations, which are very creditable to them. There are three turnkeys, who are well selected and careful sub-officers.

There is not a separate hospital detached from the gaol; but a large room and one cell at each end of the building are allocated for the sick, who are carefully attended to by the medical officer, and the general health of the prisoners during this year proves his efficiency and zeal. The cost of medicine is moderate.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, to pass accounts and regulate the whole interior economy of the gaol, and I have only to recommend for their consideration, the erection of a laundry and sheds in each yard, divided for separation at work.

The general expenditure will be found in our Appendix. There are no bridewells in this county.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

County Kildare Gaol, Naas.

County of Kildare Gaol at Naas.

I have inspected this prison twice this year, and found it in the usual good order; it is kept remarkably clean, and a strict system of discipline is pursued in every department under the care of the Governor, Mr. Clarke, who is a zealous and intelligent officer. Crime has diminished within the last year and there is sufficient accommodation for the average number. Some cells have been prepared for the separate system and are ventilated and heated, but the trial has not yet been fully made, as the Board of Superintendence have not sent up their rules for approval by the Privy Council, which the Act requires. I submit that this preliminary step may be taken, as it has been done in County Limerick and Clonmel gaols, and it has succeeded very well in each.

Some of the prisoners are kept very much separated from others and only meet at chapel and school, to which the Governor attributes the few committals compared with former years; this is a great encouragement to try the system further; however, to do so, the chapel should be altered, the yards more divided, and the school instruction given to each prisoner in his cell.

It is right I should state here, that notwithstanding my favourable report and opinion of this gaol, that on an investigation ordered by Government, as to the attempt to escape of a notorious criminal, some want of vigilance was obvious, and I trust this fact will be a warning to every officer to be more attentive, as such things must be discreditable to any prison.

State and Accommodation.

On my inspection the state of the gaol was as follows:—There were 58 prisoners confined, viz.—

Untried males,	8
Tried males,	27
Untried females,	1
Tried females,	14
Debtors,	4
Lunatics,	4
Total,	58

The accommodation provided in this gaol is as follows:—

Single cells,	82
Large cells for separation,	18 of the above.
Day-rooms,	10
Yards,	7
Hospital,	1
Chapel,	1
Laundry,	1
Stores,	6

And officers' apartments.

This is sufficient accommodation for the average number confined, viz. 46; and I found the entire prison in excellent order, remarkably clean and regular, and a good moral system pursued.

Employment and School.

Some of the male prisoners capable of learning trades are taught, and some are annually sent out capable of earning their bread; a few prisoners are kept separate in large well ventilated cells, and the Governor reports very favorably of the system on this small trial. A well managed school is carried on by a qualified master with good effect, and the registry is correctly kept.

Females.

This department is conducted under the care of a qualified matron and assistant, the prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress, and they receive school instruction, and are employed in washing and other useful works. If kept separate during the day at work as at Nenagh, Ennis, and Sligo gaols, I have no doubt it would be found morally beneficial and tend to lessen crime.

South District.

The diet is economically provided for and of a good quality, the cost moderate, and it is consumed by prisoners in their separate cells, which prevents evil communication and gives time to the turnkeys for their meals.

County Kildare Gaol, Naas.

I examined minutely the books and accounts kept in this prison and found them in good order, with proper checks on receipts and issues and a good registry of crime, but the half-yearly accounts of all expenditure in the gaol for the Grand Jury does not appear on the face of the books.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, Rev. Mr. Burgh, continues his zealous attention to all the details and economical management of this prison. The Governor, Mr. Clarke, is a qualified and intelligent officer, and effected a reformation in the management of this prison some years since, which continues to be highly creditable to him; and the Deputy-Governor and the under officers are attentive, and one of the turnkeys is a tradesman.

Officers.

The chaplains attend regularly to their various duties.

Chaplains.

This department is conducted by Dr. Walsh, with great zeal, and the sick carefully attended to. The medicine is provided for economically, being purchased wholesale and and made up by the apothecary in the gaol.

The hospital is small and not quite sufficient division preserved between the male and female wards. The health of the prisoners has been generally good during the year, and no epidemic existed, or other cause for a special report from Dr. Walsh.

Hospital.

The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally and give their kind support to the working officers, without which no correct system can succeed.

General observations.

The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress, and the whole interior economy is conducted in a manner creditable to the county.

The sewers are in a sad state, from overflow or want of a fall; it requires the *immediate* attention of the Board.

Many panes of glass are broken in the cells, which the Governor should get repaired at once. A table and a form should be provided in each large cell for separation.

Only one loom is occupied at work, and I would recommend the others to be at once engaged in instructing some of the younger prisoners.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County Kilkenny Gaol, at Kilkenny.

Co. Kilkenny Gaol, Kilkenny.

IT has been a source of great regret to me and my colleague, Doctor White, the continued delays in executing the new buildings proposed by the Grand Jury as an addition to this County Prison, and the more so because the exertions of the officers to carry out a good system of discipline with the present confined accommodation, convinces us that no pains would be spared by the Local Inspector and Governor to secure minute classification, increased industry, and moral reformation, if the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence provides the means by a small addition of cells, separate sheds, &c., &c. I would therefore again submit for the favorable consideration of the Grand Jury the necessity of something being immediately done to enable the working officers of this establishment to keep pace with the gradual improvements going on in almost every other prison.

I am quite aware of the anxiety of the Board of Superintendence to accomplish this all important point, and though I do not know what is the immediate cause of the delay after the money has been presented, yet I trust the difficulties will be now surmounted, and this establishment, which has been so creditably conducted for many years, so far as the accommodation permitted, will not now be left to fall back, at a period when it is so peculiarly necessary to give effect to all the modern improvements in prison discipline. My former suggestion even of fitting up sheds in each yard, divided into stalls for separate work, would alone enable the officers to commence a system of total non-intercourse amongst criminals, which intercourse has been ever the source of so much evil.

State and Accommodation.

At my inspection there were 60 prisoners confined, and the average number daily for the current year has been 80. At present there are:—

Tried males,	23
Untried males,	10
Tried females,	6
Untried females,	–
Debtors,	6
Lunatics,	15

The accommodation is as follows:—

Single cells,	48
Double cells,	–
Day-rooms,	11
Work-rooms,	4
Yards,	9
Chapel,	1, but not divided properly.
Infirmary,	1, badly constructed.
Laundry,	1, only a shed.
Public kitchen,	1
Sheds,	–
Stores,	sufficient.
Tread-wheel,	1

Exclusive of officers' apartments.

South District.

Co. Kilkenny Gaol, Kilkenny.

It appears from the above that there are not sufficient cells for one at night to each prisoner, and that the system of numbers being collected together in their classes and at work is necessarily persevered in from want of room. So long as criminals are associated together, much moral improvement and discipline cannot be expected, as intercourse amongst prisoners will ever tend to evil, and I again submit for consideration the advantage that would arise from a single cell for every prisoner at night, and separation in large cells, or in divided sheds in the yards at work by day.

Employment and School Instruction.

For a long period this county gaol has been prominent for the exertions made to employ all the prisoners at trades and industry, and the result is highly creditable to the Board of Superintendence and the officers acting under them, and I do trust it will not end here, and that ere long the modern improvement of separation at work will take place. The prisoners, except those feeding themselves, were chiefly employed at some useful industry, and some young men have been taught trades during the year, and are earning their bread out of gaol at present. The accounts of the work are carefully kept, and the prisoners receive one-third of their earnings as the law directs.

A good school is established under a master, who is now very old and infirm, and many have learned to read and others are improved, as appears by the registry.

Females.

This class of prisoners are carefully attended to by a good and humane matron. They are all employed at washing, needle-work, spinning, &c., &c.; the receive some school instruction, and are all clothed in a prison dress. An assistant matron is still wanted, as suggested in former Reports, the matron being unable alone to carry out the inspection and attention necessary for two classes of prisoners, when there are many in gaol.

Books and Accounts.

I examined minutely the books and registries of this gaol and found them correctly and neatly kept, with sufficient checks on all issues and receipts.

Dietary.

The food of the prisoners is of a good quality and economically provided for. The cost per head per day is only 3*d*., it is cooked in a public kitchen and served with much regularity.

Officers.

The Rev. Mr. Graves has resigned the office of Local Inspector, after many years of zealous attention to all the interests of the establishment; he is succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, and it appears to me that the county is fortunate in obtaining the services of an officer who is eminently qualified to superintend the economical management and details of this extensive institution. The Chaplains attend to their duty, and the Governor is a faithful and qualified public officer, to whose zeal we owe the good order we have annually reported to exist in this prison. His sub-officers appear to be well selected and attentive to their duties, but there are not sufficient of them for inspection.

Lunatics.

Doctor White, my colleague, reported this infirmary as very defective in accommodation in his last year's Report, and I trust the Grand Jury and Board will provide for this defect in the additions to be made to the gaol. The medical officer, Doctor Lawler, pays every attention to the sick and the general health of the establishment, and reports to me that nothing has occurred in his department during the year calling for a special statement: the cost of medicines is moderate.

General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally and take an interest in all the details of duty and the interior economy; contracts are made for every thing, and I do not think that any abuse exists; but unless the Board and Grand Jury provide for more accommodation in cells and separate work-rooms, we cannot expect great improvement in the moral government, which is ever proportioned to the means of minute classification. A prison dress is also required.

In our general Appendix will be found the expenditure and other statistics of this county gaol.

House of Correction.

House of Correction.

This is a small building half a mile from the gaol, and is useful as an aid merely, on account of the want of room in the county prison, and it may, with advantage, be abolished whenever an addition is made to the latter.

The house of correction contains a few large day-rooms and 4 yards, there is no hospital, chapel, or laundry; it is ill constructed and arranged for discipline, and so far from the gaol that it obtains but little advantage from the inspection of the county gaol officers, and is in charge only of a turnkey and matron. There is no employment except stone-breaking, no school, no advantage from the regular visits of chaplains, except occasional, and in fact no system pursued that could be called discipline. The Local Inspector of county gaol visits regularly, and it is kept very clean; the cells are given up to the lunatics.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

At Urlingford and Callan there are two small bridewells, or rather lock-up houses for a day's imprisonment for examination previous to being sent to the county gaol. They are kept clean and regular by the keepers, and the registry attended to.

Thomastown sessions' bridewell still continues out of repair and does not possess proper separation for prisoners; it should be added to or abolished, and placed in charge of the police perhaps, for the few nights any prisoners are confined in it.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Kilkenny City Gaol.

WE have never ceased for many years calling upon the Grand Jury of this city to erect a new prison, as the accommodation and site of the old gaol almost prevents the possibility of improvement, or the adoption of any good system of prison discipline. We had hopes, since the Grand Jury Act passed, which enables city gaols in Ireland to send their prisoners to the county gaols, on both grand juries consenting to it, that such an arrangement would have been made, and we consequently ceased to urge the erection of a new prison for the city; but as this amalgamation of the two gaols has not been effected, and no probability of it, from the want of room in the county gaol, we must again submit the absolute necessity of steps being taken at once to provide a new building on another site, as strongly recommended by my colleague, Dr. White, last year.

We have hitherto been enabled to report that the internal management of this gaol by the officers was creditable, so far as cleanliness, and the absence of any abuse, however defective in accommodation, employment, and minute classification; but I regret to report that during the current year great evils have prevailed, and a discovery made of *coining* having been carried on within the walls of the prison, which called for the just animadversion of the Judge of Assize, and an inquiry was ordered by government. The result of the investigation by the Board of Superintendence has been the acquittal of actual knowledge or participation on the part of any officer, but the total neglect of proper inspection and discipline was so manifest on this occasion, that it becomes my painful duty to record it in this Report, and to submit to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence the necessity of some stringent regulations to prevent the recurrence of such evils. The Inspector-General of Prisons have no power under the Prisons Act to give orders for such regulations. It properly rests with the Grand Jury and Board; and I submit that the Board may inform the prison officers that instant dismissal will follow the discovery of any future irregularity.

State and Accommodation.

On my inspection, there were only 39 confined, as follows:—

Tried males,	14
Untried males,	4
Tried females,	3
Untried do.,	3
Debtors,	13
Lunatics,	2
Total,	39

The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single cells,	16
Day-rooms,	5
Yards,	3
Infirmary,	two rooms and a yard.
Public kitchen,	1
Laundry,	none.

All these cells and rooms are dark, and not sufficiently ventilated. A part of the prison is under the level of the street, ill arranged for inspection, and no provision whatever made for the separation of prisoners under the Act, or for a chapel and legal infirmary.

Employment and School Instruction.

No employment worth speaking of is carried on in this gaol, nor indeed could it be on any sound system. The prisoners are occasionally engaged at stone-breaking, and no attempt is made at keeping a regular school. No prison clothing is allowed.

Females.

The Governor's wife acts as matron. There is accommodation for only one class of female prisoners, in dark unventilated rooms, and consequently all classification of crime is prevented. They are occasionally employed in washing and needle-work.

Dietary.

The food of the prisoners is of a good quality, and sufficient in quantity, and at a more moderate cost than formerly, a small kitchen for cooking being provided.

Books and Accounts.

I examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them correctly kept, and in good order.

Officers.

The Local Inspector, Mr. Prim, is an efficient and good public officer; the Governor we have always considered and reported hitherto as a zealous and correct officer, so far as the means were afforded to him; but the irregularities discovered amongst the prisoners within the last year, has proved, to say the least, a great want of inspection and attention on the part of the resident officers; and I trust it will be a warning to them in future, that the Grand Jury, and Board of Superintendence, and High Sheriff, will not pass over any neglect of duty again.

The Chaplains attend to their various duties.

Hospital.

There is no regular and separate infirmary in this gaol; two rooms only are allocated for this purpose, and even they are unsuitable in any way.

The sick are carefully attended to by the medical officer; the expenditure in medicine is moderate, and Dr. Alesch reports that nothing except the inefficiency of the accommodation calls for a particular report from him.

General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet when required, to settle the accounts, to make contracts, and attend to the general wants of the establishment; and I submit for their consideration the necessity of a new prison, and the want of a *chapel, laundry, hospital, employment* for the prisoners, with an increased number of cells and day-rooms, &c.

Some of the Board were kind enough to meet me on the day of my inspection, and I explained the necesssity of a new gaol being erected.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol at Tullamore.

King's County Gaol, Tullamore.

MUCH pains have been taken by the Board of Superintendence of this new prison, since it was occupied, and the establishment removed from Phillipstown, and on my inspection this year I am enabled to make a favourable report to the Grand Jury; however, no attempt having been yet made to adopt the system of separation of individual prisoners under the Act, or even employing each criminal in divided sheds by day in the yards, as suggested by my colleague, Doctor White, and myself. I am unable to report that great progress in moral government, and the suppression of crime, which has been the result in the few gaols that have adopted in part the separate discipline recommended and sanctioned by the late Act of Parliament.

I have again submitted this system for the favourable consideration of the Board of Superintendence, and I have no doubt if recommended by them, the Grand Jury will, as hitherto, liberally provide the moderate funds required to give it a full trial, which can scarcely be called an experiment, as it has fully succeeded on a small scale in county of Limerick prison, and whenever acted upon under the inspection and management of qualified and zealous officers, without which no system can ever succeed however good in theory. I therefore would again beg to submit for the favourable consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the advantage that would arise from erecting sheds in the yards, divided into large stalls for each prisoner to work separately in; this acts as a rational discipline, and with a separate cell at night gives time for reflection, instead of the evil communication arising in classes however well managed and inspected; the cost would be very moderate and perhaps make it unnecessary for a long period to alter the gaol to fit it for the separate system.

State and Accommodation.

There were 112 prisoners confined on the day of my inspection, as follows:—

Untried males,	57
Tried males,	9
Untried females,	26
Tried females,	4
Debtors,	7
Lunatics,	9
Total,	112

The average number each day in the current year being 89.

The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single cells,	124	
Double cells,	–	
Day-rooms,	8	
Work-rooms,	8	
Yards,	8	
Chapel,	1	
Hospital,	2	
Stores,		Building.
Laundry,	2	
Public kitchen,	1	

with officers' apartments.

Employment and Schooling.

Much pains are taken in this county gaol to employ the male prisoners at trades and other industry, and some young criminals have been sent out enabled thereby to earn their bread. Weavers, tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters are employed as opportunities offer, and were they kept at work separately, I have no doubt but a still greater degree of moral benefit would arise. A good school is established under a qualified schoolmaster, and the registry shows considerable improvement in many individuals: 48 have learned to read and write during the year, who were ignorant before. The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress, and the general cleanliness and good order of the gaol is very creditable to the officers, though I am quite aware that the system for some years established in this new gaol, is to be mainly attributed to the zealous attention paid to all details by the Board of Superintendence enforcing good regulations, and supporting the officers in every exertion to exhibit order and moral government.

Female Class.

The female prisoners are divided into two classes, under the care of a qualified matron and assistant; they are all clothed in a prison dress, industriously employed, at spinning, needle-work, washing, &c., and receive daily instruction at school.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined the books, registries, and accounts of this county gaol and found them correctly and neatly kept, with sufficient checks, and under the constant control of the Board of Superintendence. The registry of crime and sentences is also properly attended to.

Dietary.

The diet is economically provided for and of a good quality, as the law directs; it is consumed by each prisoner in his cell, and costs only $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head per day. The Board are considering about a change of diet on account of the diseased potatoes.

Officers.

The county has suffered a great loss by the decease of the late excellent Local Inspector, Mr. Whitfield, whose zeal and intelligence as a county officer has been manifest at all times, and his efficiency is well known to the Board of Superintendence.

The chaplains attend to their various duties, and the Governor, Mr. Harding, (who has not been long appointed,) is extremely attentive and is most anxious to obtain information on prison discipline in all its branches, and I consider will be a useful county officer; his sub-officers are generally well selected and attentive, and the Deputy Governor is a highly

South District.

ualified and intelligent officer. The turnkeys, in future appointments, I would strongly ecommend to be tradesmen.

King's County Gaol, Tullamore.

The sick are carefully attended to by Doctor Pearce, the infirmary surgeon, assisted by Mr. Dennis, the apothecary, and the cost of medicines is moderate, but I consider the ontract made for them by the apothecary is not a usual and perhaps not a legal method of rocuring them. The wards are kept very clean, and Doctor Pearce states that nothing pecial as to diseases has occurred during the year to report upon.

Hospital.

General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly to examine the expenditure and to direct ll the interior economy of this prison, and to their vigilance the county is indebted for the ormation of a good system, and the good order of the present establishment. Doctor White's ecommendations have been complied with so far as practicable at present.

The expenditure and other statistics will be found in our general Appendix.

The sheds or rooms now erecting on the inside wall, will be found most useful in many ays.

Parsonstown Bridewell.

Parsonstown Bridewell.

I fully concur with my colleague, Doctor White, in his last year's Report, that thisminor rison is ill constructed and requires alterations to make it available as a place proper to arry out sentences to confinement. There is not sufficient accommodation for the number f prisoners confined at quarter sessions, and the lower cells are dark and not sufficiently entilated, and the sewers in the yard (though frequently cleansed) have not sufficient fall.

There are but 9 cells, 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards, which is barely sufficient for the smaller ridewells, when the prisoners are all sent to the county gaol after sentence; if this prison ontinues, as a district bridewell, to execute the sentence of the Magistrates, it must be nlarged, or a new one erected, to make it legal.

The keeper is a good public officer, and attentive to all his duties, and it is to be regretted e has not accommodation and employment for prisoners to enable him to preserve classifica- on and moral discipline. The prisoners are now forwarded to the county gaol if sentenced o more than 14 days' imprisonment.

The accounts and registries are correctly kept and all expenses paid monthly, and the ocal Magistrates visit frequently. The keeper's salary is only £40 per annum.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

County of Limerick Gaol.

Co. Limerick Gaol.

This is one of our best county prisons, and has always been conducted on the best known rinciples of moral government and discipline, by a zealous Board of Superintendence, and upported by a liberal Grand Jury. The latest improvement in the total separation of risoners has been acted upon by fitting up 17 cells under the Act of Parliament, and rying the experiment of reforming criminals, by a system of seclusion, industry, and moral reatment, differing altogether from the mere privation of liberty, and it has succeeded to a reat extent. I visited each of these prisoners individually, and it is manifest that good is rising from it; the Governor, Mr. Woodbarn, reports most favourably of it, and I place uch reliance on the testimony of this zealous and intelligent officer.

It is my duty also to report, that our suggestion of erecting divided sheds in the yards, in rder to secure the separation of other prisoners at daily work, has been acted upon in some ards, and it has proved to be a wholesome discipline, acting favourably on those disposed to mend, and as a rational restraint on the unruly and vicious. Having thus stated my opinion f the general system pursued in this county prison, I shall detail, for the information of the he county authorities, the management of each department, and suggest such improvements r consideration as may appear desirable.

State and Accommodation.

I have inspected this county prison twice this year, on the second time I found confined 46 prisoners, as follows:—

Male criminals tried,	49	Female debtors,	2
Do. untried,	52	Male lunatics,	7
Female, criminals tried,	9	Female ditto,	7
Do. untried,	6		
Male debtors,	14	Total,	146

The average daily number for the current year being 116. The accommodation provided as follows:—

Single cells,	98	5 of them for punishment, and well ventilated and heated.
Do. for separation,	17	heated and fully fitted up.
Double cells,	16	
Day-rooms,	12	
Work ditto,	28	
Yards,	20	2 fitted up with separate sheds.
Infirmary,	1	only 2 wards.
Chapel,	1	
Laundry,	1	
Public kitchen,	1	
With store-rooms,		

South District.

Co. Limerick Gaol.

exclusive of officers' departments and office; which is quite sufficient for all purposes of discipline, unless the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence shall decide upon the system of total separation of every prisoner, under the Act of Parliament.

Employment and School Instruction.

The system of employment in this county gaol is excellent, and every prisoner is engaged at some industry, and most of them at trades, or work that may be useful to them on their release. The Governor reports that 25 have been so instructed, and some of them he believes to be honestly earning their bread. It is quite gratifying to see this and the neighbouring gaols of Clonmel and Waterford, progressing in this important part of gaol discipline. If a ready sale could be obtained for articles manufactured, the profits would reduce the expenses of the establishment considerably.

The sheds in the yards for separation at work by day, are found useful, and a good school is established under the care of a highly qualified master, and consequently the registry shows vast improvement in many individuals.

The trades and industry at present carried on consists of—

Shoemakers,	Nail-making,	Matting,
Tailors,	Carpenters,	Nets,
Weavers,	Sawyers,	Spinning,
Flax-dressers,	Making blankets,	Stone-breaking.

A lending library is also established for all prisoners willing to read.

Female Classes.

There are four female classes, under the care of a qualified matron, and an assistant is appointed to carry out a sound system of moral government and inspection. The female prisoners are all employed in washing, spinning, or some useful work. They receive some instruction in reading; and are all clothed in a prison dress. There are not sufficient cells to give one to each at night, which would be desirable, and I would also recommend divided sheds in their yards for separate work. I am informed the Board have ordered more cells to be erected.

Diet.

The diet is good in quality, and legally provided for in quantity. It is served with regularity, and consumed in the cells by each prisoner, thus giving time to the turnkeys for their meals. The cost per head per day is only 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them correctly and neatly kept, by double entry, and a good check established for all issues and receipts. Economical contracts made by the Board of Superintendence, and the accounts settled monthly by them at their meetings.

Officers.

There is no Local Inspector appointed by the Grand Jury in this county gaol, and a saving is made thus, as the Governor, Mr. Woodbarn, performs all the duties with zealous care, and I am enabled as usual to report, that he is highly qualified in every respect for his office, and the state of the gaol is creditable to him in every particular.

The Chaplains attend to all their duties, and visit regularly. The Governor reports to me favourably of the turnkeys and sub-officers, but I would recommend that the schoolmaster should be appointed Deputy-Governor, as the Governor has too much to do without such assistance. The first turnkey, Patrick Brown, is a valuable officer, and merits promotion and a better salary.

Hospital.

The infirmary of this prison is badly situated at the top of the Governor's house, not easily accessible, and without airing yards except on the roof; a separate building should be erected, and accommodation provided for males and females. However, the health of the gaol inmates has been good for the current year, and the sick are carefully attended to by Doctor O'Callahan and the Surgeon, who reports to me that nothing calls for a special report during the past year. The cost of medicines are very moderate, being purchased wholesale and made up in the gaol.

General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, often twice a month, to conduct the interior economy of this county prison, and the various details of duty. Their zealous attendance for many years to all the interests of the establishment, has secured to the county a highly creditable system of moral government, and their kind attention to all our recommendations, it is our duty to acknowledge.

I have only to recommend an increase of cells for females, and a better hospital when practicable, also, the appointment of a Deputy-Governor.

The details of expenditure will be found in our general Appendix.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The six minor prisons in this county, for quarter sessions purposes, and keeping prisoners for a few days till sent to the county gaol, are situated in—

Glinn, Newcastle, Rathkeale, Kilfinane, Croom, Bruff.

They all contain only a few cells each with 2 yards and 2 day-rooms, which is only sufficient for separating the sexes, and they were never intended to carry out any system of moral discipline or employment. The Governor of the county gaol visits them regularly by order of the Board, and provides all necessary furniture and repairs. They are kept clean and regular. The keepers are attentive to their duties and the registry of prisoners, and the pauper prisoners are fed.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

City of Limerick Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Goal.

I HAVE visited this prison twice this year, and regret to have to report that the Grand Jury have appropriated a portion of the accommodation as a site for a court-house, and have thereby limited the classification hitherto preserved, which is the more inconvenient, as crime has rather increased this year. The Board of Superintendence have endeavoured to remedy this evil by directing hammocks to be placed in the large cells, which provides for the want of night accommodation, but necessarily brings prisoners of different shades of crime into contact, which is always to be avoided.

I found the prison in the same state of cleanliness and regularity so often reported upon. The finance and expenditure accounts are kept in a most correct and satisfactory manner, under the immediate direction of the Local Inspector, and they are carefully examined by the Board of Superintendance before being submitted to the Grand Jury for approval; however, some pecuniary difficulties exist in this account, as I perceive there is a debt of £27 9*s.* 8¾*d.* due for provisions, &c., and for which there are no funds until Spring Assizes 1846, consequently the Local Inspector has to advance the money, or purchase on credit. This state of things should be remedied as soon as possible, especially as no contracts could be obtained for food at present, and it requires money to purchase in the market.

State and Accommodation.

On the last day of my inspection there were 74 prisoners confined, and the average number daily for the current year is 86⅞. The accommodation provided is as follows :—

Single cells,	72
Double cells,	10
Day rooms,	9
Yards,	9
Chapel,	1
Hospital (1 for males and 1 for females),	2
Kitchen,	1
Laundry,	1

with stores and officers' apartments. By the late arrangements for the court-house, 12 rooms or cells, and one yard, have been taken from the prison.

Employment and School.

The prisoners are employed at stone-breaking, and those sentenced to hard labour are on the tread-wheel, but no profitable industry or instruction in trades is carried on, which is greatly to be regretted; as, should funds be provided for this reformatory discipline, it is quite practicable. The short confinements for the minor criminals of a large city, however, prevents the extensive use of these means; separation in large cells would be most useful for minor offenders, but this would require some expenditure to fit up a part of the gaol for that purpose.

The male turnkeys are not qualified to instruct their classes in reading, &c., &c., but a regular scholmaster, as suggested by Dr. White, should be appointed.

Female Department.

We have not hitherto been able to report very favourably of this class of prisoners. The matron, who is the Governor's wife, has been reported to me as in a bad state of health, and her duties frequently devolve on one of the assistants, who was utterly unqualified, and has from late occurrences proved herself unfit from character and conduct. I submit for the favourable consideration of the Board of Superintendence that an immediate reformation should take place, and an efficient matron, who could attend, be appointed. The female prisoners have, however, been occasionally employed at washing and other work, and a trifling degree of school instruction given; my colleague, Dr. White, in last year's report. recommended more attention to these classes. The Board of Superintendence have already ordered the assistant matron to be prosecuted, and I have no doubt will as usual correct any abuse that occurs.

Dietary.

The food of this gaol has been always economically provided for, and is good in quality. No contracts could be procured this year, and the Board are about to alter the diet by giving bread at dinner instead of potatoes, on account of a scarcity of the latter. The food is not consumed in the cells from want of room to give a cell to each prisoner.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely inspected the books, registries, and accounts of this prison, which I found correct in every particular, and a wholesome check established on all issues and receipts, under the direction and arrangements of the Local Inspector.

Officers.

Any defects in this prison from the want of industry and profitable work, are not attributable to the officers, who are efficient and qualified, with the exception of the female department. The Chaplain and Medical Officer attend to their various important duties, and I need scarcely repeat the many favourable reports we have made of the zealous attention paid by the Local Inspector, Dr. Gibson, to all the interests of the establishment, as the Grand Jury at last Assizes returned him their unanimous thanks for his assiduity in his office, and for the correctness of his accounts for a period of twenty-two years.

The Governor, Mr. Moore, discharges his important duties with care and attention, and should a more minute classification by separation be established, and profitable industry introduced, he would zealously attend to both.

Hospitals.

There are separate infirmaries for males and females, and the medical officer, Dr. Gelston, carefully attends to the sick. A great saving has been effected in some gaols by purchasing medicines at wholesale prices, and compounding it in the prison; I would strongly recommend the trial, and giving the apothecary a reasonable salary for attendance.

General Observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly to examine the accounts, make contracts, and regulate the interior management; and I beg to submit for their consideration the following matters, which I feel confident they will comply with when practicable :—

South District.

City of Limerick Gaol.

1st. That profitable industry and instruction in trades for younger criminals should be adopted.

2nd. That a prison dress should be provided for, at least for the tried prisoners, which is now usually given in other gaols.

3rd. That a turnkey should be appointed, well qualified as a schoolmaster, who would be otherwise useful when the instruction was over for the day; at present no school is established, and the law requires it.

4th. Should the matron's state of health preclude her personal attendance to her classes, I submit this duty cannot longer be responsibly performed by a deputy or assistant, and I consider a qualified matron should be appointed who would give her entire time to the duty.

5th. Some additional cells should be erected to replace those taken for the court-house, as suggested by Dr. White last year. I also submit that a few cells should be fitted up for total separation, under the Act, which I consider would act beneficially on short confinement, and prevent recommittals; indeed, sheds in the yards for the separation of all at work, would be a valuable improvement in discipline.

In our general Appendix will be found the expenditure under its separate heads.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's County Gaol, Maryborough.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

I inspected this county gaol on the 15th and 16th September, 1845, and also in July previously, and minutely examined each department, including the employment of the prisoners, the books and accounts, the qualification and duties of the officers, &c., and previous to reporting in detail on each, I have generally to state for the information of the Grand Jury, my entire satisfaction with the system of discipline carried on, (with the exception of trades not being more taught,) the moral government under which it is conducted, and the classification of crime, so far as the structure admits of, as though it is a modern prison, yet the separate system was not contemplated when the plan was adopted; as soon as the total separation of prisoners, now under trial in some prisons in Great Britain, shall be generally approved of, I have no doubt but that the Grand Jury will provide the means, by making alterations, which the present building admits of.

General state. There were 99 prisoners confined on the days of my inspection, but the average number daily for the current year is only 90, and deducting from this 7 debtors and 14 lunatics, leaves only 78 persons confined for crime, which is considerably less than it has been for some years.

Accommodation. There are 95 sleeping cells, and 10 day-rooms, 8 yards, 8 solitary cells, a good infirmary, chapel, kitchen range and laundry, and one yard fitted up with a shed, for separate work during the day. The cells are not ventilated by any heating apparatus; the solitary cells are quite unsuited for the purpose and are not used, and some good store rooms are still required.

Classification. The legal classification of crime is preserved, and arrangements made to ensure silence under constant inspection, but total separation cannot be attempted without considerable alterations, and enlarged ventilated cells. But should the Grand Jury increase the separate sheds in the yards, which can be effected at a very little expense, separate work during the day can be accomplished for most of the classes.

Employment and Schooling. An excellent school is established, and many have been instructed in reading and writing, and the prisoners are employed at the tread-wheel, stone-breaking &c.; a few tradesmen are employed working for the gaol, but there is no profitable work, and the Board have considered it proper to nearly abandon teaching trades to young criminals at present, so that I am unable to state, as formerly, the benefits arising from reforming some prisoners in this way; and were it not for the moral government carried on by the zeal of Mr. Wilson, the Governor, and his officers, I would not be able to report so favourably of the system. I beg to recommend the Board of Superintendence to rescind the order to stop the instruction in trades, and to permit weaving, shoemaking, and tailoring, to be taught to a few young criminals. There are 10 looms in the gaol ready to commence.

Female Classes. There are 2 matrons employed, and this department is much improved since last inspection. The prisoners are divided into two classes, are employed at work, schooling, washing, &c., and some small profits arise.

Diet. The food of the prisoners is economically provided for, and consumed in the cells, which is preparatory to the separate system, and is advantageous, as it not only gives a rational period for private meditation to each prisoner, but enables the turnkeys to eat their own meals at a fixed period, as they are not then required for inspection in the classes; and it also prevents the two hours allotted for meals being made scenes of relaxation and evil intercourse amongst prisoners.

Books and Accounts. I minutely examined the registries and accounts of this gaol, and found them not only neatly and correctly kept, but a system of check and finance now established which is very creditable.

Officers. The Local Inspector continues to take much interest in the concerns of this establishment, and has given his aid and co-operation in supporting its high character. The Chaplains attend to their important duties, and the Medical Officer gives his usual zealous attention to the sick and the regulations of the hospitals. As to the resident officers, I have already stated Mr. Wilson's zeal and qualification in the situation of Governor, and to him we owe

South District.

Queen's County Gaol, Maryborough.

the very high state of moral feeling which is exhibited in each division and class; his assistants and turnkeys have been consequently carefully selected, and are well qualified for their duties.

Hospitals.

There is a good but small building allocated for infirmaries, in which the male and female prisoners are separated; Doctor Jacob reports that the general health of the prisoners has been good during the last year, and no epidemic prevailed. The cost of the medicines has been very moderate, not exceeding £14 for the year; they are obtained from a druggist, and made up in the prison. I need not say that the sick and the general health of the gaol is carefully attended to, as Doctor Jacob's high character is security for the well-being of any establishment under his care.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly to settle the accounts, to make contracts, and to direct the internal economy and regulations of the prison. They take much interest in all the details, and the support they give to the officers secures attention and zeal on their part.

Lunatics.

There are 14 lunatics committed to this gaol by Magistrates, and from want of room in the district asylum, this number may increase. It is a sad evil and injury to the quiet and discipline of a prison, and felt more or less in all our gaols; but the late Act authorizing additional district asylums will, at no distant period, remedy the evil. Those poor creatures are carefully attended to under the charge of a turnkey selected for the purpose, and even a few have been restored to health under the care of Doctor Jacob.

General observations.

All the prisoners in this prison, male and female, are clothed in a prison-dress, the recommittals are few, and the kitchen and laundry have been improved and altered since last inspection, and I have only to recommend to the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury the consideration of the following matters, viz.:—

To erect a few well ventilated and heated solitary cells for punishment, and the execution of sentences of separation;

To re-establish the practice of instructing some of the younger criminals in trades;

And to consider some economical alteration in the diet, should the present disease in the potato crop require it.

There were no complaints made by the prisoners, and several cases of reformation within the year were reported to me. A few stoves give some heat to the corridores.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are three small bridewells in this county, viz.:—

Stradbally, Abbeyleix, and Borris-in-Ossory.

They have for some years been frequently inspected by the Governor of the county gaol under the orders of the Board of Superintendence, on our suggestion, and the system works admirably, as Mr. Wilson reports regularly to the Board the conduct of the keepers and the wants in each prison, which are at once supplied.

These minor prisons contain only one day-room and four cells each, and are only used for a few nights confinement till the prisoners are sent to the county gaol. I found them in good order and clean, the registries correctly kept, and the pauper prisoners fed, and the keeper of each attentive to his duty. A second day-room would be an improvement in each, but I do not wish to press the expense at present on the county. The pump is out of order at Abbeyleix.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

County Tipperary Gaol, Nenagh.

County of Tipperary Gaol, at Nenagh.

We have hitherto, on the two first annual inspections of this new county prison, been enabled to report its rapid progress in a sound system of discipline and good order, arising from the zealous attention paid to all the arrangements by the successive High Sheriffs and a zealous Board of Superintendence; unhappily during the current year circumstances have occurred calculated sadly to alter the state of things:—An inquiry was held by the order of Government, into the case of one turnkey being shot by another, and in the investigation it was manifest that a bad feeling had arisen amongst the officers, and a relaxed discipline consequently. It is needless to say, that, to the Governor much blame was attached, for want of a steady conduct in suppressing by a sound judgment these irregularities, and not seeing the manifest results of not early correcting them. It is unnecessary to go into details so well known now to the county. The Governor was severely reprimanded by the decision of the Court of Inquiry, and in a few weeks after, the High Sheriff, in the sound discretion of his authority, dismissed the Governor for other causes.

It is but justice here to record the sense we feel of the kind support given to Dr. White and me on this inquiry, by the High Sheriff and Board of Superintendence, and their persevering attendance day after day to assist us in discovering the truth, and to their aid and support we attribute it, that much worse evils did not arise. Suffice it to state, that the High Sheriff promoted the Deputy Governor, Mr. Rock, to be Governor, and on this my second inspection, I have every reason to consider it a good appointment, and that the discipline of this county gaol will again progress, and follow the example of the Clonmel gaol, where a sound system in every department is established. The Governor's salary is lower than usual in large county gaols.

South District.

County Tipperary Gaol, Nenagh.

State and Accommodation.

On my second visit to this gaol during the current year, I found 142 prisoners confined, viz.:—

Males tried,	66
Do. untried,	43
Females tried,	13
Do. untried,	3
Debtors,	8
Lunatics,	9
Total,	142

The average number daily confined for the last year being 117. The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single cells,	192
Do. for separation,	52
Day-rooms,	20
Work-rooms,	8
Yards,	13
Sheds,	—
Hospitals,	2
Chapels,	2
Laundry,	1
Public kitchen,	1
Stores,	sufficient.
Tread-wheel,	2

exclusive of officers' apartments; which is sufficient for all the purposes of a good moral discipline. However, should the Grand Jury ever decide upon every prisoner being kept separate under the late Act, considerable alterations will be required to enlarge some cells.

Employment and School Instruction.

Every prisoner is employed at some trade or other industry, and the Governor reports to me, that several younger criminals have been taught to earn their bread, if so disposed, on their release. The usual employment is—

Shoemaking,	Sawyers,	Blanket-making,
Tailoring,	Smiths' work,	Stone-breaking, and
Carpenters,	Weaving,	Mat-making.

A good school is established daily, and the registry shows considerable improvement in reading and writing. The turnkeys instruct their own classes, and a schoolmaster goes round each class to see the duty performed.

Female Class.

The female prisoners are under the care of a highly qualified matron, Miss Kelly, who has an assistant, and the system pursued is what might be expected from the matron's zeal and attention. The prisoners are all employed, in washing, spinning, knitting, and sewing; they receive school instruction, and a good moral government is followed up in every thing. A prison dress is preparing.

Dietary.

The diet is bread and milk, same as at Clonmel; the cost per head per day is $3\frac{1}{2}d$. It is served with regularity, and consumed in the cells by each prisoner. Particular attention is required by the Chaplains and resident officers, as to the quality of flower and baking, as it is brown bread and liable to greater abuse on this account.

Books and Accounts.

I examined the books, registries, and accounts of this gaol, and found them much improved since last year; a good check is established for all issues and receipts, but the accounts of work are not correctly kept at present, from the confused state of the late Governor's accounts.

Officers.

The Local Inspector, Mr. Abbott, continues his zealous attention to the interests of this establishment; the present Governor, Mr. Rock, is a steady, intelligent, and zealous officer, and for the short time he has been in office, I think he gives earnest of his becoming an excellent public servant. Considerable doubt remained of the character of some of the turnkeys after the late sad transactions in this gaol, but I trust the good order now prevailing will continue, and that they will prove themselves worthy of the selection made by the High Sheriff and Board. Three new turnkeys have been appointed, and they are qualified men.

The Chaplains attend with zeal to their various duties; Mr. Beatty has been appointed Deputy Governor and Clerk, on our recommendation, and the Governor reports to me that he is an excellent officer.

Hospital.

There are two good hospitals for separating the sexes, and this department is conducted with much care by the medical officer, Doctor Quinn, whose attention to the sick, and the general health of the establishment, are highly creditable to him. The cost of medicines for the current year has been only £14. I however consider it is great economy to purchase medicines wholesale, and the Apothecary is now paid a salary of £25 yearly.

General Observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and pay a marked attention to all the interests and details of duty in this prison, and to their exertions, assisted by the High Sheriff, we are indebted for the good order of the establishment, after the late untoward events, and slackness of discipline. Contracts are made for everything, and there were no complaints.

I would submit for the Board's consideration the advantages of a general prison dress, and separate sheds being erected in some of the yards for individual work by day. The large cells for separation should be heated and ventilated, as recommended by Dr. White last year.

The general expenditure and other statistics, will be found in the Appendix.

BRIDEWELLS. SOUTH DISTRICT.

There are five of these minor prisons in this riding, viz:— *Co. Tipperary Gaol, Nenagh.*

Roscrea, Templemore, Thurles, Borrisokane, (a new one, and the walls of the yards should be raised,) *and Newport.* *Bridewells.*

They are all kept clean and regular, and on my inspection I found the keepers attentive, the registries correctly kept, and the pauper prisoners fed. I have not visited Borrisokane yet.

The Governor of the county gaol visits them occasionally, by the directions of the Board of Superintendence, which is of considerable use in procuring attention by the keepers, and providing for any deficient furniture or repairs. The accommodation is sufficient for separating the sexes, viz.: 2 yards, 2 day-rooms, and a few cells, but no provision could be made for employment or penal discipline in such temporary places of confinement, where also there is but one officer in charge. The Thurles and Roscrea bridewells are larger than the others, and require some repairs, which calls for the attention of Mr. Rock, on his next visit.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County Tipperary Gaol, at Clonmel. *County Tipperary Gaol, Clonmel.*

THIS county gaol and house of correction continues to be conducted on a sound and moral principle, and the system pursued for some years has been reported by us as highly creditable to the Board of Superintendence and the working officers under them; I can only report the same on this year's inspection, and until the total separation of individual prisoners under the late Act shall be adopted, if deemed advisable, I know of no prison in Ireland better managed, as to employment in industry, moral government, classification, and inspection, including the persevering zeal of the Local-Inspector, Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer.

But little is left for me to suggest for consideration at present, as the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence have so liberally provided for whatever buildings were necessary; I shall, however, conclude this report, after a detail of each department, with a statement of any thing that may be required to make the system still more perfect. The division of the county into two ridings and the consequent new goal at Nenagh, has relieved Clonmel prison from that crowded state which so frequently occurred, and thus secured a much better classification than could exist formerly.

This county gaol is divided into two departments, viz.: the Sheriff's gaol for untried prisoners and debtors, and the house of correction for all tried criminals. The numbers confined on the day of my inspection were as follows:—in the Sheriff's gaol— *State and Accommodation.*

Untried prisoners,	64	
Debtors,	7	
		— 71
In the house of correction—		
Tried male,	57	
Untried male,	–	
Tried females,	26	
Untried females,	10	
		— 93
Total,		164

The accommodation provided for the prisoners in each gaol is as follows:—in Sheriff's gaol—

Cells,	52
Day-rooms,	4
Work-rooms,	3
Yards,	4
Chapel,	1
Infirmary,	1
Laundry,	–
Public kitchen,	1
Stores,	2
Debtors' rooms,	12
In house of correction—	
Cells,	99
Day-rooms,	2
Work-rooms,	10
Yards,	5
Chapel,	1
Infirmary,	1
Female cells,	42
Laundry,	1
Public kitchen,	–

The average number confined daily for the current year, is 156.

For some years every prisoner has been employed in this gaol in trades or other industry, and it has been an example to others in this necessary part of prison discipline. Many of the younger male criminals have been enabled to earn their bread by trades learned in the *Employment and School Instruction.*

South District.

Co. Tipperary Gaol, Clonmel.

gaol, exclusive of the general tendency to moral improvement arising from industrious habits. The accounts of the work are very accurately kept, and the profit to the county has been considerable, besides the prisoners receiving one-third of their earnings.

A school is established, and each turnkey instructs his own class. A registry is kept of improvement in each individual, but the progress is not much.

Classification.

There are nine male classes, and about 40 cells are fitted for total separation under the Act, but it has not yet been fully enforced, as the heating apparatus has not answered the purposes of ventilation as yet.

Female Classes.

There are four female classes under the care of a matron and assistant in a separate building, with 4 day-rooms, and generally sufficient cells to give each prisoner one at night. Every prisoner is engaged in washing, knitting, spinning, or other useful work; some school instruction is also given daily, and the system is calculated to produce sound moral government; there is, however, no regular prison dress. The matron is growing old and worn out, and should be superannuated.

Books and Accounts.

The books, registries, and accounts are well arranged and remarkably correctly kept in this county prison; I examined them minutely, and there are sufficient checks on issues and receipts.

Dietary.

The diet is good in quality and legal in quantity, the cost per head is very moderate, and it is served with regularity, and consumed in the cells by each individual. No rations are allowed to any officer. The diet is bread and milk.

Officers.

The Rev. Mr. Giles, the late Local Inspector, has been removed from Clonmel; his zealous attention to the interior economy of this establishment has been continued during the year, and his successor, Rev. James Morton, is an attentive and zealous officer.

The Chaplains attend carefully to their various duties.

The Governor, Mr. Strahan, and Deputy Governor, Mr. Allison, are zealous, intelligent, and qualified officers, and the state of the gaol in all the important points of prison discipline is highly creditable to them; the Governor reports favourably of the conduct of his sub-officers.

Hospitals.

The infirmary department is well managed in every particular, the sick are carefully attended to by Doctor Burgess, in separate hospitals for males and females. The cost of medicines is moderate, and the general health of the prison has been good for the current year. I found the wards clean, well ventilated, and orderly, the medical registry regularly kept, and Doctor Burgess reports that nothing special has occurred during the year calling for a report.

General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet frequently and take a great interest in all the details of economy and duties in the gaol; the county is indebted to their zealous support of the officers for the high state of order I found each department in. Contracts are made for all articles consumed, and I beg again to recommend a strict watch over the contractor for bread.

The details of expenditure will be found in our general expenditure.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are six of these minor prisons in this riding of the county; they are only used for temporary confinement of prisoners for a few days till transmitted to the county gaol, and consequently have no accommodation for discipline or moral government. They are in charge of only one keeper each, and contain a few cells, with two day-rooms and two yards each to separate the sexes. They are placed in the following towns:—

Cashel, Clogheen, Cahir, Tipperary, New Birmingham, and Carrick-on-Suir.

I found them clean and orderly, the registries correctly kept, and the pauper prisoners fed.

The Governor of county gaol, Mr. Strahan, visits them quarterly by the orders of the Board of Superintendence, and the practice has been found very valuable, not only as respects the order and attention of the keepers, but he provides all necessary furniture from the county gaol, and attends to the economy and regularity of the department.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

Co. Waterford Gaol, Waterford.

County of Waterford Gaol, at Waterford.

We have for some years been enabled to report most favourably on the state of discipline carried on in this old and ill-constructed county gaol, and have stated it as a proof of how much may be effected under unfavourable circumstances by efficient and zealous officers, supported by the Board of Superintendence and the local authorities. After a minute inspection for the current year, I am gratified in repeating that the state of this prison is a great credit to the Board and officers, and especially to the Governor, Mr. Ryan, who originated these internal improvements, and continues to conduct the interior economy under the sanction and direction of the Board and the local authorities.

The industry carried on, the moral government, schooling, and classification, is as complete as the accommodation admits of, and it only remains that I should remind the Grand Jury of the necessity of erecting a new gaol, before it can be practicable to proceed with the modern improvements in prison discipline as regards total separation of every individual in large cells, in chapel, yards, and instruction. I feel confident, when the time arrives for adopting a system of this kind, recommended by experience and example, the county Grand Jury will be amongst the first to give it full effect, by expending the necessary sums to make their county establishment perfect. It only remains for me to detail the state of each department, and suggest any improvements.

South District.

Co. Waterford Gaol, Waterford.

State and Accommodation.

At my inspection there were 98 confined as follows, the average number daily for the current year being :—

Tried males,	43
Untried ditto,	24
Tried females,	19
Untried ditto,	5
Debtors,	8
Lunatics,	0
Total,	99

The accommodation provided for this number is as follows :—

Single cells,	83
Double ditto,	–
Day-rooms,	8
Work-rooms,	3
Yards,	8
Chapel,	1
Infirmary,	1
Public kitchen,	1
Laundry,	2
And sufficient stores,	

exclusive of officers' apartments. This means of classification has been provided by much ingenuity, and at a moderate expense, and it answers the purposes of a degree of classification; but as separation of every individual criminal at work by day and in a single cell at night is now approved of as the best mode of prison discipline, I would submit the subject for consideration.

Employment and School Instruction.

Every prisoner is occupied at some industrious employment in the prison, many of the younger criminals are taught trades, and enabled to earn their bread out of gaol, as weavers, tailors, or shoemakers, and few, if any, prisoners in Ireland have so great a quantity of manufactured articles produced, and so large profit entered to the county funds, exclusive of prisoners' earnings, the accounts of which are accurately kept on sound principles.

A good school is established, and considerable improvement is constantly going on in this branch of prison discipline, as appears by the school registries.

Females.

This department is conducted in a separate building, the females divided into two classes, under the care of a matron and two assistants; they also receive school instruction, and are employed in washing and needle-work; advantage is taken to wash for families in this large city, and thus many prisoners are taught to provide honestly for themselves if so disposed.

All the females of this gaol are clothed in a prison dress.

Books and Accounts.

The books, registries, and accounts are kept with great accuracy, and sufficient checks established for all issues and receipts.

Dietary.

The food of the prisoners is economically provided for, and the legal quantity issued with regularity, and consumed in their classes collectively. The cost is only $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head per day, and the articles are chiefly contracted by the Board of Superintendence on moderate terms, when practicable.

Officers.

The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hobson, continues his attention to all the internal economy of this county establishment; the chaplains attend to their various duties, and the Governor, Mr. Ryan, as I have already stated, is a valuable county officer, and qualified in every respect to conduct such an institution. His sub-officers are well selected by the Board, and should the total separation of prisoners be established, I think it would be executed with care and humanity, and have a tendency to much moral improvement.

Medical Department.

This department is carefully attended to by the medical officer, and the sick provided for in separate hospitals for males and females. The cost of medicines is moderate, and the Doctor states that nothing has occurred as to disease within the current year specially to remark upon.

General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly and give every attention to the details of duty, and to the interior economy of the prison; and to their support of the officers in the execution of their duty, and providing for necessary improvements, is to be attributed the high order and system preserved, and the moral government pursued.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found the details of expenditure and other statistical information.

I beg to recommend separate sheds in the yards, and the diet to be consumed in the cells.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are only two of those minor prisons for temporary confinement in this county; the prisoners are all sent to the county gaol after final committal, and separation of the sexes and safe keeping is all that is required for the few days they remain. Employment and discipline are impossible. The Board of Superintendence have taken them in their charge, as the law requires, and visits are paid quarterly to them by the Governor of county gaol, who inspects their order and cleanliness, and provides all the furniture, checks their accounts, and reports to the Board accordingly. This is all that can be done for such places of confinement, and it is performed with benefit and economy to the county.

Dungarvan.

This is a new bridewell, and is kept in good order by the keeper, the pauper prisoners are fed, and the registry preserved of all those confined.

South District.

Co. Waterford Gaol, Waterford.

Lismore.

A new small prison should be erected here, as there are only *two* cells, and not sufficient legal accommodation. It is merely a lock-up house, and if the Grand Jury do not decide upon a new building, it should be handed over to the police as a guard-house, and cease to be called a bridewell for the county.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

Waterford City Gaol.

Waterford City Gaol and House of Correction.

We have so often reported upon the defects of this building, and the necessity of another arrangement, either by uniting it with the county gaol, or erecting a new one, that it is unnecessary to repeat our observations, except to place on record our opinion, that the expense of this establishment can only be justified by a system calculated to amend the morals and habits of the numerous criminals that necessarily exist in a large and populous city. I again urge on the Grand Jury the consideration of this important system. The improvements going on all over Europe in prison discipline call for immediate remedy, more especially, if possible, in a city, where crime is greatest, and where punishment should follow, and be of a nature calculated to reform, or at least to prevent repetition, by a severe yet legal discipline. The separation of every individual prisoner is peculiarly useful in this respect, whether at work, school, chapel, or at night. If such a plan is adopted, I venture to assert, that crime will diminish, and reformation occasionally be the result.

Delay cannot be justified on the grounds of there being but few prisoners; indeed it becomes easier and less expensive to apply the remedy. I therefore submit for consideration, that this city gaol may be at once fitted up for separation under the Act, or be united to the county gaol and house of correction, and the whole system of prison discipline for this county be centralized, as recommended in last year's Report by my colleague, Dr. White.

House of Correction.

On this subject, it is right here to state that the female prisoners of the city are committed to a house of correction half a mile from the gaol, and the hard labour class of males are also sent here to be placed on the tread-wheel. Such a system is in every way defective. The accommodation in both is bad, and not sufficient; the expense of separate establishments is greater; and not being under one qualified superior officer, prevents that discipline and improvement which would otherwise exist.

I found both the city gaol and house of correction clean and orderly; and in the interior economy and accounts, I believe no abuse exists, as the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hobson, attends regularly to these matters, and the chaplains and medical officer pay every attention to their duties; but it is the system and bad construction of these prisons we object to; and I again beg to recommend a collection of all the city prisoners in one good gaol, under experienced and zealous officers. I have no reason to complain of any want of zeal and attention on the part of the Governor, or other officers, having found the prison, as usual, very clean and orderly, so far as they were connected, and the accommodation admits of.

State and Accommodation.

The following is the state of these two prisons on my visit:—

IN CITY GAOL.

Males tried,	5
Do. untried,	4
Debtors,	8
Lunatics,	0
Total,	17

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Females tried,	11
Do. untried,	1
Males for hard labour,	9
Total,	21

The accommodation provided in each is as follows:—

IN CITY GAOL.

Number of cells,	14	
Day-rooms,	4	
Yards,	4	
Chapel,	1,	not sufficiently divided.
Infirmary,	1,	only 2 rooms.
Laundry,	0	
Public kitchen,	1	
Tread-wheel,	0	

With a few officers' apartments and store-rooms. The average number confined daily is 36.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Cells,	41	under a shed only.
Day-rooms,	4	
Yards,	4	
Tread-wheel,	1	
Public kitchen,	1	

The shed cells are too small, and cold in winter. The average number confined daily is 19. South District.

There is no industry carried on in this city prison, but some school instruction is given by a turnkey. *Waterford City Gaol.*

This class of prisoners are sent to the house of correction, where they are attended to by a matron, who employs them in spinning, and gives some school instruction. They are clothed in a prison dress. Employment and School Instruction.

I examined the books, registries, and accounts of the city gaol and house of correction, and found them correctly kept and in good order. Books and Accounts.

The diet is good, and provided for at a moderate cost per head, and is sent with order and regularity. Diet.

The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hobson, attends to both of these city gaols, and takes much pains with the interior economy and state of each. The chaplains attend to their duty, and the Governor and sub-officers of each are very attentive and correct, and no abuse exists. Officers.

The hospital accommodation in both prisons is quite deficient, and never was intended for such purposes. However, the care and attention of the medical attendant has preserved general health, and no epidemic or fever has occurred to require more room this year. The expense of medicines is moderate. Hospital.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and attend to the accounts and contracts, with other details of these gaols. I beg again to recommend for their consideration the consolidation of the county and city gaols. General observations.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

County Wexford Gaol, at Wexford. *Co. Wexford Gaol, Wexford.*

The addition to the old gaol is now nearly ready for occupation, and from the ample accommodation provided, as fully detailed by my colleague, Dr. White, in his Report of last year, I have no doubt but Wexford county gaol ought to become one of our best establishments, as having the means provided for minute classification, and even separation of individuals, for industry, and every detail of the best known principles of moral government for criminals. It only remains for the county Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, supported by the High Sheriff, to appoint a highly qualified and experienced Governor to conduct the establishment. We understand the present Governor is about to be superannuated after many years' service to the county, and with an excellent character for humanity and kindness to those under his care; but modern improvements in gaol discipline call for a total change in the system, requiring in the individual who is to govern his fellow men, youth, activity, intelligence, and moral experience, commanding the respect and obedience of all placed under him as officers or prisoners.

Under these circumstances we would submit to the High Sheriff and Grand Jury that they should advertize for a qualified Governor, or take such other steps as they may think proper to procure the best talents in that department; and should this fail, it is my duty to submit to the Grand Jury, that they have the power under the 89th section of the Prison Act, 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, to allocate the new building or other apartments as a house of correction, and to select a Governor for it, separate from the debtors and untried prisoners, and the Inspectors-General of Prisons will attend at the Assizes if required, or at any time give every aid in their power to establish a sound system of discipline in this gaol.

Some alterations will be required in the old gaol, and I doubt not that the Grand Jury will provide for all necessary furniture or improvement.

The number of prisoners confined on the day of my inspection was as follows— State and Accommodation.

Tried males,	40
Untried males,	10
Tried females,	17
Untried females,	9
Debtors,	6
Lunatics,	11
Total,	93

And the average number per day for the current year has been 90.

The accommodation provided at present is—

Single cells,	118	72 of which are in new prison fitted up for separation and heated by pipes, and will be occupied in June next.
Day-rooms,	10	
Work-rooms,	7	
Yards,	16	
Chapel,	1	
Infirmary,	1	
Laundry,	1	
Public kitchen,	1	

South District.

Co. Wexford Gaol, Wexford.

This is amply sufficient for the usual number, and if a moral discipline is fully carried out under qualified and zealous officers, I have no doubt the county will not have to regret the expenditure on the new addition to the gaol.

Employment and Schooling.

Great exertions have been made by the Master of the Work to employ every prisoner at some industry, and now that the accommodation is provided, I doubt not but the zeal of this officer will manifest itself by instructing many young criminals; within the last year some have made great progress in trades and other work.

A good school is established under the care of a qualified master, and much improvement is manifest by the registry.

Females.

This class of prisoners are attended to under the care of a qualified matron, but an assistant should be provided. They are all employed at needle-work and washing, and receive some school instruction, but the hitherto crowded state for want of room, has prevented all the moral good to be expected from zealous officers.

Books and Accounts.

I examined minutely the books, registries, and accounts, and found them greatly improved, and a sound check established on all issues and receipts.

Dietary.

The diet of the prisoners is economically provided for, and good in quality, and it is served with regularity; it costs 3½*d.* per head per day.

Officers.

The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Elgee, attends zealously and regularly to all the duties of his important office, as do also the Chaplains. The Governor, I have already stated, is an old and faithful public servant, who should now receive a pension under the Grand Jury Act, and be replaced by a younger officer, well acquainted with all the modern improvements in prison discipline.

The Deputy and Master of Works is an excellent officer in his situation, and has been most useful in arranging the employment of prisoners. The Governor reports favourably of some of the turnkeys, and I submit that *two* more should be appointed to assist in the inspection required in the new building.

Hospital.

An addition to the hospital is provided in the new gaol, which was much required; and it provides wards to separate the sexes, and special diseases. Doctor Boxwell pays every attention to the sick and the general health of the prison, and the county is greatly indebted to his exertions, when the hospital accommodation was dangerously defective. The expense of medicines is very moderate.

General Observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, to make contracts, settle accounts, and arrange all the details of internal economy. I had the pleasure of meeting them at my inspection, and suggested the necessary things required for occupying the new prison, viz.:—Furniture to be provided. The subject of a new Governor to be considered, on the present Governor being superannuated. A prison dress to be ordered. Alterations in old gaol, as recommended by Dr. White. A kitchen and laundry required. To replace the old sheds.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are three of these minor prisons in this county for the temporary confinement of prisoners, till forwarded to the county gaol, viz.:—at

New Ross, Enniscorthy, and *Gorey.*

They all contain 3 or 4 cells, 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards, but are found not quite sufficient for their objects, of separating the sexes, and preserving order for a few days. However, no strict discipline or moral government could be effected in such merely lock-up places of confinement.

The keepers are correct and steady officers, the pauper prisoners are fed, and the registries are correctly kept. The Grand Jury intend to add a few cells to each bridewell.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

Co. Wicklow Gaol, Wicklow.

County of Wicklow Gaol, at Wicklow.

The new addition to this gaol has been now occupied for some time, and has given great accommodation, and the means of carrying on a good system of discipline, which never could have been effected in the old gaol, as appears by our frequent Reports annually to the Grand Jury. The new prison provides ample room for the total separation of 40 criminals; but that system has not yet been adopted, as the heating of the cells is not perfected; exclusive of which, the Separation Act requires rules and the approval of the Privy Council, previous to acting upon it minutely. I do not regret this, as we are receiving information constantly on the working and expense of the system, which will guide the Board of Superintendence in the future plans of practice.

In the mean time the prisoners have sufficient room for separate sleeping cells, and a considerable degree of minute classification by day at work and at school, with minute separation in the chapel, and the whole arrangement for a moral government is highly creditable to the Board of Superintendence, who give every attention to the establishment, and also to the Local Inspector, who zealously attends to the whole interior economy.

State and Accommodation.

On my inspection I found 76 prisoners confined as follows:—

Tried males,	34	Convicts,	—
Untried ditto,	5	Lunatics,	16
Tried females,	12	Debtors,	4
Untried ditto,	5		— 76

The average number for the current year daily being 80.

South District.

Co. Wicklow Gaol, Wicklow.

The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single cells (of which 40 are large enough for separation),	77
Day-rooms,	6
Work-room,	1
Yards,	6
Chapel (fitted up for separation, for 70 guineas),	1
Hospital (not sufficient accommodation),	1
Public Kitchen,	1
Laundry,	1

exclusive of officers' apartments.

Employment and School.

The male prisoners are industriously engaged at trades, net making, and stone breaking, and several young prisoners have been partially taught tailoring and shoemaking during this year; each prisoner is paid the legal share of his earnings, and good order prevails throughout the prison. A good daily school is established and progress has been made in learning by many, as appears by the school registry. A prison dress is provided for males and females, their own clothes being preserved in a store till they are leaving gaol.

Female Classes.

There are two classes of females under the superintendence of a qualified matron and assistant; much pains are taken to provide the prisoners with employment, and to give them school instruction, and the department is very creditable to the matron. The chief industry is spinning, knitting, needle-work, and washing. Whenever it is practicable to keep each prisoner separate at work during the day, it would be a great improvement in discipline, and give more effect to the efforts to produce moral reformation.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined the books, accounts, registries, &c., and found them correctly and neatly kept, with sufficient checks on all issues and receipts. Regular contracts are made by the Board, and pass books established.

Diet.

The diet is good in quality, and legal in quantity; I inspected the issue at meal hour, and found it regular, the prisoners being removed to their cells to consume it, which works well as a strict discipline on the mind, and also gives necessary leisure from inspection to the turnkeys for an hour, twice in the day. The cost of the food is moderate, being only $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head per day.

Officers.

I have already stated the qualifications of the Local Inspector, whose zeal and intelligence have for many years preserved good order in this prison, at periods when the inferior accommodation required more than usual attention and daily care. The Governor is a qualified officer, and takes much pains in the discharge of his various important duties. His sub-officers appear to be well selected by the Board of Superintendence.

The Chaplains attend carefully to their duties as the law directs.

Hospital.

This department is most efficiently and carefully attended to by Surgeon Nolan, and the sick are provided for in a separate infirmary, which is too small, though hitherto it has been found nearly sufficient, arising from the vigilant and early attention paid to every appearance of disease in the prison. The cost of medicines is very moderate, and the Surgeon states that nothing during the current year calls for a special report. I concur with Dr. White in his last year's Report, that the salary of the medical officer is not sufficient.

General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and oftener when required, and take a great interest in all the interior economy, and the details of discipline; and it is by their exertions and support to the officers, that this county gaol has become remarkable for good order and regularity.

The expenditure will be found in our Appendix: my colleague, Dr. White, having given in last Report many returns of details, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

Baltinglass Bridewell.

Baltinglass Bridewell.

This minor prison is carefully attended to by the officers, and kept clean and orderly; but as no funds are provided for employment and industry, it cannot be expected that instruction in trades, or other moral discipline, can be carried out, beyond the effects arising from the punishment of confinement, and the habits of cleanliness and regularity. The confinements are generally very short, and in cases of a sentence for a long period, I would submit for the favourable consideration of the Board, that such persons should be sent to Wicklow, where provision is made for employment and a strict discipline. The keeper is a careful and good officer.

The Local Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and take an interest in the details of the prison duty, and the ecomomical expenditure of the funds.

The average number confined is about 10 daily, and the accommodation provided consists of—

13 Cells. | 4 Day-rooms. | 3 Yards. | 1 Small Hospital.

The females are attended to by a matron; the diet is economical and sufficient, and the registry and accounts are correctly kept. The medical officer, Dr. Heath, attends carefully to the sick, and the expense of medicines is moderate.

No Chaplains are appointed, which should be provided for, a very trifling salary of £10 annually to each, would obtain the services of a Protestant and Roman Catholic clergyman. A prison dress should also be provided for, and a Local Inspector appointed.

James Palmer, *Inspector-General.*

Appendix, No. 2.

SCHEDULE (A.)—List of Prisons.

Schedule A.

List of Prisons.

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.
CITY OF DUBLIN.		
Dublin	Green-street	Newgate.
	S. Circular-road	House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane	Four Courts' Marshalsea.
	St. Sepulchre's	Manor Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT.		
Antrim	Carrickfergus	County Gaol.
	Belfast	House of Correction.
	Antrim	Bridewell.
	Ballymoney	ditto.
	Ballymena	ditto.
Armagh	Armagh	County Gaol.
	Ballybot	Bridewell.
	Lurgan	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton	ditto.
	Markethill	ditto.
Cavan	Cavan	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell	ditto.
	Cootehill	ditto.
Donegal	Lifford	County Gaol.
	Buncrana	Bridewell.
	Donegal	ditto.
	Glenties	ditto.
	Letterkenny	ditto.
Down	Downpatrick	County Gaol.
	Newry	Bridewell.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler	Bridewell.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton	ditto.
Londonderry	Londonderry	County Gaol.
	Coleraine	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady	ditto.
Longford	Longford	County Gaol.
Louth	Dundalk	ditto.
	Drogheda	Town Gaol.
	Ardee	Bridewell.
Mayo	Castlebar	County Gaol.
	Ballinrobe	Bridewell.
	Belmullet	ditto.
	Westport	ditto.
Meath	Trim	County Gaol.
	Kells	Bridewell.
	Navan	ditto.
Monaghan	Monaghan	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney	ditto.
Roscommon	Roscommon	County Gaol.
	Athlone	Bridewell.
	Boyle	ditto.
	Castlerea	ditto.
	Strokestown	ditto.
Sligo	Sligo	County Gaol.
	Ballymote	Bridewell.
Tyrone	Omagh	County Gaol.
	Clogher	Bridewell.
	Dungannon	ditto.
	Strabane	ditto.
Westmeath	Mullingar	County Gaol.
	Moate	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Dublin	Kilmainham	County Gaol.
Carlow	Carlow	ditto.
Clare	Ennis	ditto.
	Ennistymon	Bridewell.
	Killaloe	ditto.
	Kilrush	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge	ditto.
	Tulla	ditto.
Cork	Cork	County Gaol.
	Cork	City ditto.
	Cork	Bridewell.
	Kinsale	Corporation Gaol.
	Bandon	Bridewell.
	Bantry	ditto.

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.
South District—*continued.*		
Cork	Castletown	Bridewell.
	Charleville	ditto.
	Clonakilty	ditto.
	Cove	ditto.
	Dunmanway	ditto.
	Fermoy	ditto.
	Kanturk	ditto.
	Macroom	ditto.
	Mallow	ditto.
	Middleton	ditto.
	Millstreet	ditto.
	Mitchelstown	ditto.
	Rosscarbery	ditto.
	Skibbereen	ditto.
Galway	Galway	County Gaol.
	Galway	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe	Bridewell.
	Clifden	ditto.
	Eyrecourt	ditto.
	Gort	ditto.
	Loughrea	ditto.
	Outerard	ditto.
	Portumna	ditto.
	Tuam	ditto.
	Woodford	ditto.
Kerry	Tralee	County Gaol.
	Cahirciveen	Bridewell.
	Castleisland	ditto.
	Dingle	ditto.
	Kenmare	ditto.
	Killarney	ditto.
	Listowel	ditto.
	Milltown	ditto.
	Tarbert	ditto.
Kildare	Naas	County Gaol.
	Athy	ditto.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny	City Gaol.
	Callan	Bridewell.
	Thomastown	ditto.
	Urlingford	ditto.
King's Co.	Tullamore	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown	Bridewell.
Limerick	Limerick	County Gaol.
	Limerick	City Gaol.
	Bruff	Bridewell.
	Croome	ditto.
	Glinn	ditto.
	Kilfinane	ditto.
	Newcastle	ditto.
	Rathkeale	ditto.
Queen's Co.	Maryborough	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory	ditto.
	Stradbally	ditto.
Tipperary	Clonmel	County Gaol.
	Nenagh	ditto.
	Borrisokane	Bridewell.
	Cahir	ditto.
	Carrick-on-Suir	ditto.
	Cashel	ditto.
	Clogheen	ditto.
	New Birmingham	ditto.
	Newport	ditto.
	Roscrea	ditto.
	Templemore	ditto.
	Thurles	ditto.
	Tipperary	ditto.
Waterford	Waterford	County Gaol.
	Waterford	City Gaol.
	Waterford	House of Correction.
	Dungarvan	Bridewell.
	Lismore	ditto.
Wexford	Wexford	County Goal.
	Enniscorthy	Bridewell.
	Gorey	ditto.
	New Ross	ditto.
Wicklow	Wicklow	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass	Bridewell.

SCHEDULE (B.)

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st December, 1845.

SCHEDULE B.

Return of Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, 31st December, 1845.

GAOLS.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals.		No. of Prisoners Sick in Hospital.	No. of Lunatics.	
	Males.	Females.	Tried.	Untried.	Tried.	Untried.		Male.	Female.
Antrim,	21	2	18	34	4	22	7	9	–
Belfast,	–	–	56	–	14	–	–	–	–
Armagh,	19	1	22	24	9	13	10	2	–
Carlow,	2	1	28	19	6	18	–	2	–
Cavan,	5	–	23	13	8	7	7	4	–
Clare,	11	–	30	35	5	6	5	8	1
Cork, County,	18	–	110	28	47	20	9	8	3
Cork, City,	20	–	60	3	30	–	4	–	–
Donegal,	7	1	32	5	3	2	–	11	1
Down,	13	2	45	22	22	20	15	10	2
Dublin,	7	–	28	30	14	9	5	3	8
Dublin City:									
Newgate,	–	–	–	17	–	8	3	–	–
City Marshalsea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	–	–	–	–	201	–	15	–	40
Richmond Bridewell,	–	–	178	–	–	–	14	46	–
Fermanagh,	12	1	39	9	10	6	1	2	2
Galway, County,	6	–	52	20	18	9	14	12	4
Galway, Town,	3	–	8	7	8	5	–	3	2
Kerry,	12	–	39	8	10	3	4	7	9
Kildare, Naas,	3	–	22	20	10	9	9	4	–
Kildare, Athy,	1	–	11	4	1	3	–	–	–
Kilkenny, County,	9	4	35	5	9	3	–	13	2
Kilkenny, City,	12	–	11	2	4	1	–	–	–
King's County,	3	2	32	10	17	2	–	7	5
Leitrim,	12	–	29	19	7	7	3	4	–
Limerick, County,	10	1	32	50	5	12	5	6	6
Limerick, City,	13	–	15	16	22	9	1	–	–
Londonderry,	6	–	31	18	8	4	3	3	–
Longford,	3	1	22	21	4	9	2	2	3
Louth,	2	1	14	6	7	8	–	3	1
Drogheda,	3	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	6	2	69	15	14	19	7	11	11
Meath,	3	–	9	20	10	1	3	7	4
Monaghan,	16	5	14	10	6	10	5	3	1
Queen's County,	11	2	22	9	12	17	4	9	5
Roscommon,	8	–	24	17	8	4	7	–	1
Sligo,	11	–	29	15	8	2	9	14	10
Tipperary, Nenagh,	3	–	52	57	12	2	7	7	–
Tipperary, Clonmel,	8	–	47	34	19	2	15	10	1
Tyrone,	10	4	28	14	6	9	10	13	8
Waterford, County,	6	4	42	20	17	6	2	–	–
Waterford, City,	5	1	21	6	4	6	–	–	–
Westmeath,	8	2	39	24	17	3	5	1	2
Wexford,	10	1	27	13	12	14	–	9	1
Wicklow,	2	1	19	14	6	12	1	10	6

SCHEDULE (C.)—Account of Expenditure in the several Gaols in Ireland for the Year 1845.

1. Gaols.	2. Nature of Dietary.	3. Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	4. Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	5. Nature of Fuel.	6. No. of Days for use of Prisoners.	Cost of 7. Fuel, for use of Prison.	8. Soap and Candles for same.	9. Straw.	10. Medicine, &c.	11. Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital.	12. Printing and Stationery.	13. Male Clothing.	14. Female Clothing.	15. Furniture and Bedding.	16. Repairs of the Gaol.	17. Conveyance of Prisoners.	18. Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Salary of Male Department. 19. Local Inspectors.	Chaplains. 20. Protestant.	21. Presbyterian	22. R. Catholic.
		£ s. d.	d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	Mixed.	440 12 11	3¾	Coal.	21	93 18 4	21 12 9½	15 0 0	17 14 3	43 10 4	23 6 7½	31 11 4	6 19 7½	24 9 9	56 11 6½	—	32 14 3½	92 6 2	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Belfast,	Do.	390 0 0	3	Do.	12	191 19 0	13 0 7½	7 1 4	10 19 11	2 14 0⅛	13 4 10	64 3 3	21 12 0⅓	459 0 5½	12 7 3½	—	97 14 2	55 7 8	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Armagh,	Do.	403 1 5	2⅝	Coal and turf.	17	66 12 5	27 16 8	10 0 0	45 15 3	35 17 11	18 15 10	6 1 5	2 5 3	24 3 4	43 3 11	—	27 9 4	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Carlow,	Do.	387 9 10½	4	Do.	25	106 10 7	23 17 9	14 2 3	41 16 1	6 4 1	16 15 1	20 8 6	18 2 1	20 10 6	28 10 6	16 14 6	7 18 4	36 18 4	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
Cavan,	Do.	172 3 3	2	Turf.	16	108 1 1	22 1 0	3 17 4	25 6 4	25 6 3	16 16 11	11 13 1	16 13 1	3 17 4	12 2 7	—	38 19 5½	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Clare,	Do.	411 15 1	2¾	Coal and turf.	31	109 11 4	19 3 8	2 12 11	30 0 0	3 4 4	19 17 9	28 0 0	7 4 10	6 7 6	6 4 7	25 8 0	76 19 6	—	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
Cork,	Bread.	1,306 16 4	3⅓	Coal.	32	102 5 1	32 17 9	30 13 9	38 1 6	49 14 6	32 8 4	77 2 1	35 0 0	17 1 8	150 18 11	3 11 6	51 15 10	150 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
Cork City,	Do.	532 6 11	3⅝	Do.	39	72 5 2	19 9 0	14 19 7	26 0 5	47 18 7	25 8 4	75 5 8	31 12 9	48 6 11	61 14 2	21 16 7	27 0 11	75 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
Donegal,	Mixed.	291 17 1½	2¾	Do.	20	54 15 6	5 13 11¾	15 7 5½	9 0 7	5 0 10	23 12 10	16 2 1	0 1 4	24 2 4½	175 7 9	29 3 7	15 4 2	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Down,	Do.	619 15 7½	2⅝	Do.	45	132 3 4	26 1 4	16 14 6	2 14 3	12 5 5½	16 12 8½	75 5 6	48 16 10	60 12 10½	61 10 7	—	60 4 1	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Dublin,	Do.	345 12 2	2½	Do.	22	105 17 7	32 2 2	18 11 10	33 10 7	10 3 2½	20 3 1	57 2 8½	39 6 1	96 19 9	37 0 8½	6 4 2	133 10 5	120 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8
Dublin City, Newgate,	Bread.	229 9 6	4½	Do.	17	42 5 5	8 10 7	6 3 5	45 18 1	64 15 1	22 14 0	—	—	46 19 1	88 2 10	—	150 12 11	133 6 8	50 0 0	33 6 8	50 0 0
Do., Richmond Bridewell,	Mixed.	1,066 2 4	3⅜	Do.	54	334 15 0	46 14 6	17 15 3	127 10 10	—	38 3 3	287 3 10	—	232 11 7	113 7 3	—	50 14 9	133 6 8	—	—	—
Do., Grangegorman Penitentiary,	Do.	945 11 5	2⅜	Do.	33	161 12 8	24 5 8	36 2 7	169 19 4	313 2 3	28 11 11	—	157 16 0	47 0 0	928 18 8	—	235 12 0	133 6 8	40 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0
Fermanagh,	Do.	267 10 4	2½	Turf.	29	87 10 4	16 18 9	10 19 4	13 5 0	18 3 6	4 3 10	—	6 15 0	—	2 10 4	18 5 4	31 4 7	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Galway,	Do.	353 10 10	2⅓	Coal and turf.	15	131 10 8	20 16 3	11 3 3½	12 12 10	9 13 9	—	75 0 0	—	75 0 0	13 0 0	—	65 12 8	73 16 10	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
Galway Town,	Do.	70 5 0	2	Turf.	8	24 15 7	3 14 9	3 16 10½	1 15 2	8 15 4	2 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	26 18 0	36 18 6	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
Kerry,	Potato.	519 3 1½	2⅓	Do.	17	61 12 8	8 14 10	19 15 11	70 19 5½	26 14 4	10 11 5½	1 2 9	10 13 6	29 2 3	159 12 8	9 0 0	15 3 0½	100 0 0	46 3 1	—	46 3 1
Kildare, Naas,	Mixed.	186 11 11	2⅓	Coal.	28	17 6 0	19 0 7½	10 15 0	9 2 9	27 14 2	1 14 8	—	—	8 11 4½	60 18 7½	18 5 4	42 9 10	36 18 5	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
Do., Athy,	Do.	112 11 10	2⅜	Turf.	10	25 16 10	3 19 7½	4 15 10	9 16 6	—	4 13 0	1 5 4	1 11 8	—	15 11 5½	15 11 8	15 18 2¾	27 13 8	27 13 8	—	27 13 8
Kilkenny,	Do.	379 7 9	3	Coal and turf.	20	76 13 8	7 1 3	10 14 7	25 10 7	4 16 6	25 11 9	27 2 11	6 19 8½	9 12 11	80 1 2½	3 16 6	15 6 0	60 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
Kilkenny City,	Do.	198 5 0	3⅓	Do.	9	43 10 0	7 16 4	3 1 6	8 10 2	4 4 0	3 12 6	4 6 0	3 0 0	—	12 5 0	—	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
King's County,	Do.	302 12 9½	2½	Turf and coal.	40	86 1 9½	10 13 11	4 18 0	15 8 2	22 0 3½	4 15 4	54 8 5	18 3 8	44 16 0½	21 12 10⅓	1 17 4	1 19 7½	130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
Leitrim,	Do.	246 2 10	3½	Do.	35	77 5 11	14 11 6⅔	5 15 4	14 12 8	41 6 0⅓	27 9 5	31 5 6	1 7 0	69 6 9½	123 13 7	—	63 13 9	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
Limerick County,	Do.	516 17 7	3	Coal.	24	71 9 11	17 3 7⅓	9 13 6	5 1 8	25 4 1⅓	13 11 6	62 14 4	8 15 4⅓	25 6 1	189 13 2	16 16 0	77 3 5⅓	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
Limerick City,	Do.	387 9 1	3	Do.	15	52 0 0	8 11 4	12 15 8	12 9 6	5 11 10	11 18 2	1 0 0	—	52 9 5⅓	22 4 4	—	37 6 2	150 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
Londonderry,	Do.	301 11 6	2⅞	Do.	11	34 4 8	7 10 9	8 5 7	38 11 8	18 17 6	27 6 6	70 17 7	15 9 2	33 11 3	182 13 10	—	30 1 8	90 0 0	46 3 1⅓	46 3 1⅓	46 3 1⅓
Longford,	Do.	336 5 10½	2½	Turf.	18	40 0 0	9 5 0	5 15 9	25 0 0	5 7 6	11 4 10	4 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	32 12 0	16 11 0	48 2 4	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Louth,	Do.	270 7 9⅓	3½	Coal.	14	54 6 7	8 11 0	10 19 9	11 0 2	—	15 2 7	33 5 7	3 17 0½	11 9 6	32 5 9	—	9 17 7	50 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Drogheda,	Do.	85 3 0	4	Do.	7	19 5 0	9 13 0	2 17 0	5 16 2	4 11 6	1 1 0	—	—	—	4 10 8	—	19 2 11	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
Mayo,	Do.	539 5 6½	2½	Coal and turf.	44	138 12 5	31 2 1	27 6 6½	14 11 9	22 0 8⅔	40 0 1⅓	42 14 8⅓	15 18 10	4 2 9	137 14 10	34 8 0	80 15 10	75 0 0	37 10 0	27 13 10	37 10 0
Meath,	Do.	190 12 4½	2½	Do.	31	61 12 1⅓	15 19 5½	6 12 1	66 18 6	31 2 9⅔	23 7 3	12 19 7	18 6 9	91 1 6	9 11 9	15 12 7	41 14 10⅓	60 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
Monaghan,	Do.	249 2 4	3	Coal.	19	63 18 2½	4 9 10	13 0 1⅓	22 2 5	68 2 2⅓	10 8 0	39 9 5⅓	4 3 1	11 15 8	52 19 7	—	0 14 9	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Queen's County,	Do.	343 9 0⅔	2⅔	Coal and turf.	12	87 16 6	17 5 4⅓	11 7 8⅓	13 15 5	3 17 9⅓	8 9 11	67 16 7	16 19 11⅔	71 16 11	101 13 7⅓	5 0 0	18 11 3⅔	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
Roscommon,	Do.	271 11 11⅓	2⅓	Coal.	22	170 1 7	13 14 4	11 8 11	42 0 0	19 9 5	47 1 5	12 9 9	1 16 0	42 10 11	75 12 4	8 16 6	40 13 8	92 6 2	46 3 1	—	46 3 1
Sligo,	Do.	309 6 3	2⅞	Do.	19	81 5 7	33 5 3	15 15 1	27 16 8	61 12 2	21 17 10	89 18 10	17 5 4	69 5 11⅓	58 15 7	11 10 9	46 1 7	92 6 8	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Bread.	624 16 8	3⅓	Coal and turf.	32	162 17 5	19 7 3	13 9 6	11 0 0	34 9 4	14 13 9	54 10 2	8 1 6	19 1 5	186 13 9	—	90 13 10	70 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
Do., Clonmel,	Do.	880 16 9	3⅓	Coal.	37	126 5 10	67 4 4	30 18 6⅓	23 3 11	7 18 1	28 15 0	31 19 0	1 14 0	72 11 11	181 14 11	—	26 6 6	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
Tyrone,	Mixed.	339 14 4⅓	2½	Turf.	41	67 8 3½	17 14 2	10 10 11	17 11 4	19 14 2	15 18 7	36 16 2	3 16 8	20 0 5⅓	49 14 0	13 8 11	97 0 9	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Waterford,	Do.	333 2 1⅓	2⅝	Coal.	14	48 1 10	65 0 9	9 3 1	16 1 10	2 13 3⅓	13 2 3	62 2 2	17 19 7⅓	73 17 10⅓	12 5 9	16 6 0	1 13 8	80 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
Waterford City,	Do.	146 4 10	3	Do.	9	33 9 6	9 5 3	10 6 2	11 18 0	5 7 6	8 11 1	14 13 9	6 11 9	13 3 1	19 18 11	—	2 3 9	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
Westmeath,	Do.	413 11 6⅓	2⅝	Turf and coal.	19	99 3 10	16 15 3⅓	13 7 0	42 0 0	9 17 5	18 18 3	49 13 3	19 13 3	33 1 0	71 8 4⅓	—	13 10 8	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Wexford,	Do.	477 18 0	3⅓	Coal.	18	35 3 0	8 17 2⅓	13 4 10	11 3 11	27 1 0	8 0 0	6 13 4	9 3 7	28 10 10	1 2 8	5 7 0	18 19 2	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
																		36 18 5			

(Continued on Page 95.)

SALARY OF

| MALE DEPARTMENT. | | |

SCHEDULE (D.)

RETURN of Accommodation in the several County, City, and Town Gaols, 1845.

Schedule D.

Accommodation in the County Gaols.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Daily Average Number confined.	Highest Number	Number of Cells.	Other Rooms with Beds.	Number of Beds in the Rooms.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.	NUMBER OF RECOMMITTALS.				
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	Total.
Antrim,	96	148	50	13	38	592	79	36	28	19	162
Belfast,	84	143	320	–	200	2,013	60	30	19	49	158
Armagh,	116	149	12	36	103	809	53	19	6	3	81
Carlow,	77	118	79	14	14	843	6	1	1	–	8
Cavan,	68¼	86	68	16	58	568	2	1	2	4	9
Clare,	105	117	119	12	1	630	33	8	9	–	50
Cork, County,	242	289	245	9	32	1,861	108	49	25	42	224
Cork, City,	105	141	108	8	26	791	61	26	22	18	127
Donegal,	70½	94	85	15	32	340	4	–	–	–	4
Down,	160	186	200	16	32	810	82	34	13	22	151
Dublin County,	99	125	94	2	9	1,820	84	24	6	17	131
„ City,	58	133	64	4	12	1,901	267	113	63	85	538
„ Grangegorman Pen.,	281	358	251	–	–	8,274	329	162	103	225	819
„ Richmond Bridewell,	266	294	288	8	43	5,196	81	524	337	534	1,476
Fermanagh,	90	129	36	10	6	572	9	–	–	–	9
Galway, County,	114	176	92	6	18	871	23	4	4	13	44
Galway, Town,	30	40	36	12	12	619	7	3	1	6	17
Kerry,	127½	174	78	4	6	814	18	16	9	15	58
Kildare, Naas,	46	73	62	10	12	336	11	2	2	3	18
Kildare, Athy,	24	37	32	2	4	206	5	3	1	1	10
Kilkenny, County,	80⅓	120	48	7	26	393	1	–	–	–	1
Kilkenny, City,	30	52	18	1	3	296	6	4	3	1	14
King's County,	89	107	124	8	16	449	4	2	2	1	9
Leitrim,	65⅔	95	81	12	41	572	2	3	–	6	11
Limerick, County,	116	143	115	16	38	662	32	9	3	–	44
Limerick, City,	86⅞	105	70	10	30	1,452	33	19	10	6	68
Londonderry,	74⅓	111	165	10	30	640	2	1	2	1	6
Longford,	98	139	63	12	30	1,026	23	6	4	3	36
Louth,	62	80	35	9	20	529	7	–	–	–	8
Drogheda,	14	29	16	3	7	194	1	2	–	–	3
Mayo,	162½	236	128	21	65	1,190	26	12	4	14	56
Meath,	61	87	112	29	20	352	9	9	1	1	20
Monaghan,	71	104	75	10	38	418	16	8	5	1	30
Queen's County,	90	103	95	12	30	679	68	15	5	5	93
Roscommon,	100	100	60	16	32	402	3	1	1	–	5
Sligo,	94	119	84	20	28	621	26	14	5	9	54
Tipperary, Nenagh,	117⅔	179	192	22	31	1,074	35	8	1	–	44
Tipperary, Clonmel,	156½	212	224	18	20	1,580	37	12	7	2	58
Tyrone,	101	128	60	18	80	598	43	9	10	2	64
Waterford, County,	80	106	83	8	16	376	21	7	4	–	32
Waterford, City,	36	54	54	–	–	1,053	10	4	1	2	17
Westmeath,	105	121	97	13	22	641	11	3	1	–	15
Wexford,	90	108	37	9	13	624	31	4	–	–	35
Wicklow,	80	95	77	8	10	412	1	7	4	8	20

SCHEDULE (E.)

RETURN of Trades' Work, Hard Labour, and Schools, in the several Gaols in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1845.

GAOLS.	MALES.													FEMALES.						AMOUNT of Cost of Work.		AMOUNT of Return of Work.		Profit on Works.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: Number of Feet Ascent per Day.	Total No. of Trades taught.	Total No. taught to Read and Write during 1845.	SCHOOLS.	
	Masons or Stone-cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Other Trades.	Total of Trades.	Stone-breakers.	Treadwheel.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Needlework.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						Males.	Females.
																					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
Antrim	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	50	–	10	15	77	20	6	–	2	3	31	129 3 1	14 1 7	176 10 10	37 10 0½	70 16 3½	–	–	–	46	1	1
Belfast	–	3	6	6	–	–	–	2	17	39	–	–	–	39	10	4	–	–	–	14	425 7 1	–	836 17 11½	43 13 9	455 4 7½	6	–	6	3	1	1
Armagh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	16	10	10	74	3	10	4	3	4	24	38 1 0	10 9 7	90 7 9	33 17 11	74 15 1	–	7,632	–	37	1	1
Carlow	1	2	2	4	8	2	2	3	24	8	10	6	2	50	8	10	4	2	–	24	78 6 2	17 3 4	275 18 9	57 18 2	238 7 5	75	11,520	12	46	1	1
Cavan	1	1	2	2	2	1	–	2	11	5	9	9	7	41	1	3	3	2	6	15	37 10 8	19 15 11	260 8 5	51 10 5	254 12 3	10	240	4	10	1	1
Clare	–	2	3	4	7	2	–	11	29	21	6	13	15	84	–	3	5	1	3	12	59 0 6	20 0 2	180 10 0	63 4 5	164 13 8½	36	10,240	5	16	1	1
Cork County	–	1	3	4	5	–	–	10	23	6	18	32	77	156	21	16	9	6	15	67	301 10 4	15 1 10	502 16 10	156 2 0	342 6 8	34	7,200	4	68	1	1
Cork City	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	12	29	9	30	83	10	–	12	6	2	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,400	–	26	1	1
Donegal	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	12	15	16	–	11	11	53	–	1	3	1	2	7	113 6 11	6 2 2½	145 11 11	55 15 0½	81 17 10	–	–	–	10	1	1
Down	–	1	2	3	8	–	1	29	44	14	–	8	24	90	14	8	4	11	9	46	216 17 9	123 7 4	296 11 7½	152 9 4	108 15 10	7	5,760	4	78	1	1
Dublin	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	9	12	31	–	10	5	58	2	4	8	3	6	23	88 4 7	5 18 5	139 13 9	8 16 9	54 7 6	5	–	1	44	1	1
Newgate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	17	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	1	–
Richmond Bridewell	–	1	3	3	7	10	1	21	46	–	21	32	139	238	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	156 12 11	–	66 18 2	22	10,880	7	199	1	1
Grangegorman Pen.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	26	29	20	124	252	–	170 13 7	–	315 9 2	243 14 8½	–	–	–	–	1	1
Fermanagh	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	4	38	–	10	6	62	2	4	8	2	3	19	77 17 6	8 5 0	113 1 5½	32 10 4	59 9 10½	–	–	4	25	1	1
Galway	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	6	8	–	18	36	17	79	–	3	–	10	13	26	74 10 2	147 10 4	124 11 5	240 12 11	147 3 10	–	2,610	–	92	1	1
Galway Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	7	18	2	2	1	1	9	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	1	1
Kerry	–	1	1	1	16	1	–	25	45	–	–	4	17	66	2	8	–	2	10	22	338 14 11	0 16 7	451 7 4	8 12 11½	120 8 8	99	–	10	–	1	1
Kildare, Naas	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	19	24	–	–	9	9	42	3	2	5	3	6	19	43 12 8	18 6 4	64 8 5	33 2 3	35 11 8	14	–	3	47	1	1
Kildare, Athy	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	5	13	–	2	1	16	–	–	2	2	–	4	23 2 11	2 13 2½	53 18 4	15 0 1½	32 15 4½	2	–	2	7	1	1
Kilkenny	–	1	1	5	–	2	1	–	10	10	4	6	18	48	4	3	–	3	8	18	39 7 2	4 11 0	107 1 5½	29 17 7	96 11 10	11	11,250	6	14	1	1
Kilkenny City	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	18	–	4	2	26	6	4	2	2	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
King's County	1	1	3	3	12	1	4	1	26	11	–	5	7	49	5	8	2	4	5	24	40 5 7½	3 14 6	110 2 7	53 3 11	119 6 4½	16	–	7	87	1	1
Leitrim	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	16	13	18	18	67	2	4	4	–	4	14	29 9 3	15 16 3½	34 16 0½	27 14 0	17 4 6½	–	7,640	–	37	1	1
Limerick	–	2	–	6	10	–	–	20	38	15	–	13	33	99	4	6	3	2	8	23	97 0 2½	39 0 11	122 10 9½	48 13 3½	35 2 11	25	7,360	12	47	1	1
Limerick City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	11	–	6	14	44	8	14	2	2	5	31	25 0 0	6 3 0	33 10 0	7 13 0	10 0 0	–	7,040	–	11	–	–
Londonderry	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	36	–	6	13	58	2	5	1	2	2	12	150 8 2	–	188 11 6	–	38 3 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Longford	–	1	–	1	8	–	–	–	10	2	22	8	8	50	–	7	5	2	3	17	43 16 3	–	–	–	–	–	9,600	13	17	1	1
Louth	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	3	7	4	–	5	6	25	3	2	6	3	3	17	63 10 7	6 12 6½	150 7 6½	47 18 10½	128 3 8	–	5,110	–	9	1	1
Drogheda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo	–	–	–	3	2	–	7	–	12	–	26	42	21	101	–	1	3	14	28	46	11 5 0	–	10 16 5	–	–	5	7,200	2	8	1	1
Meath	–	1	2	1	3	1	–	1	9	–	5	9	9	32	2	2	–	2	5	11	35 17 4	11 1 5	62 5 0	19 17 11	36 13 9½	34	11,520	34	15	1	1
Monaghan	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	13	–	9	16	40	2	6	4	5	4	21	16 19 0	7 16 4	24 17 5	10 4 4	10 6 5	1	9,600	1	67	1	1
Queen's County	–	–	1	2	2	1	–	1	7	2	9	11	22	51	5	8	8	7	12	40	–	–	–	–	–	10	5,760	5	52	1	1
Roscommon	–	–	1	8	7	–	–	2	18	12	–	10	9	49	2	2	5	1	2	12	351 7 3	10 12 1	427 12 0	21 6 3	86 18 11	43	5,120	4	–	–	–
Sligo	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	14	20	4	–	15	30	69	–	–	3	4	13	20	129 9 2½	115 8 6¾	210 2 2	181 3 7	146 8 0½	26	6,400	26	42	1	1
Tipperary, Nenagh	–	2	6	6	8	1	2	2	27	23	16	21	17	112	2	1	7	3	1	14	212 5 6	7 2 0	233 12 2	24 8 4	38 3 0	22	20,160	12	63	1	1
Tipperary, Clonmel	–	4	3	2	4	1	1	20	35	17	16	7	24	99	4	6	20	4	7	41	286 15 2	94 9 10½	388 5 9	177 7 8½	180 0 3½	41	6,000	10	61	1	1
Tyrone	–	–	2	–	3	1	1	–	7	25	7	15	20	74	6	6	4	1	11	28	45 16 3	14 5 8	172 16 7½	145 11 7	258 6 3½	–	6,380	9	16	1	1
Waterford	–	1	–	1	37	–	–	16	55	–	–	10	5	70	–	–	26	–	1	27	621 8 9½	195 16 9	702 8 3½	258 15 8½	143 18 5½	42	–	4	–	1	1
Waterford City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	9	32	6	–	2	2	1	11	2 4 8	11 3 3	2 16 9	60 6 6	49 3 3	–	6,700	1	30	1	1
Westmeath	–	2	3	3	4	1	1	4	18	11	15	18	9	71	3	7	6	3	3	22	154 7 5½	12 2 5	209 2 6	22 3 4	64 15 11	15	5,120	8	36	1	1
Wexford	1	1	1	4	2	2	–	5	16	11	–	11	22	60	5	14	–	4	4	27	174 13 4½	–	274 14 0	–	100 0 7	14	–	12	37	1	1
Wicklow	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	14	20	6	–	5	14	45	4	12	–	2	7	25	82 2 9	64 5 7	166 0 8	87 13 10	107 6 2	19	4,500	4	108	1	1

SCHEDULE (F.)

A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different Periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.
Ink-making	–	–	1	–	6	Wire-lattice making	1	–	–	1	6	Coopering	2	–	–	1	6	Collar-making	3	–	–	1	6	Cabinet-maker	12	–	–	3	0
Blacking-making	–	–	1	1	0	Sack-cloth weaving	1	–	–	1	6	Bellows-making	2	–	–	1	0	Tackling-making for Farmers	3	–	–	1	6	Carpenter	12	–	–	3	0
Lath-splitting	–	1	–	1	0	Nail-making	1	–	–	1	0	Horse-shoeing	3	–	–	1	6	Stone-cutter	12	–	–	3	0
Putty-making for glazing	–	–	1	1	0	Turner's Work for Kitchen use	1	–	–	1	0	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1	0	Shoe-maker	3	–	–	2	0	White-smith	12	–	–	3	0
Putty-making for plastering	–	–	1	1	0	Glue-boiling	1	–	–	1	0	Cap-making	–	–	–	–		Straddle-maker	2	–	–	1	0	Harness-maker (Coach)	12	–	–	3	0
Pegwood for Shoemakers	–	–	1	1	0	Varnish-making	1	–	–	1	6	Flesher of Hides	1	–	–	1	0	Candle-maker	2	–	–	1	6	Tailoring	6	–	–	3	0
Fleshing Skins	–	1	–	1	0	Baking (Bread)	1	–	–	1	0	Brush-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Sailcloth-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Hatting	6	–	–	1	6
Basil Skin-straining	–	–	3	1	6	Flax-dresser	1	–	–	1	0	Brogue-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Currier	2	–	–	1	6	Cutler	3	–	–	2	0
Cord-making(Twine)	1	–	–	1	6	Spinner of Cotton	1	–	–	1	0	Glazier	–	3	–	1	6	Comb-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Cart and Waggon-making	6	–	–	1	6
Size-making	–	1	–	1	0	Straw Plat for Bonnets	1	–	–	1	0	Glue-boiler	1	–	–	1	0	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker	3	–	–	1	6	Plough-making	3	–	–	1	6
Mop-making	–	1	–	0	6	Nets	1	–	–	1	0	Pump-borer	1	–	–	1	0	Brazier	3	–	–	1	0	Block-making for Ships	2	–	–	1	0
Oakum-cording	–	1	–	0	6	Whip-making	1	–	–	1	0	Reed-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Whitesmith(House-smith)	3	–	–	1	6	Engraving	12	–	–	3	0
Paint-grinding	–	1	–	1	6	Toy-making	1	–	–	0	6	Sail-cloth maker	1	–	–	1	6	Glass-cutter	3	–	–	1	6	Printing	12	–	–	2	0
Paint-mixing	1	–	–	1	6	Bird-cage making	1	–	–	1	0	Stone-cutter	1	–	–	1	0	Turner	2	–	–	1	0	Harness-maker (Car	3	–	–	1	6	Turning	2	–	–	1	6
Lime-burning	–	1	–	1	0	Blacking-making for Shoes	1	–	–	1	0	Whip-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Saddler	3	–	–	1	6	Waggon-wheel making	6	–	–	1	0
Wire-drawing	–	2	–	1	6	Paper-staining	1	–	–	1	6	Rope-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Patten and Clog-maker	1	–	–	1	6	Shuttle-maker	3	–	–	1	6	Wire-worker	6	–	–	1	6
Mat-weaving	1	–	–	1	0	Lint-making	1	–	–	1	0	Wheelwright	2	–	–	1	0	Upholsterer	3	–	–	1	0	Hair-cloth maker	6	–	–	1	6
Wool-scouring	–	2	–	1	0	Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes	–	2	–	1	6	Block-maker for Ships	2	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Cloth	6	–	–	1	6	Pocket-book maker	6	–	–	1	0
Painting in Oil	1	–	–	1	6	Sail-cloth making	1	–	–	1	0	Dyer	1	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Cord	3	–	–	1	0	Saddle-tree maker	6	–	–	2	0
Hair-twisting(curled	1	–	–	1	0	Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1	0	Stocking-hosier	2	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Damask	6	–	–	1	0	Pin-maker	6	–	–	2	0
Flax-scutching	–	2	–	1	0	Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1	6	Racket-maker	–	2	–	1	0	Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Broad Cloth	6	–	–	1	6
Slate-squaring	–	1	–	0	6	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1	0	Thread-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Cotton Cord	3	–	–	1	0
Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas)	1	–	–	1	0	Wood-cutting	–	2	–	1	6	Cutler	2	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Calico	3	–	–	1	0
Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1	0	Wool-scourer	1	–	–	1	0													Weaver of Damask	6	–	–	1	0
Wax-making (Shoemakers)	–	–	2	0	6																			Weaver of Linen	6	–	–	1	0
Down-napping(Hatters)	–	1	–	1	0																			Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1	0
Sack-making	–	1	–	1	0																			Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1	0
Basket-making	–	2	–	1	6																			Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	–	–	1	0
Net-making	–	2	–	1	0																								
Besom-making	–	–	3	1	6																								
Bruising Oats	–	–	1	1	0																								
Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1	6																								
Wick-cutter(Chandlers)	–	1	–	1	0																								
Box-making(for Hatters)	–	2	–	1	0																								
Trunk-covering	–	2	–	1	6																								
Pulverizing Bones	–	1	–	1	6																								

SCHEDULE (G.)

Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells, within the Year 1845.

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £	s.	d.	Salary of Keeper. £	s.	d.	Total Charge to the County. £	s.	d.
trim	Antrim	13	4	3	20	0	0			
	Ballymena	67	9	11	20	0	0			
	Ballymoney	17	15	2	20	0	0			
								158	9	4
nagh	Ballibot	16	14	0	12	0	0			
	Lurgan	27	9	7	10	0	0			
	N. T. Hamilton	10	1	3	10	0	0			
	Market-hill	8	11	9	10	0	0			
								104	16	7
van	Bailieboro'	11	4	5	25	0	0			
	Ballyconnell	9	4	6	20	0	0			
	Cootehill	9	8	7	30	0	0			
								104	17	6
are	Ennistymon	8	17	8	20	0	0			
	Killaloe	16	9	10	20	0	0			
	Kilrush	12	3	8	30	0	0			
	Sixmilebridge	6	8	10	20	0	0			
	Tulla	14	5	0	20	0	0			
								168	5	10
rk	Bandon	30	4	9	25	0	0			
	Bantry	25	17	2	25	0	0			
	Castletown	13	7	10	10	0	0			
	Charleville	14	10	0	10	0	0			
	Clonakilty	16	10	4	25	0	0			
	Cove	42	2	5	10	0	0			
	Dunmanway	14	14	1	10	0	0			
	Fermoy	47	6	9	20	0	0			
	Kanturk	37	5	11	25	0	0			
	Macroom	22	9	9	25	0	0			
	Mallow	38	16	11	25	0	0			
	Midleton	26	2	4	20	0	0			
	Millstreet	9	3	0	10	0	0			
	Mitchelstown	24	1	10	10	0	0			
	Rosscarbery	12	18	6	10	0	0			
	Skibbereen	30	2	10	25	0	0			
								690	0	0
onegal	Donegal	7	17	1	25	0	0			
	Buncrana	6	15	6	25	0	0			
	Letterkenny	9	11	2	30	0	0			
								104	3	9
own	Newry	51	14	11	35	0	0			
								86	14	11
alway	Ballinasloe	34	14	3	18	9	0			
	Clifden	33	0	6	22	9	0			
	Eyrecourt	35	2	9	18	9	0			
	Gort	50	9	6	26	9	0			
	Loughrea	49	9	6	27	19	0			
	Outerard	14	3	2	18	9	0			
	Portumna	19	12	4	11	7	0			
	Tuam	23	3	4	18	9	0			
	Woodford	11	16	9	18	9	0			
								455	11	10
erry	Cahirciveen	17	12	4	10	0	0			
	Castleisland	26	12	3	10	0	0			
	Dingle	10	15	4	10	0	0			
	Kenmare	14	19	2	10	0	0			
	Killarney	33	0	7	20	0	0			
	Listowel	23	7	10	10	0	0			
	Milltown	17	15	11	10	0	0			
	Tarbert	10	7	4	10	0	0			
								241	10	9
lkenny	Callan	8	15	8	9	4	8			
	Thomastown	9	14	6	9	8	8			
	Urlingford	11	13	1	9	4	7			
								58	1	2

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £	s.	d.	Salary of Keeper. £	s.	d.	Total Charge to the County. £	s.	d.
Leitrim	Ballinamore	25	6	7	30	0	0			
	M. Hamilton	15	9	8	30	0	0			
								100	16	3
Limerick	Bruff	29	8	9	20	0	0			
	Croom	9	15	3	10	0	0			
	Glynn	10	2	5	10	0	0			
	Kilfinane	16	11	10	10	0	0			
	Newcastle	16	6	4	20	0	0			
	Rathkeale	35	0	10	20	0	0			
								207	15	5
Londonderry	Coleraine	22	17	11	20	0	0			
	Magherafelt	12	14	4	15	0	0			
	N. T. Limavady	10	16	0	12	0	0			
								93	8	3
Louth	Ardee	9	17	0	50	0	0			
								59	17	0
Mayo	Ballinrobe	14	17	3	10	0	0			
	Belmullet	12	4	9	10	0	0			
	Westport	6	11	10	10	0	0			
								63	13	10
Monaghan	Carrickmacross	14	12	3	30	0	0			
	Castleblayney	17	9	11	40	0	0			
								102	2	2
Queen's Co.	Abbeyleix	10	10	8	25	0	0			
	Borris-in-Ossory	12	0	9	25	0	0			
	Stradbally	9	16	9	25	0	0			
								107	8	2
Roscommon	Athlone	13	10	4	10	0	0			
	Boyle	15	17	0	20	0	0			
	Castlerea	8	12	10	10	0	0			
	Strokestown	13	10	8	10	0	0			
								101	10	10
Sligo	Ballymote	10	6	3	40	0	0			
								50	6	3
Tipperary	Borrisokane	22	1	0	10	0	0			
	Cahir	31	13	9	30	0	0			
	Carrick-on-Suir	11	13	9	30	0	0			
	Cashel	42	15	3	35	0	0			
	Clogheen	11	19	0	30	0	0			
	N. Birmingham	17	1	10	30	0	0			
	Newport	15	8	3	15	0	0			
	Roscrea	43	19	6	20	0	0			
	Templemore	21	1	0	20	0	0			
	Thurles	30	12	5	30	0	0			
	Tipperary	60	12	0	30	0	0			
								588	17	9
Tyrone	Clogher	10	11	4	20	0	0			
	Strabane	9	2	3	20	0	0			
								59	13	7
Waterford	Dungarvan	36	14	9	30	0	0			
	Lismore	9	15	9	12	0	0			
								86	10	6
Westmeath	Moate	25	5	0	30	0	0			
								55	5	0
Wexford	Enniscorthy	17	3	3	30	0	0			
	Gorey	12	10	0	30	0	0			
	New Ross	11	3	1	30	0	0			
								130	16	4

DUBLIN : PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

TWENTY-FIFTH

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1846;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1847.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

	Page
GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,	5
COUNTY GAOLS,	6
CITY PRISONS,	8
BRIDEWELLS,	8
PAUPER DEBTORS,	10
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS,	10
CONVICT DEPARTMENT,	11

APPENDIX, No. 1.

FORM OF REPORT MADE TO GRAND JURIES,	13

NORTH DISTRICT.

Dublin Prisons:	
County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham,	16
County of the City of Dublin Gaol, Newgate,	19
Richmond Bridewell and House of Correction for Males,	22
Grangegorman-lane Prison,	24
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	29
County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus,	31
Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction; Ballymoney, Ballymena, and Antrim Bridewells,	33
County of Armagh Gaol; Lurgan, Markethill, Newtownhamilton, and Ballybot Bridewells,	36
County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan; Ballyconnell, Bailieborough, and Cootehill Bridewells,	38
County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford; Donegal, Glentees, Letterkenny, and Buncrana Bridewells,	40
County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick; Newry Bridewell,	43
County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen; Newtownbutler Bridewell,	45
County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon; Ballinamor and Manorhamilton Bridewells,	47
County of Londonderry Gaol; Coleraine, Newtownlimavady, and Magherafelt Bridewells,	50
County of Longford Gaol,	52
County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk; Ardee Bridewell,	54
County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol,	56
County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar; Ballinrobe, Westport, Ballina, and Belmullet Bridewells,	58
County of Meath Gaol, at Trim; Navan and Kells Bridewells,	60
County of Monaghan Gaol; Castleblaney, Carrickmacross, Ballybay, and Clones Bridewells,	62
County of Roscommon Gaol; Athlone, Castlerea, Boyle, and Strokestown Bridewells,	64
County of Sligo Gaol; Ballymote Bridewell,	67
County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh; Dungannon, Clogher, and Strabane Bridewells,	69
County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar; Moate Bridewell,	71

SOUTH DISTRICT.

	Page
County of Carlow Gaol,	73
County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis; Ennistymon, Kilrush, Tulla, Sixmilebridge, and Killaloe Bridewells,	74
County of Cork Gaol; Charleville, Mitchelstown, Fermoy, Mallow, Kanturk, Millstreet, Macroom, Clonakilty, Rosscarbery, Kinsale, Cove, and Middleton Bridewells,	76
City of Cork Gaol; Bridewell,	78
County of Galway Gaol; Portumna, Woodford, Eyrecourt, Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Oughterard, and Gort Bridewells,	80
Town of Galway Gaol,	82
County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee; Tarbert, Listowel, Kenmare, Milltown, Killarney, and Castleisland Bridewells,	83
County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy,	84
County of Kildare Gaol at Naas,	86
County of Kilkenny Gaol; Thomastown, Callan, and Urlingford Bridewells,	87
City of Kilkenny Gaol,	88
King's County Gaol, at Tullamore; Birr Bridewell,	89
County of Limerick Gaol; Croom, Bruff, Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Glinn Bridewells,	91
City of Limerick Gaol,	93
Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough; Borris-in-Ossory, Abbeyleix, and Stradbally Bridewells,	94
County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh; Newport, Borrisokane, Roscrea, Templemore, and Thurles Bridewells,	96
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel; Cashel, Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, and Clogheen Bridewells,	98
County of Waterford Gaol; Lismore and Dungarvan Bridewells,	99
City of Waterford Gaol; House of Correction,	101
County of Wexford Gaol; New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Gorey Bridewells,	101
County of Wicklow Gaol; Baltinglass Bridewell,	103

APPENDIX, No. 2.

		Page
SCHEDULE (A),	LIST OF PRISONS,	105
„ (B),	RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN GAOLS on 31st December, 1846,	106
„ (C),	ACCOMMODATION OF COUNTY GAOLS in the Year 1846,	107
„ (D),	EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS in the Year 1846,	108
„ (E),	RETURN OF TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, AND SCHOOLS IN GAOLS on the 31st December, 1846,	112
„ (F),	RETURN OF TRADES APPLICABLE TO GAOLS,	113
„ (G),	COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, &c., OF BRIDEWELLS in 1846,	114

INSPECTORS-GENERAL for { NORTH DISTRICT, - MAJOR COTTINGHAM,
SOUTH DISTRICT, - CAPTAIN JOHNSON.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
6th April, 1847.

Sir,

We have the honor to transmit our Report on the progress of prison discipline, and on the state of the gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1846.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

Clement Johnson,
Edward Cottingham,
} *Inspectors-General of Prisons.*

To The Right Honorable

Henry Labouchere,

Chief Secretary for Ireland, &c., &c.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

1846.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND.

General Report.

This being the first year of our holding office, it would hardly be justifiable on our part were we to report at any great length upon the system of prison discipline in Ireland.

It must be remembered that an attempt to pronounce a decided opinion upon any matter, even the simplest, which comes under our observation for the first time, must almost necessarily be productive of error.

There are, however, a few points upon which we consider that no mistake can exist, and to these we shall more especially direct our attention.

We beg also that it may be borne in mind, should many things appear unnoticed in this Report, that our experience individually must be limited to the part of the country which we have respectively visited.

Before proceeding further, we must premise that we should do justice neither to our own feelings nor to the exertions of our predecessors, were we to omit calling attention to the very great benefit the country has derived from the unceasing good temper and unwearied patience by means of which so many improvements were effected under most discouraging circumstances in the discipline of our gaols during the last twenty-four years. To Major Palmer, more especially, who was during the whole of that period in office, we beg to express our most sincere thanks for the many difficulties which have been removed from our way, as well as for the good feeling towards the Inspectors which he and his colleagues succeeded in establishing in the minds of all ranks connected with prison discipline. This was particularly apparent in the kindliness and anxiety to meet our wishes and adopt our suggestions, with which we have been received. we may say invariably, by the gentlemen composing the various Boards of Superintendence throughout the kingdom.

After a careful survey of the Prisons of Ireland, we think, even at this early stage of our service, we may state that any difficulties we are likely to encounter in rendering the system of penal discipline in Ireland as perfect as we could wish it, will be almost entirely of a nature which time and some alterations in the existing laws would enable us to overcome.

The disposition existing throughout Ireland among Grand Juries, Boards of Superintendence, Local Inspectors, and indeed of the entire authorities and subordinates of the prisons, appears to us to be most favourable to the improvement of the entire system of discipline. The county authorities are most anxious to promote every alteration favourable to the moral improvement of the prisoners, and a strong spirit of emulation, and a desire to render the establishments under their care as perfect as possible, is to be observed among the whole of the staff attached to the gaols. We shall now enter a little more minutely into the detail of the system at present established throughout this kingdom.

COUNTY GAOLS.

County Gaols.

It will be hardly necessary to premise, that of the gross abuses which formerly existed in our prison system, not a trace is to be found, and that cleanliness and good order characterize almost all the county prisons of Ireland. Many of them, indeed, are old and exceedingly ill constructed buildings, deficient in light and ventilation, and quite wanting in sufficient accommodation for carrying out discipline and classification to the extent which is desirable in a system, which must depend for its success so much upon the moral control that can be obtained over the minds of those to be subjected to it. In every instance, however, the desire upon the part of Local Inspectors and Governors to make the very most of the means at their disposal, was pleasingly apparent; while the good effect produced by this spirit could hardly be comprehended by any who have not closely investigated the difficulties with which they have often to contend.

It is gratifying also to observe the great efforts, in many instances—in more than one almost unaided—made by this class of officers to establish a system of productive industry in the gaols under their care, and the success which has attended these efforts, by which means many of the prisons have been converted into scenes of cheerful industry, and the very best effect produced both in the habits and general mode of feeling prevalent among the prisoners. Indeed we may safely assert, that the greater the extent to which a constant system of almost unceasing employment was carried out in any prison, the more apparent was the feeling of respect and gratitude on the part of the prisoners towards the officers in charge.

It is not our intention in this statement to point out the prisons in which we should wish to see a better system established, further than we have necessarily done in our special reports upon each prison prepared for the Grand Juries; in the first place, because we confidently look forward to an altered state of things; and secondly, because we consider that the exceptions to which we allude resulted either from the deficiency of accommodation in the prison itself, or from erroneous impressions existing in the minds of the Boards of Superintendence, either that no system of works could be established which would pay in a pecuniary point of view, from the difficulty of obtaining sale for the articles to be manufactured; or a still more untenable idea, that the employment of prisoners would unjustifiably interfere with the profits of the industrious tradesman out of doors.

On each of these points we think we may with advantage make a few observations, which we hope may tend to remove impressions which we cannot avoid considering as highly prejudicial to the advancement of any reformatory course of moral discipline and improvement among prisoners.

We cannot but think that in all cases where the ultimate improvement of any class, however unfortunate, of our countrymen is concerned, that it is carrying economy too far to put forward a mere pecuniary expenditure of any moderate amount as being an object of comparative importance.

The true view we apprehend to be taken in such matters is the prospective gain which we may hope to obtain in the diminished number of our re-committals, and in this we consider that every reason exists for anticipating success. Wherever a system of instruction and separation had subsisted for any considerable time, we had almost invariably the satisfaction of hearing that prisoners, the young especially, who had been subjected to a moderate course of discipline and instruction, accompanied by the acquisition of means to support themselves as tradesmen — of such prisoners, we say, we almost invariably heard that scarcely a single individual had returned to prison: such, we think, are the gains to be looked for. While upon this subject, we may remark, that although the permanence of such effects have still to be tested by experience, we should consider the lower classes of Ireland peculiarly fitted to profit by a system, which at once removes their ignorance, and convinces them that an interest is taken in their fate, a conviction which we hold to be of the highest importance to establish amongst an impressionable and imaginative people.

As for the profit to be derived from prison works, it is of course a thing, the result of which can only be proved by experiment in different localities, and which must in a great measure depend upon the aptitude exhibited by those in

charge of the works, in suiting the nature of the produce to the wants of the neighbourhood. This is a matter of small difficulty in seaport towns, and although not of such easy accomplishment in inland and agricultural districts, still we have little doubt that perseverance and good will can overcome the difficulties. The second objection which we suppose to weigh in the minds of some of the Boards, namely, that "by employing prisoners an injurious competition is established with the industrious tradesman out of doors," we consider as susceptible of a refutation so complete as almost to amount to mathematical proof. In the first place, the prisoner, if idle, must be supported by rates levied in a great measure on the very class of persons to whom his competition as a labourer is supposed to be injurious; in this point it can hardly admit of a doubt that every step taken towards causing prisoners to support themselves, must *pro tanto* diminish the rates.

In the second place, each prisoner, if at large, must support himself either by honest industry, competing as much, or more, than when in prison, with other persons of his own class, or he must subsist by a system of fraud or beggary on the resources of the community. In the first instance it is indifferent, as matter of competition, whether he works in or out of the prison; in the second, and more probable case, the gain of is too evident to require any further illustration.

There were few things which afforded us more pleasure in our inspections than the evident fact of the extremely small amount of punishment apparently necessary to carry out the discipline of the prisons throughout Ireland. Corporal punishment is, we may say, unknown, and in rare instances is it requisite to call on the magistrates belonging to the Board to award a sentence. Indeed, the governors of prisons generally throughout Ireland, can congratulate themselves upon the fact, that their own powers of inflicting three days' solitary confinement, with a diet of bread and water, has but seldom to be exerted to their full extent. This fact alone proves how great must be their temper and discretion as a body.

With regard to carrying out the separate system in Ireland, we have already remarked, that difficulties existed in the construction of the old gaols, which could not be overcome by altering the buildings, without the outlay of very large sums of money. We are happy, however, to be able to state, that considerable progress in that direction is at present being made, as many of the Boards of Superintendence have adopted Major Palmer's original suggestion, of establishing in the yards of the prisons lines of separate work-shops, where all descriptions of trades suitable to the object in view can be learned and exercised by the prisoners, under such strict superintendence as shall effectually prevent any contaminating intercourse between them. From the effects of the working of this plan, in those prisons in which this system has been adopted, we are of opinion that it will, in its development, unite many advantages peculiar to itself. This plan is one by which, while the prisoner is as effectually preserved from evil communication as if he were constantly confined to the same cell, a certain wholesome action will be preserved in the mind, by the break in the monotony of his life, effected by removing him daily from his sleeping cell to his work-shop, and the depressing effect, produced by the presence of one unvarying set of objects, be in a great degree removed.

It must also be obvious, that the health of the prisoner is likely to benefit by the change of air, and the returning at night to sleep in a cell, which has been well ventilated during the entire period of his being employed. We are, therefore, induced to think, that both in an economical and sanatory point of view, the system is one likely to work well, while the effects of reformatory discipline will, we would fain hope, have full scope for operation.

We are quite aware that it may be alleged, that prisoners could communicate through the walls of such buildings if not strongly constructed; but it must be borne in mind, that the work-shops are lighted from the front, so as to allow of strict superintendence on the part of the officers in charge, and that they are only occupied during the day, each prisoner returning to his separate cell at night. The Belfast House of Correction, in which the separate system prevails, has come into operation within the year, and we beg to refer to Major Cottingham's report upon this prison, for a description of its success.

The greatest evil, and most effectual bar to discipline and order, at present to be found in county gaols, is the presence of very considerable numbers of lunatics, amounting, in some instances, to one-fourth of the total number of prisoners. As,

however, we may expect, from the proposed large increase of the accommodation for insane persons, that this evil will not be of long continuance, we shall not further advert to it, than to call the attention of Magistrates generally to the circular issued by Sir. E. Sugden upon this subject, and state our opinion, that a strict compliance with the recommendations contained in it, would prevent the crowding of the gaols with many persons whose admission thereto was never calculated on.

In some of the prisons we found that gaol clothing was not issued at all—in others, the quantity was quite inadequate to supply all classes of prisoners; we, therefore, considered it our duty to take the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon the question, "Whether the enforcing of such a supply was not an imperative duty on our parts?" The answer to this question no longer left the matter in doubt, and we are now enabled to state, that measures are in progress for supplying clothing to poor prisoners in all gaols in which it was not already done. There is another matter to which our attention was forcibly called in the course of our inspections, namely, the necessity of establishing an uniform system of registries, books, and accounts in all gaols; all of which differ considerably in the several prisons. Although most of the plans adopted are in themselves tolerably effective, the want of uniformity much increases the difficulty of forming an accurate judgment upon the comparative states of different prisons, in the matters of discipline, expenditure, and above all, in the very important points of the profit or loss sustained in the several systems of works which are carried on by the prisoners. In addition to this, we consider that a uniform code of bye laws for all gaols should be compiled, and when approved of by the Court of Queen's Bench, adopted by all Boards of Superintendence.

City Prisons.

CITY PRISONS

With regard to the prisons of counties of cities and counties of towns, we have to remark that the observations we have made upon the staff of county gaols, will apply as well to the officers employed in the city prisons, who exhibit generally the utmost anxiety to make the most of the inefficient means at their disposal. Speaking of the city prisons as a class, we are compelled to state, that they are for the most part exceedingly badly constructed, and that in hardly any of them is the requisite attention paid to the improvement of the prisoners, while the liberality generally evinced by County Grand Juries, in providing employment and improving the construction of the buildings, is not to be found in any city prison which has come under our notice, with the exception of Richmond and Grangegorman Bridewells, and in a degree in the city of Waterford. This may arise from many causes—want of available funds, or difficulty of raising rates; but it is our imperative duty to point out that the fact is as we state it to be, and that the city prisons are as a class far less creditable to the country than those of the rural districts.

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS.

There are very great numbers of these small prisons, scattered through various parts of Ireland, many of them in remote and almost isolated districts. As we are compelled to say, that the regulations for the superintendence and management of these establishments, made by the Prisons Act, are most defective, it will be as well to state the objections to the present mode of management under their several heads.

Superintendence.

Superintendence.

These prisons are by law placed under the Boards of Superintendence of the counties to which they belong; but it is enacted that the Local Inspector of those bridewells which are situated more than three miles from the county gaol, shall be the clergyman of the Established Church belonging to the parish in which it may be situated. Now, this system works very badly. There is no remuneration attached to the performance of the duty; and as the clergymen of the Established Church, in remote districts, have very many and imperative

duties to perform, which must take precedence of this extra professional obligation, it is not to be expected that it should be as strictly performed as others to which they naturally attach greater importance.

We do not by any means wish to say, that in very many instances those duties are not most efficiently performed, but we do assert, that the system is a bad one, and that from want of authority and the necessity of attending to other pressing duties, the clergymen cannot be expected to exercise the same efficient control which would be expected from an officer employed directly by the Board of Superintendence.

In several instances the Boards have found it advisable to place bridewells under the control of the Local Inspector, the Governor of the county gaol, or some other efficient officer, making it incumbent on them to visit and report on the state of these prisons, with regard to discipline, accounts, furniture, &c., &c., and the system has been found to work most admirably, in improving the management in all these points. We would recommend that this plan should be rendered imperative by law, but pending such alteration, we should wish to see it adopted voluntarily by all counties.

Accounts.

Accounts.

In this matter, we think the adoption of the above system is of the highest importance, as it is *quite impossible* for the Inspectors-General to ascertain the accuracy of the bridewell keeper's quarterly accounts further than by testing them by general rules, which must always be an inefficient course. We would therefore recommend, that instead of the present system, by which those accounts are paid by the Collectors of Excise on the Inspector-General's certificate, they should be examined and checked by the Board's inspecting officer, who, if he be the Governor of the gaol, has peculiar facilities for so doing, by comparing the committals and discharges with his own registries, and ascertaining the market prices of provisions on his quarterly visits to the sessions towns during the sitting of the Barrister; after such an examination, it would be far more convenient, were such accounts discharged by the Board, instead of being sent to the Collector of Excise, who seldom lives in the district.

Prisoners' Accommodation.

Prisoners' Accommodation.

Most of the bridewells are very small and confined, and the accommodation quite insufficient for the number of persons crowded into them during Quarter Sessions. Suffice it to say, that the instance of Lurgan Bridewell is by no means an uncommon one, in which one of us, upon our annual inspection, found in confinement no less than 33 males and 9 females, crowded into a prison which contained only three cells, one day-room, and one yard for males, while for women there was but *one* cell and one day-room; and in this state they were kept for an entire week, the bridewell being only supplied with bedding for about one-third of the number confined. Frequently does this occur in all parts of the country. This insufficiency of accommodation is in a great measure to be attributed to the neglect of complying with the 20th Section of the Prisons Act, which *positively directs* that all plans and contracts for bridewells or other prisons should be laid before the Lord Lieutenant for approval, before any step is taken towards building or altering. Had this course been adopted, we feel satisfied, that the erecting of many of the small and ill ventilated prisons now to be found in most counties, would not have received His Excellency's sanction. In some remote parts of the country the sessions towns are so distant from the county towns, that the transmission and re-transmission of prisoners to and from Quarter Sessions becomes in itself a very severe punishment, besides occasioning great expense to the county and severe labour to the Constabulary. We may instance the sessions town of Bantry, which is fifty-five statute miles from the county gaol, yet, a prisoner committed to the bridewell, must by law be forwarded to Cork, sent back for trial to Bantry, and then again sent to Cork if convicted, thus travelling under escort 165 statute miles before commencing his punishment. Castletown Berehaven is *seventy-six miles* from Cork, yet, by law no prisoner should be detained there more than three days before transmission to the county gaol, unless the committing justice shall sign an order to detain him until the 1st day of the next calendar month after his committal. The remedy for this evil would be to establish district bridewells in such remote parts of the country,

so that a prison in which persons to be tried at Quarter Sessions might be detained, should exist within some reasonable distance of all parts of the country. In such cases, however, great care should be taken, not only that the prison should be fit for the purpose for which it is intended, but that it should be placed under efficient inspection, neither of which essential points we are sorry to say have been attended to in some instances where such prisons have been established.

Medical Attendance.

Medical Attendance.

Another serious omission has been made in the law for county bridewells, namely, that no medical officer can be appointed to attend them at a salary. This is a matter of great importance, as deaths have taken place in these prisons in some instances without the keeper being able to obtain medical assistance for the patients. Pending the alteration of the law, we would recommend Grand Juries to raise in a certain degree the salary of the medical men belonging to dispensaries in the neighbourhood of bridewells, and make it a part of their duty to attend sick persons.

PAUPER DEBTORS.

Pauper Debtors.

The subject of Pauper Debtors is one upon which we feel it our duty to offer a few observations, the more particularly so as we have received several communications from Boards of Superintendence and other local authorities, complaining of the hardship it is for counties and towns to be obliged to support this class of prisoners, many of whom are aliens, not residents of the respective localities, but arrested within the jurisdiction ; others imprisoned by their friends for the mere purpose of procuring their support ; and also pensioners, military, naval, or otherwise, who actually, whilst in gaol, receive the amount of their pensions and apply it to their own purposes, without discharging their debts or paying for their support. To remedy, in a great measure, these evils, we would suggest the prudence of extending the operation of the 5 & 6 Vict., c. 95, s. 7, 8, over the whole kindom, the provisions of which are, that no person shall receive gaol allowance unless he shall subscribe a declaration as to his or her inability to support themselves, notice of which is to be publicly given, and unless the detaining creditors lodge a petition within twenty-one days, the prisoner is to be entitled to be discharged. This Act is only applicable to the Four Courts' Marshalsea, Dublin, where its beneficial effects have been so apparent that we need only state, that during the last year upwards of 200 pauper debtors were discharged at the end of twenty-one days. With respect to the pensioners' class, we submit that the precedent already established under the the Irish Poor Relief Act, 1 & 2 Vict., c. 56, s. 56, if made applicable generally, would be attended with the most beneficial results.

Upon the subject of abolishing arrest and imprisonment for debt for any sum under £5, we conclude that such having already been, as we understand, entertained by the Legislature in England, and its consequences fairly tested, the law will be sooner or later extended to Ireland ; perhaps there never was a time so opportune as the present to entertain the subject, when distress and poverty is spread all over the land.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

General Observations.

It is impossible for us to avoid some notice of the enormous increase of prisoners committed to the various gaols, which has taken place within the last few months. Great as that increase has been, in some instances amounting to 100 per cent. upon the average numbers, we think it our duty to state, that we do not consider such increase to have its origin in any evil disposition among the poorer classes, but to have been produced *in a great degree* by the heavy pressure of distress, and that in a *very great number* of instances small crimes have been committed for the purpose of obtaining that support in prison which could not be procured elsewhere.*

* Since writing the above, facts have come to our knowledge which compel us to modify, to a certain extent, the favourable opinion we have expressed with regard to the origin of crime. We are now obliged to state that many offences have been committed by evil disposed persons, not in want, but calculating on impunity, in the disturbed state of society occasioned by the general prevalance of distress.

The latter part of the statement is, nevertheless, correct with regard to a great proportion of the minor offences.

It is not necessary to dwell at length upon this melancholy subject, but we do not consider that we could have passed over so remarkable a circumstance without some comment. We shall now conclude this short detail of the impressions produced on our minds by our first inspection of the Prisons of Ireland, and we do so with a confident expectation that the fact of our thus early calling attention to some of the most obvious deficiencies to be found in a generally creditable state of things, will be rather attributed to a sincere and anxious wish to see them amended, than to any desire on our own part to cavil or find fault.

CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

Convict Department.

Our Report upon this department must necessarily be concise, in consequence of the very unsettled state in which it is at present unavoidably placed.

We have only to state that every care has been taken which possibly could be, to carry out discipline in the Convict Depôt, which has for some time being undergoing an extensive alteration, and that the attention of Mr. Lamb, the Governor, to his duty, has been unceasing under the very difficult circumstances in which he has been placed.

The great increase of convicts likely to take place in consequence of the extreme distress pervading the country, has rendered it our duty to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the urgent necessity of providing temporary accommodation for this class of prisoners, and some progress has already been made in carrying out the arrangements which we have suggested for that purpose. We have said temporary arrangements, as plans for a large prison for Convicts are at present under consideration, and we have reason to believe that the commencement of the erection of a building so urgently required will not be delayed longer than the time occupied in purchasing the site and making the contracts may render unavoidable.

We have further to state, that, the Female Convicts are and have been for some time accommodated in every way satisfactorily in the City Prison of Grangegorman Lane, where every thing connected with their discipline is admirably conducted by Mrs. Rawlins, and the accounts correctly kept by Mr. Marques, the Governor.

CLEMENT JOHNSON,
ED. COTTINGHAM, } *Inspectors-General.*

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

FORM OF REPORT MADE TO GRAND JURIES.

County of *Gaol.*

REPORT of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, made on his Inspection of the Gaol prior to 1st February, 184 .

7th Geo. IV., Chap. 74, Sect. 55.

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	Form of Report.
Sect.		
2. GRAND JURY to appoint a Board of Superintendence, of not less than eight and not more than twelve persons, one-half of whom to be Justices of the Peace, three of whom (one being a Justice of the Peace) to form a quorum. Grand Jury empowered to present to the Board of Superintendence the monies to be raised under this Act, and to advance any reasonable sums to defray the expenses of the Gaol.		
3. Powers of Board of Superintendence to visit all Gaols, to examine into their state, and into the conduct of the Officers.		
4. The Board to make By-laws for the Gaol, to be carried into effect by the Local Inspector, and to be binding upon all Magistrates and upon Sheriffs.		
5. Limits and defines the powers of Justices of the Peace, not being members of the Board of Superintendence; abuses to be reported by them to the Board.		
6. Accommodation of a County Gaol. Males and females to be completely separated.		
Class 1. Debtors and contempts on civil process.		
2. Felons convicted.		
3. Misdemeanants ditto.		
4. Felons untried.		
5. Misdemeanants ditto, and want of Sureties. Queen's Evidence.		
Separate Infirmaries for two sexes.		
Baths or bathing-tubs in places best adapted for the use of the different classes.		
Separate common halls, yards, and privies for the different classes, with a supply of good water.		
6. Separate cells for Prisoners, and some cells to be provided with three beds or more.		
Two male Prisoners only, never to be lodged together.		
Rooms for labour and industry.		
Cells for solitary confinement.		
One or more chapels, with separate divisions for males and females, and for different classes.		
57. Gaolers to transmit yearly returns according to the Schedule (E.)		

Form of Report.	ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.

Sect.

59. Inspectors-General empowered to examine persons on oath respecting the discipline of Gaols, and to report to the Lord Lieutenant, &c.

62. Book of observations and visits of Officers to be kept in the Gaol.

65 & 66. Duties of Local Inspector, &c.

67. Returns to be made by Clerks of the Peace and Crown to the Local Inspector, and annual returns of that Officer to the Inspectors-General.

68. Grand Jury to appoint a Chaplain of the Established Church, and, if required by the Court, a Protestant Dissenting minister, and a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, as Chaplains to the Gaol, to be approved by the Court of Assize, and preference to be given to parochial clergy.

69. Duty of Chaplains:

To read prayers on Sunday.

To visit the Prison twice in every week, and to exhort every Prisoner.

To attend malefactors condemned to death.

To inspect provisions by alternate weeks on the days appointed.

To keep a journal, to be produced when required to the Board of Superintendence.

70 & 71. Regulates salaries of Chaplains, which are to be equal in amount.

72. Regulates the qualifications and appointment of Physician or Surgeon.

To visit each Prison twice in every week, or oftener, if necessary.

To keep a journal, &c.

Sustenance ordered by Physician to be procured under order of the Board of Superintendence.

72 & 74. Apothecaries to supply medicines and other articles necessary for the sick.

No Apothecary providing medicines shall be Physician or Surgeon to the Gaol.

76. Regulates presentments for fuel, Prison dresses, and beds, &c.

Money presented for these purposes to be paid to Contractors.

78. Articles of bedding and Prison dresses.

79. Contractors to account on oath.

80. Contracts to be made with the Clerk of the Peace.

81. Penalty on Grand Juror or Inspector being concerned in contracts.

82. Poor Prisoners not to receive any provisions in addition to the allowance of the Gaol.

83. Debtors confined for a sum under 10*l.* to receive an allowance from their creditors of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, by order of the Court.

84. Inspectors-General to prepare Dietary Tables, to be approved by the Court of Queen's Bench, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of a common hall.

85. Form of Dietary Account, Schedule (A.)

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	Form of Report.
Sect.		
87. Inspectors-General to supply deficient bedding, dresses, &c., for the fixed establishment of each Gaol, according to the forms in Schedule (B) and (C.)		
Collectors of excise to advance the cost of purchasing the same.		
88. Grand Juries to appoint Matrons.		
Matrons to receive a salary approved by the Court of Assize.		
89. Authorizes the appropriation of part of the Gaol as a House of Correction.		
Exempt from the responsibility of the Sheriff.		
A Governor to be appointed by the Grand Jury.		
96. Persons committed by local jurisdictions, to be confined in County Gaol.		
99. Regulates the payment of expense of male Prisoners by local jurisdiction.		
100. Persons committed within a county of a city or town, to be confined in the County Gaol, by order of the Lord Lieutenant.		
104. Poor Prisoners to be kept to such work as shall be appointed by the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence.		
105. Prisoners before trial, and not being poor Prisoners, may be employed, with their own consent, and to receive such allowance as the Board of Superintendence may appoint.		
Such employment not to interfere with classification.		
106. Regulates the providing teachers, books, materials, tools, &c.		
107. Poor Prisoners to receive one-third of their profit, if any arise.—This clause does not extend to persons sentenced to hard labour.		
108. Keeper's return of hard labour, according to Schedule (F) to be made at every Assizes.		
109. Twenty-four Rules for the regulation of County Gaols.		
Local Inspector to report, on oath, on the state of the Prison to the Judge at every Assizes, inserting a Copy of these Rules, and his Special Report on the execution of each (Rules 14 and 24.)		
110. Penalty on conveying spirituous liquors into Prisons.		
111. Allowance made to defray the expenses to their places of abode, or of honest employment of discharged Prisoners not having the means to pay for the same.		
112. Court of Queen's Bench empowered to make Rules and Regulations, whether temporary or permanent.		
Also by a summary order to dismiss Officers guilty of misconduct or disobedience to the same.		
Officers so dismissed not re-eligible to other offices.		
113. Officers to attend and answer all inquiries of the Board of Superintendence.		
117. Regulates the issue of clothing to Convicts sentenced to transportation.		
137. Notice of abolition of fees to be posted in every Gaol.		

Here follow the *General Observations*, which are a copy of the Report made to Parliament.

NORTH DISTRICT.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham. Visited Feb. 16, 1847.

I INSPECTED this gaol on the 16th February, 1847, in company with the Rev. R. Nixon, Local Inspector and Chaplain, the Governor, and Deputy Governor, and also by Dr. Rooney, the medical attendant. I found all parts of the prison extremely clean and in good order; the beds and bedding such as they should be, each supplied with sheets; the cells are now furnished with tables and stools for the prisoners to take their meals upon, and all meal utensils clean and in good order. The prison is of old standing as to its structure, having had of late years many improvements introduced, such as a new steaming kitchen erected in one of the yards, and detached from the other parts of the prison; in this building there are three well arranged store rooms, one of which is for provisions, one a general store, and one being extremely dry is used as a straw store. A new addition has been erected, affording accommodation for 27 prisoners. The cells, intended for the separate system, having ventilating and hot air arrangements so far complete, that it only requires the hot air apparatus and introduction of gas pipes to render them applicable. This new part of the prison is occupied, the two upper ranges and corridors by females, and the lower by juvenile males, having a partition erected so as to cut off all communication with the females, and accommodated with a day-room in the yard into which this lower corridor opens. By the alteration in this part of the prison several important additions and improvements have been effected; an excellent laundry, in which there is a bath either cold or warm, all supplied with hot and cold water, from a boiler and cistern, the former in an adjoining place, in which there is a stove heated by the same fire for stoving the clothing of prisoners upon entering the gaol, and a very well arranged general store room, there is also a good drying room, a smoothing room, and mangle room; these very necessary improvements reflect great credit upon the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	3	Misdemeanants untried,	9
Pauper do.,	2	Deserter,	1
Under rule of transportation,	9	Summary convicted,	10
Felons convicted,	22	Lunatics,	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	12		
Felons untried,	10	Total,	82

Females.

Felons convicted,	5	Summary convicted,	6
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	Lunatics,	12
Felons untried,	6		30

Total in gaol, 112

In Hospital.

Male criminals,	2	Male lunatics,	4	Female lunatics,	12

Total, 18

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	1,120	Females,	615	Total,	1,735

Recommitments.

	Once.	Twice.	3 times.	4 times.	
Males,	40	17	4	5	= 66
Females,	32	13	5	13	= 63

Total, 129

Greatest Number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	100	Females,	64

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

A Return of Old Offenders, Prisoners in Kilmainham Gaol on the 16th February, 1847, showing the number of times they have been convicted.

Names.	Age.	Present Sentence.	Conv. at Ses.		No. of Summary Convictions.	For Drunkenness.	Total No. of Convictions.
			Felony	Misdemeanor.			
			No. of Times.	No. of Times.	No of Times. 1 about to commit a felony.	No. of Times.	
1 William Moore,	33	9 Months confined and hard labour,	4	–	–	–	5
2 Richard Murphy,	13	3 Do. and privately whipped,	2	–	–	–	2
3 John Funt,	20	12 Do. and hard labour,	2	–	2 do.	–	4
4 William Dwan,	42	12 Do. do.,	–	1	3	–	4
5 John Hannon,	19	6 Do. do.,	2	–	3 felony.	–	5
6 Michael Gavin,	18	2 Do. or find bail,	–	–	3	–	3
7 William Kinsella,	27	3 Do. do.,	–	–	4 felony.	–	4
8 Patrick Shields,	21	18 Calendar months and hard labour,	1	–	2 do.	–	3
9 James Carroll,	36	18 Do. do.,	1	–	1 do.	–	2
10 James Cleary,	18	14 Days confined or find bail,	–	–	3	–	3
11 Mathew Smith,	17	1 Week do. do.,	–	–	5	–	5
FEMALES.							
1 Mary Scully,	34	14 Days confined or pay 10*s.*,	–	–	23	6	29
2 Rachael Cook,	24	5 Weeks do. or pay 2*s.* 6*d.* & find bail,	–	–	19	31	50
3 Ellen Doran,	25	14 Days do. or pay 5*s.*,	–	–	13	9	22
4 Eliza Watson,	40	3 Months do. or find bail,	–	–	3	–	3
5 Rosanna Young,	25	10 Days do. and hard labour,	–	–	2	–	2
6 Catherine Byrne,	21	6 Months do. do.,	2	–	–	–	2

Accommodation.—Males.

Rooms with fireplaces for master debtors,	6	Yard with 2 privies for both classes of debtors,	1
Room with 5 beds for pauper debtors,	1	Water-closet for do.,	1
Day-room for do.,	1	Plunge bath for do.,	1

Criminals.

Single cells,	64	Coal stores,	4
Day-rooms,	6	Store room for provisions,	1
Yards with privies,	6	Do. clothing,	1
Hot and cold baths,	2	Do. general,	1
Large work-rooms,	2	Chapel,	1
General kitchen, steam,	1		

Female.

Mistress debtors' room,	1	Water-closets for pauper debtors,	1
Do. pauper debtors' room,	1	Yard for do.,	1

Criminals.

Single cells,	28	Drying room,	1
Day-rooms,	2	Mangle room,	1
Yards with privies,	2	Clothes store, &c.,	1
Laundry,	1		

Hospitals.

Wards for males, with 6 beds,	1	Wards for females, with 7 beds,	2
Water-closet,	1	Water-closet,	1
Hospital turnkey,	1		

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Male prisoners are employed at stone-breaking when weather permits, picking cocoa nut fibre and oakum mat-making, and when such tradesmen as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, tin men, enter the gaol, they are employed; but no general system of instruction in trades.

The school arrangements are most creditable, for notwithstanding that there is no schoolmaster, yet each turnkey instructs his class, and I was much surprised to see the progress made, more particularly with juveniles, whom I examined. Young and old are all kept at school, and each turnkey keeps a book in which are entered the names, ages, state when commencing, proficiency, and all matters connected with the subject of education, so remarkably well arranged that I have requested to be supplied with a form of it for the use of other gaols. School hours, 2 in summer and 1 in winter.

Females are occupied at the usual works of knitting, spinning, repairing or making shirts, shifts, &c., washing, &c., cleaning prison, and other duties.

The female school is also carefully attended to by the Matron and assistant.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal, 4 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb. wheaten bread, and 1 pint new milk. Cost per head per day, 3½*d.* In summer prisoners take their meals in cells.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

Every book necessary to be kept in a gaol is here to be found arranged upon the best and most correct principles; pass books there are none, except for the daily supply of milk and bread; for all other articles checque books are used, which is by far the best system; no deception or fraud can be practised, as the block of the checque book never passes into other hands out of the office. The block forming the requisition is filled up and signed by the clerk and store keeper, and the checque is signed by the Local Inspector, who also initials the block part. In fact, the entire office department has received my fullest approbation, and I have requested copies of several books for the use of other gaols.

Bye-laws are not yet completed, nor can they be properly arranged until the part of the prison intended for carrying out the separate system is ready for its introduction.

The Board of Superintendence at their monthly meetings audit all accounts, and issue orders for payments for articles of consumption, as also for officers' salaries, &c.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Robert Nixon, Local Inspector,	120	0	0	Michael Doyle, 2nd Class Turnkey,	48	0	0
Do. Prot. Chaplain,	55	7	8	Owen Malanfy, do.,	48	0	0
Rev. Samuel Simpson, Dissenting do.,	55	7	8	Thomas Ward, do.,	48	0	0
Rev. Geo. Canavan, R. Catholic do.,	55	7	8	Richard O'Neill, do.,	48	0	0
Cusack Rooney, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	110	15	4	M. Humphreys, Kitchen Turnkey, &c.	30	0	0
Mr. Edward Allison, Governor,	250	0	0	Joseph Wood, Hospital do.,	20	0	0
Robert Allison, Deputy Governor and Store Keeper,	100	0	0	Miss Catherine A. Judge, Matron,	32	10	0
Michael Cavanagh, 1st Class Turnkey,	52	0	0	Miss Frances Judge, Deputy Matron,	25	0	0
Thomas Miles, do.,	52	0	0				
William Blakeman, do.,	52	0	0	Total,	1,202	8	4

None of the officers receive rations or gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	160	Dissenting Chaplain,	155
Surgeon,	146	Roman Catholic do.,	106
Protestant Chaplain,	160		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are within the prison, nor could they be placed detached, as there is no room within the boundary walls for them; however, they are so arranged that they are quite separated from other parts of the prison, are comfortable, and separation of sexes fully secured. Surgeon Rooney is very attentive, keeps a most correct journal, in which dietary orders, treatment of the patients, and instructions for the hospital turnkey are distinctly set out daily; he also has a prescription book, which is sent to an Apothecary, who returns it with whatever may be ordered. The state of the hospital, only two males, at this unhealthy season, is sufficient evidence as to the attention paid to the prisoners.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 4 male and 12 female lunatics in gaol when I inspected; one of the females is to be removed to an asylum immediately. These miserable creatures are kept in the hospitals as the best mode of preventing their being annoyed by other prisoners, and more under the immediate eye of the Surgeon; they are comfortably clad, and every care and attention paid to them.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

J. Hans Hamilton, esq., M.P.	William Caldbeck, esq.	Charles Cobbe, jun., esq.
William Rathbourne, esq.	Francis Savage, esq.	Hon. St. John Butler.
Alexander Fitzpatrick, esq.	Christopher Fitzsimon, esq.	Hans Hamilton Woods, esq.
J. William Stubbs, esq.	Phineas Rial, esq.	

The Board meet on the first Tuesday in every month, and oftener when necessary.

General observations.

General Observations.

In my preliminary remarks I entered pretty fully into the state, accommodation, and condition in which I found this gaol; still it is necessary for me to make a few observations which forcibly struck me during my inspection. In the first place, there are no sheds or places in which hard labour classes can be employed without exposing them to the inclemency of the weather, neither is there a treadwheel. I would therefore strongly recommend that sheds should be erected in the male yards, so arranged as to ensure perfect separation, the advantages of which none but those who have witnessed its effects can estimate. In gaols where the cells have not been so constructed as to enable them to be fitted up for the separate system without an enormous outlay, sheds upon a proper plan can, at a very trifling comparative expense, be erected, in which this admirable system may be brought into operation; they can be adapted to the carrying on full instruction in trades, and even manufactures, with this advantage, as some consider it, that they are not confined when at work in the same cell in which they sleep. Another serious want in this gaol is that of solitary or punishment cells, as directed by the Prisons Act. The chapel requires to be considerably altered, so as not only to accommodate the prisoners, but also to provide for a proper sepa-

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

ration of sexes. I cannot too strongly impress upon the Board of Superintendence the necessity of having their officers living within the prison, and would suggest also, that all sub-officers should be provided with a uniform distinguishing dress; there are very few gaols now in which this step towards sound discipline has not been adopted, and all admit the utility of such arrangements. When I offer these suggestions, and make these observations, I am far from wishing to let it be supposed that I mean to cast any reflection upon the Board of Superintendence or local authorities. For years it has been my good fortune to have acted as a member of this Board, and it is with pleasure that I look back upon those days, when I had the opportunity of seeing the judicious system then, as now, in operation, by which they discharged the trust confided to them by the Grand Jury, and from whence I have derived the most useful instruction in the management of prison affairs; but experience gained, not by books and theories, but by personal observation in other places, has impressed upon my mind the utility of the suggestions I have here offered, and which will be seen in our General Report upon Prisons in Ireland given in detail, with the reasons upon which we have offered our united opinions. Having long known the excellent and worthy Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Nixon, I will not be tempted by the opportunity of the present moment of expressing in such language as I know he merits my opinion of his worth and services; those who have acted with him well know and fully appreciate them. The Governor, Deputy Governor, and other local officers are also old acquaintances, and of them I can only say, that if they continue, as I am sure they will, in the steady course of improvement in which I have ever found them most zealous labourers, they will take advantage of every means placed at their disposal to bring this, the metropolitan county gaol, into the highest order and system of reformatory discipline.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL, NEWGATE.

County of the City of Dublin Gaol, Newgate.

Visited Feb. 22, 1847.

I INSPECTED this prison on the 26th day of January, 1847, but owing to the Recorder's Court then sitting, I postponed my final inspection until this day, the 22nd February, 1847. I cannot express in language too strong the wretched condition of this old, dilapidated, and deformed gaol, without a single particle of structural arrangement to recommend it. Report after report has been made by my predecessors upon its wretched condition, and, as I understand, by all the Judges, commission after commission, and year after year. It is now 20 years since the tried prisoners have been removed to other prisons, the males and females to Richmond Bridewell, but since 1837 the females to Grangegorman-lane prison, so that none but untried prisoners are confined in Newgate. The question has been long under the consideration of the local authorities as to the prudence of abolishing this prison altogether, and removing the male untried to the Richmond Bridewell, and females to Grangegorman-lane Prison. This serious and difficult question is now, and has been for some time, under the consideration of the higher authorities, and I earnestly hope will soon be determined, in order that if this gaol is to be continued as a prison for the untried, steps will be taken to remodel it and make it what it should be—not the present disgraceful city gaol, but such a one as untried prisoners should be confined in, who, by the constitutional principle of the land, are considered innocent until found guilty. There is ample space for such a prison on its present site, when it is borne in mind that there are six Commission and four Quarter Sessions held annually in the city of Dublin for the delivery of this gaol, consequently few prisoners remain in it more than one month. Its contiguity to the court house is a matter of great convenience, as is also the facility of prisoners communicating with their legal advisers. There is also this argument to be urged in favour of its continuance as an untried prison, that the system of discipline in the other two prisons will not be interrupted by the consequent arrangements which would necessarily be required by the admission into them of the untried classes. Upon the other hand, there are many powerful and important arguments to be adduced in support of the abolition principle,—such as its serious and expensive machinery under its present constitution, and the large sum that would be required to remodel the present or erect a new one. The first I consider extravagant, and should be curtailed; the second altogether depends upon the conclusions to which the authorities may come. Upon the first I would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the higher authorities to the analysis of crime herewith annexed to each prison, from which it would appear, that imprisonment under existing systems holds out no terror to offenders; and that unless some changes are made, instead of abolishing one prison, those that are in existence must be enlarged, or perhaps new ones built.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Under rule of transportation,	30	Soldiers, deserters,	4
Charged with felonies,	69		
Do. misdemeanants,	8	Total,	111

Females.

Charged with felonies,	28
Total in gaol,	139

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of the City of Dublin Gaol, Newgate.

In Hospital.—Males.

Convicts,	8	Deserter,	1
Felons,	6		
Misdemeanants,	1	Total,	16

Females.

Felons,	5
Total in hospital,	21

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	1,391	Females,	874
Total,	2,265		

Recommitments,

Males,	367	Females,	281

Greatest number in gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	92	Females,	65
Total,	157		

A Return of Prisoners in Custody for Trial 23rd February, 1847, and who had been in Custody before.

Names.	Age.	How often in Newgate and Acquitted.	How often Convicted of Felonies.	How often in Grange-gorman for Misdemeanors.	How often in Richmond Bridewell for Misdemeanors.	Total No. of times in Custody before.
1 Ellen Brien,	24	3	–	8	–	11
2 Anne Reilly,	27	2	–	–	–	2
3 Ellen Delany,	30	–	–	1	–	1
4 Eliza Smith,	31	–	5	56	–	61
5 Mary Crawford,	40	–	4	7	–	11
6 Mary Fay,	30	–	–	63	–	63
7 Margaret Price,	26	–	–	7	–	7
8 Anne Thompson,	36	–	3	37	–	40
9 Maria Wilkinson,	28	–	1	–	–	1
10 Mary Osborne,	23	–	2	5	–	7
11 Eliza Lamb,	26	–	1	–	–	1
12 Eleanor Kelly,	18	–	–	1	–	1
13 Margaret Rice,	25	–	1	13	–	14
14 Richard Browne,	12	–	1	–	–	1
15 Patrick Molloy,	28	–	2	–	–	2
16 James Brady,	27	1	–	–	–	1
17 Thomas Byrne,	14	–	1	–	1	2
18 John Doran,	18	–	1	–	–	1
19 Joseph Dwyer,	15	–	1	–	–	1
20 Edward Ryan,	26	–	1	–	–	1
21 Thomas Mooney,	16	–	1	–	–	1
22 John Payne,	26	–	1	–	2	3
23 Laurence Mulligan,	27	–	1	–	–	1
24 Abraham Kelly,	18	2	1	–	–	3
25 William Dowler,	32	1	–	–	–	1
26 John Hudson,	48	–	1	–	–	1
27 James Smith,	20	–	1	–	–	1

Accommodation.—Males.

Cells to hold 3 each,	30	Yards with privies,	3
Do., very dark and bad,	6	Cells in hospital range where prisoners can sleep,	7
Large day-room in front,	1		
Day-rooms in prison,	3	Punishment cells,	4

Females.

Cells to hold 3 each,	11	Day-room in round towers,	2
Do. on ground, very damp,	2	Yard and privy,	1
Day-room,	1		

General chapel, 1

Hospital.—Male.

Physician's ward,	1	Yard and privy,	1
Surgeon's do.,	1	Small room for hospital turnkey,	1
Convalescent do.,	1		

Female.

Wards,	2	Room for nurse,	1	Small yard and privy,	1

Offices and officers' accommodation in front.

Schools and Employment.

Schools and Employment.

There is a male school, which is attended to by a schoolmaster who pays every attention, but the prisoners remaining so short a time in this prison for untried, except for employment little good can be expected to be derived from it, and the school room is in a wretched place.

No other employment or industrious occupation is carried on, either with males or females.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. brown bread, very indifferent, and one pint new milk. Dinner the same.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

This department is properly managed, having a Register or Clerk, as also a Deputy Governor; the accounts of provisions are easily kept too, prisoners receiving only bread and milk. The expenditure is under the management of the Board of Superintendence.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. John Smith, Governor, .	500	0	0	John Ramsbottom, Turnkey, .	41	12	0
Fredrick Bawmes, Deputy Governor,	200	0	0	James Raymond, do., . .	41	12	0
Robert S. Bell, Clerk and Register,	100	0	0	J. H. Thompson, do. & Schoolmaster,	52	12	0
Thomas M'Dermott, Turnkey, .	52	0	0	Cassian Matthews, Hospital Turnkey,	54	12	0
Robert Canterbury, do., .	52	0	0	Mrs. M. Christian, Matron, . .	60	0	0
John Carter, do., .	52	0	0	Mrs. Anne Bell, Deputy do., .	40	0	0
James E. Toole, do., .	41	12	0	Mrs. Jane Richardson, Hospital do.,	16	0	0

Visiting Officers.

Sir Edward Stanley, Local Inspector,	133	6	8	Rev. W. Wilson, Presb. Chaplain,	53	6	8
William Harty, esq., M.D., Physician,	133	6	8	Rev. J. C. M'Cann, R. Catholic do.,	50	0	0
Alexander Read, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	133	6	8				
Rev. T. Shore, Protestant Chaplain,	80	0	0	Total, . .	£1,836	14	8

All the resident officers receive gaol allowance, 2 lb. bread and 1 quart new milk per diem.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector, ...	263	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	193
Physician, ...	145	Presbyterian do., . . .	212
Surgeon, ...	163	Roman Catholic do., . . .	216

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals, male and female, are as miserable concerns as it is possible to conceive, certainly the very worst I have ever seen. nor can this state of things be bettered in the present old dilapidated building; still, as far as medical and surgical skill and treatment can be of service, nothing is left-undone to provide for the wants and even comforts of the patients.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Joseph Boyce, esq., J.P.	William Long, esq., J.P.	John Wisdom, esq., J.P.
Simon Boileau, esq.	Thomas Mooney, esq., J.P.	Richard Wilson, esq.
George B. Grant, esq.	John M'Donald, esq., J.P.	Thomas Willans, esq.
R. H. Kinahan, esq., J.P.	Charles Thorpe, esq.	

The Board being appointed over the three prisons in the city of Dublin, attend at each once every three weeks; and as they meet every week on Saturday, all matters necessary are brought before them weekly. In my concluding general observations upon these three prisons I shall have much to comment upon, to which I beg to refer.

General Observations.

General observations.

Upon examining the Reports of former Inspectors-General of Prisons, I find that so far back as the years 1835 and 1836, this disgraceful old gaol was condemned as utterly unfit for its purposes, and that, even after Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman-lane Prison were in course of having large sums expended upon them to render them suited to receive prisoners, the former for males, the latter for females, and both only for the convicted, that it was intended to rebuild or remodel Newgate for all untried prisoners. In this state has it remained ever since, although year after year some steps were attempted, but not taken or acted upon, to remedy the evils so long complained of, yet still continued. Having already remarked upon its dilapidated and truly unprisonlike condition, it would be endless to point out all its wants and deformities. There is no kitchen whatever, nor laundry; it has a chapel, such as it is, but situated, in my opinion, in a most improper place, being actually the execution room, in which is all the apparatus for putting the last and tremendous sentence of our human laws into operation—and this is a gaol for untried prisoners!

The staff expenditure of this establishment is also astounding; £1,836 14*s.* 8*d.*, besides rations per annum, to support a prison rated to accommodate (if such can be called accommodation) under 150 prisoners, without the most remote attempt at instruction in useful trades, or profitable employment whatever. This is a serious and distressing matter to report upon; yet, however painful it is to my feelings to approach so delicate a subject, where so many interests are involved, I conceive it to be my bounden duty to bring it before those whose duty also it is to watch over the expenditure of the city of Dublin, under the certain conviction, that whilst they apply the pruning knife, no act of injustice will be laid to their charge.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Bridewell and House of Correction for Males. Visited Feb. 19, 1847.

Richmond Bridewell and House of Correction for Males.

I inspected this prison on the 19th February, 1847, accompanied by the Governor and Deputy Governor, and found it very clean and in good order. Mr. Purdon, the Governor, pays every attention, and does every thing that the limited means placed at his disposal enables him; but there is no sound system of reformatory discipline, and hence it is that we find so many recommittals, many of them for felonies. There is no prison I have visited, except Belfast, in which there are greater facilities for introducing the separate system than in this; enormous corridors, 12 feet wide, heated and well lighted and ventilated, only requiring a comparatively trifling outlay, are well adapted for the purpose, by merely erecting opposite to each cell a wooden stall open at top, in which the prisoner could be fully employed at useful trades and education, to all intents and purposes separated from each other, the contaminating influence of intercourse avoided, and having this advantage, that the cells in which they sleep will be during the day purified and ventilated for the returning night. Sheds should also be erected upon the same principle in the yards for hard labour classes to break stones in. Those who have witnessed the beneficial effects of a sound system of reformatory discipline can only appreciate its great importance; the effects of the system, if such they can be called, upon which the Dublin Prisons are managed, need only be tested by the recommittals, to prove that there is something altogether wrong, which requires amendment. The Board of Superintendence, who give up so much of their time to the responsible and heavy duties devolving upon them, will, I am sure, take these serious subjects into consideration, and I am equally certain, that the outlay required in the first instance will be the means of effecting not only a great saving in the end, but of lasting benefits to those unhappy inmates of their prisons.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Number confined tried by Commission and Recorder.

Felons,	168	Revenue laws,	1
Misdemeanants,	2	Drunkards,	2
Summary convicted,	74		
Lunatics,	43	Total,	289

Recommittals of the above total number.

	2nd	3rd	4th	5th			
Felons,	33	18	7	9	=	47	170
Do. once only committed,						103	
Misdemeanants,	7	5	5	6	=	23	119
Do. once only committed,						96	
			Total,				289

Number of Commitments during past year, 4,963.

Greatest number in gaol at one time during past year, 311.

Accommodation.

Old Prison—Large cells, 11 feet by 8 feet 4 inches, 11 feet high,	51	Yards with privies and water,	6
,, Large cells, 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, 11 feet high,	63	Long corridors, 12 feet wide,	6
,, Small cells, 8 feet by 7 feet, 11 feet high,	66	Do., 9 feet 6 inches wide,	6
,, Yards with privies and water,	10	Short do.,	6
Cells in pentagons, 9 feet by 7 feet, 9 feet 5 inches high,	92	Baths,	2
		Large rooms for lunatics, 30 feet by 19 feet 6 inches,	6

Hospital.

Large wards 30 feet by 19 feet 6 inches, 9 beds each,	3	Yard with privy and water,	1
Chapel divided,	1	Laundry,	1
General kitchen,	1	Treadwheel, used for raising water,	1
Bakery,	1	Straw store,	1
Provision stores,	2	Apartments for Governor, Deputy Governor, and all Turnkeys.	
Large coal store,	1		

All prisoners sleep in hammocks, except those in the hospital and lunatics.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Some are employed weaving, which they are taught from commencement, tailoring and shoemaking when such tradesmen are in prison, treadwheel for hard labour, cooking, picking wool, cleaning prison, and washing.

The schools are upon a much better foundation; at proper hours all are engaged, adults by themselves, and juveniles in two classes. I found great improvement among the juveniles; there are two schoolmasters; the head master is most attentive, and keeps a well arranged registry of all, showing progress and proficiency. This department is very creditable.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal and India meal stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—Ox-head soup and 1 lb. bread 4 days in the week, 1 lb. bread and 1 pint buttermilk 3 days in the week. Adults take their meals in cells, juveniles in corridors.

Books and Accounts.

This department is extremely well conducted by the Clerk under the direction of the Governor. Proper checks are placed upon the expenditure by means of checque books, the blocks of which not leaving the office render them more secure.

There are no bye-laws as yet arranged, which is very inconvenient, and should be prepared without delay, and a copy placed in the hands of every officer.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers.		Salaries.			Allowance Weekly.
		£	s.	d.	
Thomas Purdon,	Governor,	400	0	0	16 lbs. bread, 7 pints milk, coals, soap, and candles.
Rose Cooper,	Deputy Governor,	250	0	0	Do. do.
Patrick Brophy,	Clerk,	70	0	0	Do. do. (no coals.)
Horatio Manning,	Turnkey,	56	0	0	Do. do.
Richard Darby,	„	56	0	0	Do. do.
John M'Farland,	„	56	0	0	Do. do.
John Mathews,	„	56	0	0	Do. do.
Charles M'Entee,	„	56	0	0	Do. do.
Thomas Berry,	„	56	0	0	Do. do.
Robert Ferguson,	Hall Porter,	56	0	0	Do. do.
David Scott,	Gate do.,	56	0	0	Do. do.
Robert Hamill,	Schoolmaster,	56	0	0	Do. do.
William M'Clean,	Taskmaster,	56	0	0	Do. do.
James Switch,	Do,	66	0	0	Do. do.
Joseph Latimore,	Turnkey,	56	0	0	Do. do.
William M'Nally,	Schoolmaster,	39	0	0	Do. do. (no coals.)
Michael Hughes,	Turnkey,	40	18	4	Do. do.
George Malowney,	„	45	12	0	Do. do.
Timothy Kearns,	„	45	12	0	Do. do.
Richard Donnelly,	„	43	0	0	Do. do.
Edward Humphry,	„	43	0	0	Do. do.
Pierce Delahunt,	„	43	0	0	Do. do.
Samuel Bell,	Watchman,	40	0	0	Do. do. (no coals.)
George Fanning,	„	40	0	0	Do. do. do.
Sir Edward Stanley,	Local Inspector,	133	6	8	None.
William Harty,	Physician,	133	6	8	Do.
Alexander Read,	Surgeon,	133	6	8	Do.
Rev. James Quinten,	Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Do.
Rev. William Stafford,	Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0	Do.
Rev. James Hunter,	Presbyterian do.,	33	6	8	Do.
	Total,	2,295	9	0	

The sub-officers wear a uniform dress.

Visits paid by officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	131	Protestant Chaplain,	156
Physician,	129	Presbyterian do.,	142
Surgeon,	162	Roman Catholic do.,	169

Hospitals.

Great attention is paid to the hospital, which is divided into two classes, one for Physician and one for Surgeon. There is a regular hospital turnkey, whose sole business is to attend to them. Medicines are supplied by an Apothecary upon prescription prepared by Medical Officers.

Lunatics.

There are 43 lunatics at present in this prison accommodated in 6 large rooms with comfortable beds, and a yard for exercise, and every attention is paid to them.

Board of Superintendence.—(Same as Newgate.)

General Observations.

After what I have already said with respect to this prison, I have little in this place to add, but when I have reported upon the three prisons I shall offer some further observations applicable to all. A bakery is now being fitted up in this prison to supply the city gaols with bread, which I consider a very judicious arrangement. There is a laundry to be found

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Bridewell and House of Correction for Males.

here, but I have strongly recommended that it should be discontinued, and that all the washing for this prison should be done at Grangegorman-lane Female Prison. A general store for clothing is also much wanted, and also a stove for the important purpose of stoving the prisoners' clothes immediately upon entering the prison. There is not nearly sufficient or proper accommodation for the prisoners to wash themselves, which can only be done in the open yards at pumps; to remedy this great defect, each corridor should be furnished with proper utensils, &c.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

Grangegorman-lane Prison. Visited Feb. 18, 1847.

GRANGEGORMAN-LANE PRISON.

ALTHOUGH I made my annual inspection of this prison on the 18th February, 1847, as a date upon which to form my Report, yet I have had very many opportunities of seeing it during the past and former years, in my duties connected with my superintendence of the convict department. The visitor may see many changes in the faces and persons of the prisoners, but no surprise can ever find a difference in the high and superior order in which this prison is conducted. The Matron, Mrs. Rawlins, upon whom the entire responsibility of the interior management devolves, was selected some years since, and sent over to this country by the benevolent and philanthropic Mrs. Fry, whose exertions in the cause of female prison reformation were extended to all parts of the British Empire, and who, although lately summoned to the presence of her Divine Master, has nowhere left a more valuable instance of her sound judgment and high discriminating powers than in the selection of Mrs. Rawlins to be placed at the head of this experimental prison, occupied alone by females; and so successful has the experiment been, that I understand several other prisons, solely for females, have lately been opened in Scotland and even in Australia. In this prison is to be seen an uninterrupted system of reformatory discipline in every class, such as is to be found in no other prison that I am aware of. A portion of the prison containing 45 cells has lately been undergoing considerable alterations for the purpose of introducing the separate system. So far as they have gone, the works appear to have been well executed; but there is still the want in each cell of commodes and basons, with a proper supply of water for each, a table and stool, shelves to receive combs and brushes, towels, books, and other requisite articles, and a gas light should also be introduced into each cell. There must also be a code of rules and regulations prepared, and submitted to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council for approval, under the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 44, before the separate system can be brought into operation. To avoid the great expense which would be incurred by the fitting up each cell with water-closet, commodes, and basins, I think the difficulty can be met by placing on each corridor a water-closet and washing materials, so that a prisoner when leaving her cell will continue under the supervision of the officers stationed in the corridor.

This prison, not having been originally built for such purposes, has many inconveniences attending it, but none of more importance than the want of a ready and short communication between the corridors on the three stories. To remedy this evil I have suggested that stairs should be erected in the other three corridors upon the same principle as those lately placed in that portion of the building where the preparations for the separate system are in course of being completed.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Felons,	71	Drunkards,	5
Misdemeanants,	4	Summary convictions,	77
Receiving stolen goods,	9	Lunatics,	52
Do. soldiers' necessaries,	1		
Common assaults,	6	Total,	227
Selling unlicensed spirits,	2		

In Hospital.

Criminals,	14	Lunatics,	3
Total,	17		

Number of Commitments during past year.

Felons,	312
Misdemeanants,	3,695
Lunatics,	49—4,056
Drunkards,	3,532
Total,	7,588

Recommitments, exclusive of Drunkards, 744.

Accommodation.

18 Long corridors, 9 cells each,	162	Punishment cells,	18
12 Short do., 6 do.,	72	Large cells, 16 of which have fire-places,	18
6 Do. do., 4 do.,	24—258	Yards for exercise,	20
4 Occupied by furnaces,	7	Steam, &c. kitchen,	1
3 Do. by officers,		Scullery,	1
Available,	251	Protestant chapel,	1
Day-rooms,	18	Roman Catholic do.,	1
		Reception room, 3 baths,	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Grangegorman-lane Prison.

Laundry,	1	Store provisions,	1
Drying room,	1	Do. for all articles when brought into the prison,	1
Smoothing room,	1	Do. straw, potatoes, &c.,	3
Store for clothing of prisoners,	1	Coal vaults,	11
Do. general,	3		

Hospitals detached.

Large wards,	4	Water-closets,	4
Small do.,	3	Yards with privies,	2
Surgery,	1	Coal store,	1
Kitchen,	1	Dead house,	1
Rooms with warm baths,	2	Hospital Matron's apartments.	

Return of 45 Female Prisoners taken from the number confined in Grangegorman Penitentiary on the 1st October, 1846, who have frequently been recommitted thereunto, showing how many times committed for felony and for misdemeanors respectively, *exclusive of drunkenness.*

Names.	Age.	How many times Committed. For Felony.	How many times Committed. Misdemeanors.	Names.	Age.	How many times Committed. For Felony.	How many times Committed. Misdemeanors.
1 Anne Kelly or Hollywood	39	2	96	24 Catherine Higgins,	31	2	47
2 Mary A. Humphreys,	30	–	97	25 Eliza Beers,	32	1	47
3 Eliza Brady,	29	–	97	26 Mary Daly,	45	–	46
4 Eliza Moran,	34	1	92	27 Anne Ward,	26	1	44
5 Mary Doyle,	33	2	81	28 Charlotte Fitzgerald,	33	2	43
6 Mary A. Casey,	27	1	82	29 Mary M'Dermott,	23	–	45
7 Fanny Smith,	36	–	82	30 Mary Lawlor,	29	–	42
8 Mary Egan,	39	–	81	31 Mary Closdale,	30	2	39
9 Julia Quinn,	30	1	76	32 Esther Jones,	30	1	40
10 Emily Browne,	29	1	74	33 Eliza Owens,	31	1	37
11 Sarah Forbes,	32	2	71	34 Anne Moffitt,	29	1	37
12 Cath. Dunne or Wilson,	31	2	70	35 Mary Donohoe,	27	2	34
13 Anne Carr,	37	1	70	36 Mary A. James,	28	2	33
14 Sarah Graham,	27	1	68	37 Sarah Murray,	25	1	33
15 Maria Wilkinson,	29	2	66	38 Mary Hamilton,	26	–	34
16 Nohah Moore,	28	2	63	39 Eliza Nowlan,	32	–	32
17 Mary Fay,	26	1	61	40 Julia Dwyer,	23	1	30
18 Margt. Conway or Doyle,	29	5	47	41 Emily Hughes,	18	–	31
19 Jane Symes,	29	2	49	42 Maria Turner,	26	2	29
20 Maria Henry,	28	1	49	43 Margaret Hopkins,	25	–	32
21 Cath. Doyle or Walsh,	26	–	50	44 Mary A. Williams,	26	–	30
22 Anne Caulfield,	29	2	48	45 Margaret M'Mullen,	30	1	29
23 Margaret Keane,	31	3	47				

Abstract of the number of Female Prisoners committed to Grangegorman Penitentiary in the year 1846, and showing how often in prison therein since 1837.

No. of Prisoners.	How often in Prison.	No. of Prisoners.	How often in Prison.	No. of Prisoners.	How often in Prison.	No. of Prisoners.	How often in Prison.
	Times.		Times.		Times.		Times.
234	2	12	23	2	44	2	73
116	3	14	24	2	45	1	75
96	4	9	25	2	46	1	76
78	5	12	26	3	47	2	77
73	6	13	27	3	48	2	79
52	7	11	28	2	49	2	80
36	8	10	29	3	50	2	81
30	9	3	30	3	51	1	82
27	10	11	31	4	52	2	84
25	11	7	32	2	53	3	85
25	12	15	33	3	54	1	86
25	13	5	34	3	56	1	96
24	14	6	35	1	57	2	99
24	15	10	36	2	61	1	101
20	16	2	37	1	63	1	124
14	17	7	38	1	64		
15	18	7	39	2	66	1,228 individuals.	
20	19	4	40	2	67	273 times committed.	
17	20	5	41	2	69		
16	21	7	42	2	70	1,959	
12	22	6	43	4	72		

These numbers are exclusive of committals for drunkenness.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Grangegorman-lane Prison.

Statement showing the number of persons committed to Grangegorman Female Penitentiary within the year 1846, exclusive of the Drunkards, and giving the Recommittals for the same period.

	Individuals.	Committals.
Number of offenders who were never in this prison before,	685	685
„ lunatics, alike,	46	46
„ offenders committed only once in the year, but in prison in former years,	484	484
	1,215	1,215
„ offenders committed twice in the year,	291	582
„ lunatics do. do.,	3	6
„ offenders do. 3 times do.,	162	486
„ do. do. 4 do.,	103	412
„ do. do. 5 do.,	50	250
„ do. do. 6 do.,	44	264
„ do. do. 7 do.,	29	203
„ do. do. 8 do.,	13	104
„ do. do. 9 do.,	16	144
„ do. do. 10 do.,	9	90
„ do. do. 11 do.,	9	99
„ do. do. 12 do.,	6	72
„ do. do. 13 do.,	3	39
„ do. do. 14 do.,	2	28
„ do. do. 15 do.,	2	30
„ do. do. 16 do.,	2	32
	1,959	4,056
Deduct number committed once,	1,215	1,215
Number of individuals recommitted,	744	2,841
Actual number of recommittals,	2,097	
	4,056 committals	

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The prisoners are employed at knitting, sewing, fancy work, laundry, cleaning prison, attending lunatics, kitchen, scullery, prison duties, &c. &c. In fact there is no such thing to be seen in this prison as idleness, and the strict discipline observed in the day-rooms, occupied by classes well proportioned, is such as I have never seen in any other prison where the separate system is not in operation. The schools are equally well attended to, and both when at school or engaged at work the class matrons pay the greatest attention, and appear well qualified to perform their duties; and the Chaplains are most assiduous in the discharge of their sacred offices. The laundry department has been the source of considerable profit, and I am clearly of opinion, notwithstanding the observations of Mr. Marques appended to Doctor White's last Report, that, conducted as it is, instead of producing evil consequences, it is more calculated to do good; and as to his remark that it interferes with charitable institutions outside, it is too absurd to require comment—the only absurdity being, that the washing for the other city prisons is not performed in this female prison, as it should be.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—3½ ozs. oatmeal, 3½ ozs. Indian meal stirabout, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb. brown bread, and 1 pint buttermilk. Lunatics receive an increased allowance with meat and soup, according to directions of the medical officer.

The prisoners take their meals in cells during summer, and in day-rooms in winter.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

Nothing can be more creditable than the manner in which the office department is conducted by Mr. Marques, who has more time to attend to this branch of the establishment than could be expected from the Governors of other prisons; his whole duty lying here, having little or nothing to do with the control or management of the interior of the prison, which, as I have already stated, devolves upon the Matron, Mrs. Rawlins, and her able assistant, Mrs. Miles—the former keeping the accounts of all the materials, &c. required for the prisoners' work, the quantities issued to the class matrons for the same; taking up work when done; keeping account of the relative cost of materials, value of work made of such materials, amount received upon sales, and laundry accounts; also, the proportions payable and paid to each prisoner for earnings, and the amount returnable to the Board of Superintendence as profits, applicable by the Board to the procuring of necessaries for the use of poor prisoners, as directed by the 107th section of the Prisons Act. The latter, Mrs. Miles, receiving and placing in store the clothing for prisoners, issuing the same as required; she receives into store the bread, milk, meat for lunatics, soap, candles, &c. &c.; keeps daily accounts of receipts and issues; weighs, measures, divides, and gives out all in the required proportions for each ward, and the different officers; has charge of and keeps in repair all bedding, clothing, &c.; keeps a separate inventory of bedding in each ward, with date of changing same; receives from laundry matrons all prison clothing, bedding, &c., sent from the wards, with dockets, and issues to the assistant matrons once a week whatever is required for general

use, and has charge of store-room where prisoners' clothing is kept; issues for laundry use as required, soap, starch, &c. provided for the public washing; attends previous to trial at Commission and Recorder's Courts to identify old offenders, which her perfect knowledge of prisoners who have been heretofore convicted enables her to do. I have here stated the duties of these two excellent officers, in order to draw the attention of the Board to the rates of salaries, wherein I find that Miss Brett, returned as assistant matron, and receiving a salary of £60 per annum, performs the duty only of a class matron, whereas the really working officer as assistant matron, Mrs. Miles, receives but £40 per annum as such, and £10 per annum for the duties of identification as before stated. I find also that the matron in charge of the lunatic class, 52 in number, by far the most arduous and distressing duty imposed upon any of the class matrons, has a salary of only £15 per annum. I now revert to the office department, in which I find a clerk at £60 per annum, and a store keeper at £52 per annum. These two offices should be performed by one officer, according to the original arrangements for the rating of this prison, in which I am fully borne out by the acknowledged fact, that the duties of the Governor or Keeper are in the office department, and entirely relieved from the multitudinous duties within the prison, which are performed in other prisons, not being exclusively female, by the Governor.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Edward Stanley, Local Inspector,	133	6	8
William Harty, esq., M.D., Physician,	133	6	8
Alexander Read, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	133	6	8
Rev. C. S. Young, Protestant Chap.,	40	0	0
Rev. Richard Dill, Presbyterian do.,	33	6	8
Rev. B. Kirby, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Mr. Dominick Marques, Governor,	200	0	0
Mrs. Rawlins, Matron, . . .	200	0	0
Miss B. Brett, Assistant Matron, .	60	0	0
Mrs. Miles, do. do., .	50	0	0
Mrs. M. J. Nicholson, Hospital do.,	40	0	0
Mrs. S. Finch, Kitchen do., .	40	0	0
Miss M. Crofton, Class do., .	40	0	0
„ D. Newland, do. do., .	40	0	0
„ E. Nelson, do. do., .	40	0	0
„ S. Morgan, do. do., .	40	0	0
„ C. Whitsitt, do. do., .	40	0	0
„ H. Forrett, do. do., .	30	0	0
Miss P. Moran, Class Matron, .	30	0	0
„ E. Kinsley, do. do., .	30	0	0
„ E. Murphy, do. do., .	30	0	0
„ S. Finlay, do. do., .	30	0	0
„ M. Coleman, do. do., .	30	0	0
„ E. O'Neill, Laundry do., .	40	0	0
„ E. Kennedy, Lunatic Nurse, .	15	0	0
B. Warren, Clerk, . . .	60	0	0
S. Coleman, Store Keeper, . .	52	0	0
Thomas Hinch, Hall Porter, .	52	0	0
A. Newland, Watchman, . .	30	0	0
J. Coffey, do., . . .	30	0	0
G. Barry, do., . . .	30	0	0
T. Coogan, do., . . .	30	0	0
——— 2 Servants, . . .	24	0	0
Total, . . .	1,840	6	8

Each of the 26 officers and 2 servants get 2 lbs. of bread, and 1 quart of new milk, Irish measure, per diem, and ½ lb. of soap, ¾ lb. of candles per week, also 2 stones of coal per diem; the 4 watchmen have only one fire allowed, but no candles. The Governor and Matron are allowed double rations of soap and coal.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector, ...	135	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	155
Physician, ...	162	Presbyterian do., . . .	164
Surgeon, ...	139	Roman Catholic do., . . .	154

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital department is well worthy of peculiar notice, and managed in so exceedingly praiseworthy a manner by the hospital matron, Mrs. Nicholson, under the direction of the two able and most efficient medical officers, Doctor Harte, as physician, and Surgeon Read, having the most ample and comfortable accommodation in a building connected by a passage, but detached from the prison, and suited in every way for the purpose. Upon this subject I shall only say, that I do not believe there is an hospital establishment in the kingdom better attended to.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are no less than 52 lunatics now confined in this prison, all kept in a part quite separated from the other prisoners, and placed under the special charge and care of a matron and assistant. Heart-rending and distressing as the scene must always be of witnessing so many fellow-creatures deprived by Providence of their reason, yet the mind is more or less relieved from these sad reflections when we perceive the great pains here taken to ameliorate their condition, and render them as comfortable as the best feelings of humanity can dictate.

Board of Superintendence.—(Same as Newgate.)

Board of Superintendence.

Convict Department.

Convict Department.

Female convicts under rule of transportation are received into this prison from all parts of the kingdom prior to embarkation. This arrangement appears, by the Reports of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, to have commenced in the year 1836, at which period this prison was given by Government to the city of Dublin, and first occupied as an exclusively female establishment, and has been continued as the depôt for convicts ever since. They occupy a portion of the prison allocated for the purpose, totally separated from other pri-

North District.

Dublin Prisons.
Grangegorman-lane Prison.

soners, with class matrons appointed and paid by Government, but under the immediate control and management of the Matron—the Governor keeping the accounts, &c. in the most satisfactory and creditable manner, and the assistant matron all stores, clothing, provisions, and issuing same, of which she keeps accurate accounts and inventories. Upon the whole, I do not think the female convict department could be placed upon a more economical or better foundation, having all the advantages of this admirably conducted establishment, the inestimable benefits of which I have had the opportunity of witnessing for some years, and have known some of the most abandoned and depraved creatures when entering this prison sent on board ship not only reformed characters, but to such an extent that they have been placed, at the recommendation of Mrs. Rawlins, by the surgeon superintendent, as ship matrons, to assist him in the difficult task of managing the prisoners. I have had many letters from surgeons superintendent of these ships after their arrival in the colony, and in every instance the characters these women received, when departing from Ireland, have been fully sustained during the voyage; and other accounts, since their arrival in Van Dieman's Land, have conveyed the gratifying information that their reformation was not evanescent, but that they are, and have been ever since, in comfortable situations. These are facts I cannot pass over in silence, in this my first Report, confirming, beyond mere assertions, my comments upon the management and discipline of this experimental exclusive female prison.

General observations.

General Observations.

As I am now closing my Report upon the three city prisons, I have some observations to offer more or less applicable to all. The first, and perhaps most important subject, is that connected with the Board of Superintendence, the Local Inspector, and Governor of Grangegorman Prison, who acts in the capacity of secretary to the Board—a proceeding in every way so inconsistent and illegal, that I feel it to be my imperative duty to call the serious attention of the Board and higher authorities to this anomaly, utterly at variance with the provisions of the Prisons Act, as will be found in the 109th section, 2nd rule, which states, that "the keeper shall have no other occupation or trade whatever;" and again, in the 75th section, "that no officer shall hold any two offices in any gaol or other prison, save and except that the same person may be appointed to the office of local inspector and chaplain." I admit that the Board is placed in a difficult position with respect to the assistance they may require in the performance of their arduous duties, and that some provision should be made for the payment of a proper secretary, particularly when it is remembered that three large prison establishments, with all their heavy expenses, and consequently multiplied accounts, are placed under their control and management, and I do strongly recommend that the secretary of the Grand Jury should be the person selected for this duty, upon this first and all-sufficient reason, that when the subject of prison expenses is brought before them, who are always a changeable body, the secretary or permanent officer can afford every information and explanation that may, from time to time, be required. I now turn to the position of the Local Inspector in connexion with the Board of Superintendence, and beg to refer to the 65th section of the Prisons Act, declaring his duties to be "to regulate, under the Board of Superintendence, the procuring and providing of food and necessaries for the prisoners in the gaol." Had these clear and intelligible provisions been attended to, some of the anomalies that came under my cognizance during my inspection of these prisons could not have existed, such as having heard the prisoners complaining of the quality of the bread issued to them. I found, upon inquiry, that the Board had entered into a contract for bread of a mixed description, and had been receiving and issuing the same to the prisoners, when on the day of my visiting Newgate, 26th January, 1847, a letter was received, signed Dominick Marques, as acting secretary to the Board, stating that the quality of the bread had been altered, by direction of the Board, but, to my utter astonishment, without the knowledge, or even consulting the Local Inspector, Sir Edward Stanley, whose peculiar province it is to provide food, &c.; and on my recent inspection, upon examining into the contracts, I found that, without the knowledge of the Local Inspector, a contract for bread had been entered into at the rate of 12½*d.* the 4lb loaf, of a poor, bad, inferior brown quality. However, as this contract has been, by some fortunate error in the execution of the documents, avoided, and the Board having judiciously made arrangements to bake the bread required for the supply of the three city prisons at the Richmond Bridewell, where a good bakery had been originally provided, and is now re-fitting, and nearly ready for use, I should hope that the complaint of prisoners upon this subject will not hereafter be heard, and that the Board will see the propriety, as well as the legality, of making the Local Inspector the medium through whom all these acts are to be performed.

When offering these observations, I do so under the impulse of what I conceive to be my imperative duty; and having pointed out what I believe to be irregularities, I now turn to the more pleasing task of giving credit where credit is due, and I know of none more so than the unwearied attention which the Board of Superintendence pays to the heavy responsibilities entrusted to them by Grand Juries. Other Boards usually meet once in each month, but here their attendance is weekly; and I must say that the zeal and exertions of these gentlemen in the discharge of their onerous duties is most praiseworthy. They receive no reward, save the gratifying reflection of having conscientiously discharged the trust reposed in them, sacrificing personal convenience to the public good, many of them having other serious and important avocations to attend to.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

Dublin Four Courts' Marshalsea.

Accompanied by the Marshal, Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Attendant, I visited this debtors' prison on the 28th January, 1847, and having minutely examined every room and apartment, as also yards and other accommodations, I inquired from the prisoners if there were any wants or complaints, and received from one and all unqualified testimony, in terms of feeling gratitude, as to the kind, and in many instances benevolent, treatment experienced by them at the hands of the Marshal. The Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Officer are unceasing in their attentions to their respective duties, and give full satisfaction to all.

State.

State.

In Custody.

In state rooms, ...	–	In common halls, ...	5
In free rooms, paying £1 each, being at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for eight weeks, when all charges cease,	15	In pauper and new buildings, . .	31
		In hospital, ...	4
In halls, ...	15		70

Of these there are two females—one mistress and one pauper debtor.

Out on recognizance of bail, awaiting the hearing of their petition by Insolvent Court, 96.

Committed during past year, 648.

Of these—		Discharged by Insolvent Court, .	259
Discharged on settlement, .	283	Remanded, ...	22

Accommodation.

Accommodation.

In upper Yard { Entrance hatchway.
Deputy-Governor's apartments—3 rooms.

Yard A, { No. 1, Tap.
No. 2, Tapmaster's apartments.
No. 3, Hotel.
Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Free rooms for prisoners paying £1 each for 8 weeks, when charges cease

Yard B, { Single rooms, ... 8
Double do., ... 2

Yard C, { Single rooms, ... 8
Double do., ... 2

Yard D, { Single room, ... 1
Double do., ... 5

In yard D there is a copious supply of water. There is a yard, No. 2, in which are warm and cold baths, shower bath and plunge bath; the water from the latter is let off daily, and clears the privy shores.

No. 1, In rere of sections B and C. In front of this yard are four halls, three of which are occupied by hatchmen, who receive prisoners at 5*s.* per week, supplying them with bed, furniture, fire, and attendance of servant. The fourth is a common hall for prisoners, gratis, who supply themselves with food and furniture.

No. 2, The pauper buildings. Six rooms, one of which is occupied by Government hatchman in charge. There were 29 pauper debtors in these five rooms when I inspected.

No. 3, Wash-house, guard-house, a matron's room, hatchman's room, hospital, and dispensary.

No. 4, New buildings, refractory cell, dead-room, and four other apartments, viz.:—apothecary's room, watchman's room, pauper debtors' room, and female common hall; also a church and chapel.

At the rere of No. 4, a yard with privies, and a racket court.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Each pauper debtor receives, daily, two pounds bread and one quart sweet milk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

All the books, &c., connected with the office department, I examined carefully; they are kept in the most regular and correct manner, with judicious checks upon the expenditure.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Joseph Dennis Mullen, esq., Marshal,	870	8	8
Mr. J. Henry, Dep.-Marshal, }			
John M'Ginty, Hatchman, } £178, paid by Marshal out			
John Smullen, do., } of his salary.			
Patrick Fury, do., }			
Arthur Burke, esq., Local Inspector,	161	18	6
Charles Benson, esq., M.D., Physician,	114	18	0
Rev. J. D. Hurst, Protestant Chap.,	55	7	8
Rev. W. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian do.,	36	18	5
Rev. J. T. Ennis, Roman Catholic do.,	60	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. David Lyons, Apothecary, .	30	0	0
T. Walpole, Government Hatchman,	40	0	0
John MacConnell, do.,	40	0	0
Myles Neill, Night Watchman, .	20	0	0
Hugh White, do., .	20	0	0
Rose Macan, Matron, . . .	31	10	0
Myles Neill, Sweeper, . . .	13	2	10
	1,494	4	1

No allowance to Officers.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Dublin Four Courts' Marshalsea.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	104	Presbyterian Chaplain,	47
Physician (and when required),	147	Roman Catholic do.,	85
Protestant Chaplain (and when called on),	60		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

Both male and female are extremely clean, and every attention paid by Doctor Benson.

Superintendence and Control.

Superintendence and Control.

This prison is, by the Prisons Act, made distinct and separate from all other prisons, and placed under the care of the Marshal, who is under the special direction of Queen's Bench, from whence have issued a code of rules for the management of the establishment.

General observations.

General Observations.

There is a Local Inspector appointed to this prison, who is most zealous in the performance of his duties, affording much assistance to the Marshal. All the sub-officers appear attentive, and are judiciously selected; and I have every reason to feel fully satisfied with my inspection. The respectability and character of the Marshal is too well known to require comment; suffice it to say, that all I saw, and much that I heard, convince me that it would be impossible to select a gentleman better qualified in every respect to fill the situation. I here append the admirable report I received from Mr. Mullen upon the state of his prison and other important matters, particularly that of the law of imprisonment, which unfortunately only relates to the Four Courts' Marshalsea, the provisions of which, if extended over Ireland, would be attended with most salutary results:—

Four Courts' Marshalsea, January 29th, 1847.

Sir,

You may have perceived, when inspecting this prison yesterday, that there exists accommodation for a much larger number of prisoners than in custody, and which would be requisite but for the relaxation of the law which permits persons, when arrested and after having filed their schedules, to be at large on bail until the adjudication of their cases by the Insolvent Court.

I also called your attention to an Act, 5 and 6 Vic., cap 95, secs. 7 and 8; those sections relate exclusively to the Four Courts' Marshalsea, and the object of this part of the Act is thus explained in 7th section, "And whereas great expense has resulted from persons in the Four Courts' Marshalsea receiving the pauper allowance there for any period of time that they think proper to remain in prison, without any effort to obtain their discharge from prison by due course of law; Be it therefore enacted, That no person in future shall be entitled to receive the gaol allowance without subscribing a declaration which the Marshal of the Four Courts, or his Deputy, is authorized to administer." *See Declaration.*

The 8th section then provides, that after the declaration is subscribed it shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Insolvent Court, who gives notice of same in the *Dublin Gazette*, when, if after a lapse of three weeks, the detaining creditor of the insolvent does not file a petition, so as to bring said insolvent before the Court for adjudication, he is then discharged without further order or inquiry.

I cannot avoid stating, that although those clauses in this Act might have been more skilfully framed, yet they are extremely efficacious in accelerating the discharge of pauper prisoners, of whom 200 were incarcerated in the Marshalsea during the past year.

The discipline of the prison continues to be maintained in a spirit of indulgence consistent with a debtors' prison; but whenever coercion becomes necessary, it is exercised with proper determination.

I am happy to bear testimony to the conduct of the officers in their respective departments, particularly the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Physician, Doctor Benson, whose constant attention to the care of the sick is most kind and unremitting.

Your valuable suggestion, as to the propriety of using sheets with the blankets in the beds of the pauper building, I am sure will be at once sanctioned when the Local Inspector shall have submitted the propriety of the change to their Lordships, the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Joseph Dennis Mullen,
Marshal of the Four Courts.

To
Major Cottingham,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

I have strongly urged upon the local authorities the supplying poor debtors with sheets for their beds, as tending not only to cleanliness but producing a considerable saving of blankets, which are materially injured and soon worn out by repeated washing.

This prison could be much improved by the removal of the present old wooden staircases that are in some parts to be found, and replaced with either stone or iron.

In conclusion, I would recommend that the sub-officers should be supplied with a distinguishing uniform dress; the advantages of such having been found in other prisons, and in my opinion, in none more necessary than this, where there is so constant an influx of visiters and strangers.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus. Visited Jan. 14, 1847.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus.

I inspected this gaol on the 14th January, 1847, accompanied by Major Rowan, one of the Board of Superintendence of the prisons in this county, the Local Inspector, Governor, and respective officers, having on the previous day inspected the Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction; but as Carrickfergus is the county gaol, I shall first notice it. I found every exertion made to keep it clean and in good order, as its unfavourable circumstances could admit of; it is a very old and wretched structure, built ages ago, and long before the introduction of prison improvement, intended merely as a place of security, without the most remote idea of affording those common conveniences and accommodations, which have, of later years, tended so materially to the reformation of prisoners; nor do I see how this bad state of things can be improved. It is situated in the town, standing upon a confined space of ground, and the entire concern too antiquated in its construction to admit of such alterations as would be absolutely necessary to render it at all fitted for its purpose of a county gaol. When I dwell thus strongly upon the structural condition of the gaol, let me not be understood as casting any reflection upon the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence of the county of Antrim, whose spirited, and I may, I hope, be permitted to add, patriotic exertions in the erecting of a Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction, in every respect a model prison, must command the admiration of every visitor, and upon which, in its proper place, will be found my commentary.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	5	Felons untried,	10
Pauper do.,	26	Soldiers, deserters,	2
Under rule of transportation,	6	Under Revenue Laws,	6
Felons convicted,	15	Lunatics,	9
Misdemeanants convicted,	2		—81

Females.

Mistress debtor,	1	Felons untried,	1
Pauper do.,	4	Summary convicted,	2
Under rule of transportation,	1	Lunatics,	2
Felons convicted,	3		—14
Total in gaol,			95

In Hospital.

Males,	7	Females,	1
Total,			8

Commitments during past year.

Males,	514	Females,	136
Total,			650

Recommitments.

Males,	89	Females,	112
Total,			131

Greatest number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	125	Females,	36
Total,			161

Accommodation.—Males.

Sleeping room for master debtors,	1	Cells with double beds,	10
Day-rooms for do.,	2	Day-rooms,	3
Sleeping rooms for pauper debtors,	2	Yards with privies and baths,	3
Large day-room for do.,	1	Punishment cells,	4
Yard with privy and bath for all debtors,	1	Chapel (general),	1
Single cells,	21		

Females.

Cells, 2 beds in each for debtors,	2	Yard with privy and bath,	1
Cells with double beds,	10	Laundry,	1
Day-rooms,	2	Exercise yard and for drying.	
General kitchen,	1	Store-rooms, confined and bad.	

Hospitals.

Wards for males,	4	Water-closet,	1
Water-closet,	1	Yard and privy (general),	1
Ward for females,	1	Bath (general),	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed at stone-breaking and oakum picking; such as happen to be already taught trades are occasionally employed, such as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, painters, and mat makers; a few have been instructed from commencement, but there is no general system of instruction.

The schools are well conducted under a regular master, who keeps a journal of conduct and proficiency.

The females are in the usual way engaged at sewing, knitting, &c., and washing; much is done also in the school department.

The respective Chaplains pay every attention to their duties.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb. white bread, 1 pint new milk, with due allowance of salt. Meals eaten in day-rooms.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The office department in every branch is extremely well conducted. All necessary books and pass books kept upon sound and judicious principles, with well arranged checks upon the issues and receipts of provisions and stores, and all matters of expenditure.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Edward Rowan, esq., Local Inspector,	92	6	2	Nathaniel M'Ellago, 4th Turnkey, .	30	0	0
John M'Gowan, esq., M.D., Physician,	74	0	0	Andrew Willis, 5th do., .	30	0	0
George Forsythe, esq., Apothecary,	—			Thomas Logan, 6th do., .	30	0	0
Very Rev. the Dean of Connor, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	36	18	6	Robert Moore, 7th do., .	30	0	0
				Gilbert Thompson, 8th do., .	30	0	0
Rev. James White, Presbyterian do.,	36	18	6	John Larmour, Schoolmaster, .	37	13	10
Rev. Anthony O'Neill, R. Catholic do.,	36	18	6	Jane Quinn, Matron, . . .	35	0	0
Mr. James Erskine, Governor, .	301	18	6	Eliza Kane, Deputy Matron, . .	18	0	0
Robert Forbes, Deputy Governor, .	45	0	0	Sarah S. Larmour, Hospital Nurse,	22	13	2
Thomas Johnston, 1st Turnkey, .	35	0	0	William Ramsay, Lamplighter, .	13	17	0
Alex. Palmer, 2nd do., .	30	0	0				
William M'Cann, 3rd do., .	30	0	0	Total, . .	996	4	2

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Deputy Governor, 8 Turnkeys, 2 Matrons, Hospital Nurse, and Lamplighter. All the officers wear a uniform dress.

Number of Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector, ...	224	Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	174
Physician, ...	280	Roman Catholic do., . . .	169
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	137		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital is a building of recent date as compared with the prison, and is in a very confined and bad situation—no proper separation of males from females, and only one yard for all; yet, notwithstanding all these objections, every precaution is taken to ensure cleanliness, ventilation, and as far as possible separation. The Medical Officer is most attentive to the patients. Medicines, &c., are supplied by the Apothecary, according to the prescriptions, who attends himself whenever necessary. The prescription pass book is checked by the Medical Officer, and regularly examined by the Board at their monthly meetings.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

These miserable objects of our commiseration are most carefully attended to, and a turnkey is appointed, whose sole duty is to look after them.

The females are also taken every care of, however difficult the task is, particularly in so confined a prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

John Rowan, esq., J.P.	John Clarke, esq.	Very Rev. Dean Chaine.
John M'Neill, esq., J.P.	Wm. Burleigh, esq., J.P.	Thomas Verner, esq., J.P.
Robert Thompson, esq., J.P.	Walter Molony, esq., J.P.	Wm. G. Johnston, esq., J.P.
Edward Bruce, esq., J.P.	T. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	Conway R. Dobbs, esq., J.P.

The Board meet the first Saturday in every month, and oftener when required; individual members visit the gaol very often.

General observations.

General Observations.

Perhaps this is the proper place to offer my opinion with respect to a county gaol. I have already endeavoured to show the state of the present county gaol, and how unsuited it is to the wants of this large and populous county; nor do I conceive that I should be concientiously doing my duty were I to be silent upon a subject, which must, sooner or later

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus.

(if it has not already), come before the county with all its astounding, yet convincing facts. A new prison has been built in Belfast, capable of containing 308 prisoners, all separate and upon the separate system, with every accommodation suggested by modern improvements; standing upon an area of 10 statute acres, 7 of which are within the walls, the remaining 3 acres applicable to ulterior purposes. Surely the spirited promoters of this great undertaking must have had in view the making such a gaol the county gaol; and it appears to me, that, even had such not been contemplated, yet circumstances have lately taken such a change, by the railway now rapidly progressing, and not only running through the entire of the county of Antrim, but also passing close to the three towns in which Quarter Sessions are held, and where consequently there are bridewells, and indeed I should further add, conveniently approximating to Carrickfergus itself, that the great objection as to distance, is by railway speed and facility of communication altogether removed. Look at the gaol upon which I am now officially reporting, and will any person tell me, that the remonstrances of the going Judges of Assizes, the Reports of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, year after year printed and laid before the country and Parliament, the striking contrast between the present county gaol, with all its imperfections and deformities, and the new prison at Belfast, every thing it should be, and lastly, though not less worthy of serious consideration, the expense of maintaining two county gaols, one of which, Carrickfergus, actually is, and at Belfast, virtually is, added to the large sum which the alteration of the former must necessarily cost,—can all these startling facts be passed over by those whose peculiar province it is to watch over the interests of this great and flourishing county. But to return to this gaol, I have recommended, in order to comply with the provisions of the Prisons Act, that waistcoats should be supplied to male prisoners, and that each bridewell keeper in the county should be furnished with a visitor's book, in which all persons, Assistant Barristers, Magistrates, Local Inspectors, and Inspectors-General of Prisons, should make entries when visiting their respective bridewells, as directed by the 62nd section of the Prisons Act.

The efficiency and attention of the Local Inspector, the very zealous Governor, and all the local officers, as also of the sub-officers, to all their different and heavy responsibilities, is everywhere conspicuous, and, in my opinion, most worthy of notice, when I consider the bad and rotten materials with which they have to deal.

BELFAST DISTRICT BRIDEWELL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction. Visited Jan. 13, 1847.

I INSPECTED this new prison on the 13th January, 1847, and was met expressly for the purpose by several members of the Board of Superintendence, who accompanied me all over the establishment; and I beg to offer my best acknowledgment for the kind attention and valuable information I received from them.

It is a matter of sincere pleasure to me to think, that upon this my first tour of inspection since the issuing of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's warrant creating it a district bridewell, I am the first to inspect and report in detail upon this beautiful, and as I have stated in another place, perfect model prison. The selection of the site, placed at a convenient distance from the town, and its elevated and healthful situation, reflects the greatest credit upon the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, whilst its architectural structure and appearance satisfactorily prove, that a master hand directed the undertaking, and that the contractor executed the work in a most superior and perfect manner. There has been no niggard sparing of expense, either as to the extent of ground, or quality of the materials; neither has there been a lavish waste of public money upon useless, and, as is too often the case, eye-catching decorations.

That it has been built upon the plan and principle of the great model prison of England, at Pentonville, there can be no doubt; but I can easily perceive some considerable improvements, of which, with the permission of the able architect, Mr. Lanyon, I hope hereafter to avail myself. The prison stands upon an area of 7 statute acres within the walls, and about 3 acres without, by which it will be quite impossible for other buildings to overlook or injure it, and affording ample space for future additions; indeed I should here notice, that already the Board have erected gas works to supply the prison, which appears to be more economical than contracting with a company. Sheds have been erected within the walls, where prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed breaking stones, a roadway for the purpose passes the front of these sheds, by which the stones unbroken are delivered to the prisoners, and the broken carried away; in front of these sheds, a long gallery is placed, from which the officers on duty have a full supervision of the prisoners. Yards radiating from a centre, in which the officers' observatory is placed, have been formed, as at Pentonville, for exercise; they are so constructed that prisoners cannot see or converse with each other, and there are sheds in each to protect them in bad weather without, whilst continuing their exercise. Other yards parallel to each other, with the same conveniences for supervision and exercise, have also been made, and all executed in the best manner.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Felons convicted, ...	40	Soldiers convicted by courts martial,	14
Misdemeanants convicted, . .	15	Summary convicted, ...	17
Felons untried, ...	2		— 88

NORTH DISTRICT.

Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction.

Females.

Felons convicted,	22	Summary convicted,	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	3		— 30

Total in prison, 118

None in Hospital.

Number of Commitments during past year.

Drunkards,	497	Males,	1,285
„	412	Females,	673
		Total,	1,958

Recommitments.

Drunkards,	198	Males,	380
„	309	Females,	423
		Total,	803

Greatest number in Prison during past year at one time.

Males,	118	Females,	43

Total, 161

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,*	204	Potato store,	1
Reception cells,	7	Meal do.,	1
Reception room with bath,	1	Kitchen, steam,	1
Punishment cells,	8	Mess-room for sub-officers,	1
Yards separated, radiating,	20	Bed-rooms for do.,	8
Store for new clothing,	1	Sheds for stone-breaking with inspection galleries,	48
Do. prisoners' do.,	1		
Do. general for blankets, &c.,	1	Depôt for stones,	1

Females.

Single cells,*	104	Drying-room,	1
Reception room with bath,	1	Rooms for Matron and assistants,	4
Do. cells,	3	Store for new clothing,	1
Punishment cells,	8	Do. prisoners' do.,	1
Yards separated, parallel,	15	Room for cutting out work,	1
Laundry,	1		

Chapel divided into 348 stalls, effectually separated, 1

Hospitals.

Males.		Females.	
Wards, with single bed each, and fire-places,	5	Wards, with single bed each, and fire-place,	5
Day-room,	1	Day-room,	1

Surgery and medical depôt, 1

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a regular, well-digested scale of routine business, but too voluminous to introduce here, by which the hours for work, the description of work, school hours, and all details of occupation for prisoners and officers, are so clearly pointed out as to ensure perfect regularity. The prisoners are instructed in trades, &c., from the moment they are passed from the reception wards into their allotted cells, keeping in view the distinction between tried and untried, each occupying a separate wing.

School instruction is equally well attended to, of which writing and arithmetic form part.

Female Department.

Female Department.

Females are similarly circumstanced, under one head matron and two sub-matrons, and separated, the tried from the untried, in distinct wings.

Instruction in useful works and school is extremely well attended to.

The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, and most zealous in the performance of their respective duties.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

---

* Each cell, 13 feet long by 7 feet wide, and 9 feet 10 inches high, has in it a water-closet, commode, and fixed bason, with perfect supply of water for each, and so constructed that each prisoner has his own supply, without the power of taking from another. Hammock, bed clothes, table, stool, books, work, and shelves, with comb, brushes, towels, soap, &c., &c., and a gas light, all in most perfect order, with hot air and ventilating flues.

The prison consists of four wings, radiating from one common centre, the inspection hall; two of these wings are for males, one for the tried or house of correction class, the other for the untried or bridewell class. Similar arrangements and distinctions for females. Between the central or inspection hall and the entrance gate, are the apartments of the Governor, Deputy Governor, Board-rooms, and other offices.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction.

The meals being prepared in the kitchen underneath the inspection hall, are raised by machinery through two trap doors, one for males, the other for females, and brought up on trays to the different galleries, from whence they are conveyed on platforms which traverse on wheels the bannister rail of the galleries, so that an officer on either side hands the articles into each cell as they pass along; this mode of transit ensures regularity, and by its speedy process the prisoners get their meals hot and comfortable. One of the Chaplains in turn inspects the provisions every day.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The office department is in every respect conducted upon the best principles. The checks upon the receipts and issues of provisions well arranged, and the expenditure controlled in the most satisfactory manner. Bye-laws are not yet arranged, but are in process of preparation for the approval of the proper authorities.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

Names.	Rank of Officers.	Salary.	Value of Rations.	Value of Clothing.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rev. Thomas Walker,	Local Inspector,	55 7 8	None.	None.
Rev. Richard Oulton,	Protestant Chaplain,	36 18 6	do.	do.
Rev. Dr. Hanna,	Presbyterian do.,	36 18 6	do.	do
Rev. P. Dorrian,	Roman Catholic do.,	36 18 6	do.	do.
Thomas Henry Purdon, M.D.,	Surgeon,	36 18 6	do.	do.
John Forbes,	Governor,	250 0 0	do.	do.
Thomas Fleming,	Deputy Governor,	50 0 0	do.	2 5 9
John M'Aninch,	Turnkeys, 1st Class,	40 0 0	do.	2 5 9
Gilbert Leigh,	Turnkeys, 1st Class,	40 0 0	do.	2 5 9
David Britten,	Do. 2nd do.,	35 0 0	do.	2 5 9
George Booth,	Do. do.,	35 0 0	do.	2 5 9
Hugh Fisher,	Do. do.,	35 0 0	do.	2 5 9
William Watson,	Do. do.,	35 0 0	do.	2 5 9
Matthew Dinsmore,	Do. 3rd Class,	30 0 0	do.	2 5 9
Thomas Monair,	Do. do.,	30 0 0	do.	2 5 9
John Harrison,	Do. do.,	30 0 0	do.	2 5 9
John Algeo,	Do. do.,	30 0 0	do.	2 5 9
James M'Crea,	Do. do.,	30 0 0	do.	2 5 9
Mrs. Ash,	Head Matron,	40 0 0	do.	None.
Miss Thomson,	Deputy Matrons,	25 0 0	do.	do.
Miss Wilson,	Deputy Matrons,	25 0 0	do.	do.
George Campbell,	Attendant at boilers,	39 0 0	do.	do.
Michael Monaghan,	Gas maker,	18 5 0	do.	do.
Eliza Moore,	Cooks,	7 16 0	5 5 10 4/5	do.
Mary Church,	Cooks,	7 16 0	5 5 10 4/5	do.
Catherine Erwin,	Servant to clean rooms,	7 16 0	5 5 10 4/5	do.
John Marshall,	Schoolmaster,	30 0 0	None.	do.
	Total,	1,173 14 8	15 17 8	27 9 0

Officers do not receive rations; the Matrons receive value.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	147	Presbyterian Chaplain,	160
Physician,	196	Roman Catholic do.,	155
Protestant Chaplain,	162		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are fitted up in a very superior manner, but as all the prisoners are in separate cells, the hospitals are only to be used in cases of contagious or infectious diseases. At present there are no sick.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are no lunatics in this prison, all are sent to the county gaol at Carrickfergus.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence

John Rowan, esq., Merville.	Thomas Montgomery, esq., Birch Hill.
John M'Neill, esq., Parkmount.	Walter Molony, esq., Belfast.
Robert Thompson, esq., Jennymount.	William Burleigh, esq., Carrickfergus.
John Clark, esq., Belfast.	Thomas Verner, esq., Ormeau.
Edward Bruce, esq., Scantbush.	Conway R. Dobbs, esq., Castle Dobbs.
Very Rev. Dean Chaine, Sea Park.	William G. Johnson, esq., Clifton Ville.

The Board meet the first Friday in each month, and oftener when required; however scarcely a day passes that some one or more does not visit the prison.

North District.

Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction.

General observations.

General Observations.

The old bridewell has been entirely given up, and ceases to be a prison. The new one has, within the last two months, been made a district bridewell by the warrant of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, creating it such. This circumstance will account for the few prisoners (only two males) to be found in the bridewell or untried portions of the prison when I inspected it.

The clothing of the male prisoners is of a very inferior description, and requires amendment. I have also suggested that females should be supplied with stockings, of which they have none, and a better quality of shoes; these are absolutely necessary for females who are shut up in their cells almost the entire day, with their feet resting upon a cold asphalt floor.

The sub-officers all wear a well-chosen uniform dress, with waist-belts and chains to suspend their keys. They all appear to be judiciously selected; the system of selection is a most excellent one—they are, before appointment, examined carefully as to capability of instructing in trades, &c., and are then taken into the prison on trial for a month to test their qualifications. It will be also seen, by referring to their stations and salaries, that there is a scale of gradation, holding out proper encouragement to those who perform their duties to the satisfaction of the local authorities.

The manner in which all the details of discipline and instruction are carried out, could only be produced by the zealous exertions and indefatigable attention of the very efficient Governor, Mr Forbes, well supported by a Board of Superintendence, who feel justly proud of this the first model prison built in Ireland, wholely upon the improved separate system of reformatory discipline. The Matron and all the sub-officers have arrived at a state of proficiency in the discharge of their respective duties in so short a period that is highly creditable to all. Here the disposition of the prisoners are well tested; if hardened in crime and vice the punishment of imprisonment is severely felt, whilst on the other hand, those who really feel their fallen and degraded position in the world, have the blessed opportunities afforded them of reformation, protected from the contaminating influence of bad company. Those who have felt the punishment will avoid this prison in future, and those in whose hearts the good seeds of repentance and reformation have been sown, will cease to do evil, having learned to do well.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballymoney, Ballymena, and *Antrim* bridewells I have carefully inspected. The two former I found very clean, in good order, and books well and regularly kept; but that at Antrim is a wretched, unwholesome, illegally constructed hole, reported so year after year by my predecessors, and certainly requiring that immediate steps be taken to provide a proper prison, suited to the wants of this Quarter Sessions town. This is no fault in the keeper, who appears a very good officer, and keeps his books well and regular.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Armagh Goal Visited Jan. 18, 1847.

County of Armagh Gaol.

I inspected this gaol the 18th January, 1847, and found it as clean, orderly, and regular as it could be, under the peculiar circumstances and difficulties in which it is placed, owing to the very extensive additions now in process of being erected, all of which must of necessity interrupt any attempt at classification or regular system of discipline.

The new building consists of a wing radiating from a well chosen point adjoining the present gaol, which is an old one, but capable of hereafter being so remodelled as to afford very good accommodation. The new wing is upon the same architectural principles as that of Pentonville, and arrangements made to adapt it, with all proper conveniences, to the separate system, with one central inspection hall from which the new wing radiates, having sufficient space within the boundary wall (also newly erected and enclosing a large area) to build at a future period one or two similar wings, all to radiate from the same common central or inspection hall. This new wing will afford accommodation for 62 prisoners, separate, and over the inspection hall a chapel will be placed, to be also fitted up entirely upon the separate system, and quite convenient to the central hall a new kitchen is to be constructed. Great delay has been unfortunately caused in the completion of these works, arising from the falling down of one part of it, accounted for in consequence of the late heavy rains; however, great exertions are being made by the contractor to expedite the work, and I have every hope that all will be completed within the stipulated time. In the meantime, I have called the attention of the Local Inspector, and through him, of the Board of Superintendence, to the insufficiency of what is supplied, and the deficiency in what is required of prison clothing; and I have no doubt that, from the zeal and attention of that very superior and excellent officer, the Local Inspector, Doctor Kidd, all these matters will be soon placed upon a proper system. Many other important subjects I have fully discussed with him, but as they more particularly refer to arrangements and improvements which cannot be brought into practice until the new buildings are completed, or nearly so, I need not here introduce them, fully satisfied that Doctor Kidd's sound judgment and unceasing exertions in every thing appertaining to the good management of the establishment will, when the time arives for bringing them forward, take such steps as will be best calculated to introduce the most approved system of reformatory discipline.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	4	Misdemeanants untried,	3
Pauper do.,	23	Summary convicted,	18
Under sentence of transportation,	2	Lunatics,	2
Felons convicted,	46		
Misdemeanants convicted,	6		120
Felons untried,	16		

Females.

Pauper debtors,	4	Summary convicted,	3
Under sentence of transportation,	2		
Felons convicted,	23		38
Misdemeanant convicted,	1		
Felons untried,	5	Total in gaol,	158

In Hospital.

Males,	11	Females,	2	Total,	13

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	771	Females,	151	Total,	922

Recommitments.

Males,	38	Females,	72

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	110	Females,	50	Total,	160

Accommodation.—Males.

Sleeping-rooms, master debtors,	3	Yard and privy for pauper debtors,	1
Day-room, do.,	1	Cells, 2 double beds each,	9
Work-room, do.,	1	Punishment cells,	7
Yard and privy, do.,	1	Large rooms, 6 double beds each,	2
Sleeping-rooms, pauper debtors,	4	Room, 2 beds for cooks (criminals),	1
Day-room, do.,	1	Kitchen,	1
Work-room, do.,	1	Chapel,	1

Females.

Sleeping-room, debtors,	1	Dining hall and laundry,	1
Rooms, 3 double beds each for criminals,	6	Yards with privies,	2
Day-rooms,	2	Punishment cells,	5

Hospitals.—Males.

Wards, with water-closets,	2
Yard and privy,	1

Females.

Wards, with water-closet,	2

General Use.

Warm bath,	1
Cold do.,	1
Shower do.,	1

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Under existing circumstances, it would not be expected that classification or general instruction in trades could be carried on, yet, notwithstanding all these difficulties, the schools are not neglected, and I had much pleasure in seeing the great attention paid to this department, which equally applies to females as to males.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Owing to the failure of the potato crop, the dietary now consists of—

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint of new milk. Dinner—1 lb. bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

The prisoners take their meals in the day-rooms.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

These I have minutely examined; they are well kept, with proper checks upon the expenditure. I have recommended, in my entry in the visitor's book, a few additional books to be provided, such as the Governor's journal, a visitor's book for that special purpose, and a book to be kept by the gate porter, in which to enter the names of all persons going out, returning, applying to enter, and entering the gaol. There are as yet no bye-laws, nor can such be now made until the new prison buildings are fit for occupation, when a properly digested code can be prepared. The checks upon receipts and issues of provisions and stores are judiciously arranged.

North District.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Doctor Kidd, Local Inspector,	80	0	0	Samuel Walker, 3rd Turnkey,	25	0	0
Rev. Robt. Haig, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Robert Flanagan, 4th do.,	25	0	0
Rev. Alex. Herring, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	Robt. Thornbury, 5th do.,	25	0	0
Rev. Hugh Murphy, R. Catholic do.,	30	0	0	Wm. Thornbury, 6th do.,	25	0	0
A. Robinson, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—			James Burns, 7th do.,	25	0	0
Mr. M. Robinson, Apothecary,	20	0	0	Mrs. Anne Hughes, Matron,	30	0	0
Mr. John Turner, Governor,	144	0	0	Elizabeth Walker, Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0
William Hughes, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0	Elizabeth Walker, jun., Sub-matron,	10	0	0
John M'Cutcheon, 1st Turnkey,	37	0	0				
John Armstrong, 2nd do.,	28	0	0		£609	0	0

Sub-matron on gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	193	Presbyterian Chaplain,	91
Surgeon, &c.,	121	Roman Catholic do.,	149
Protestant Chaplain,	142	Apothecary,	246

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

This department will also undergo considerable alterations and improvements when the new prison is ready; even now it is well conducted, and unremitting attention paid to it by the Medical Officer. Medicines are furnished by the Apothecary, who receives £20 per annum, and attends regularly. I have recommended that a turnkey should be placed in the male hospital.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were only 3 lunatics when I inspected, and one of them was not committed as such. They are most carefully attended to, and their miserable situation rendered as comfortable as possible.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. Henry Caulfield.	William Blacker, esq.	Henry L. Prentice, esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lurgan.	Acheson St. George, esq.	Sir George Molyneux, bart.
William H. Algeo, esq.	Thomas Kelly Evans, esq.	Maxwell Cross, esq.
Robert J. Thornton, esq.	William Paton, esq.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.

The Board have no fixed days of meeting, but attend when necessary.

General observations.

General Observations.

Circumstanced as this gaol is now, undergoing a thorough remodelling, it is almost impossible to attend to proper classification or sound system of reformatory discipline, but still much could be done by instructing the prisoners in tailoring and shoemaking, and I have suggested to the Local Inspector the many benefits that must result from such, by employing them in the making of clothing for prison purposes; and think that surplus funds in the hands of the Board, arising either from savings in the expenditure or profits from work, could not be more judiciously applied than in the purchasing materials for clothing, &c., which, if made up in the gaol, would be in the end a very considerable saving, instead of procuring them by contract. In this way the supplies would be gradually introduced, and the provisions of the Act of Parliament complied with, at a comparative small outlay.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Lurgan, Markethill, Newtownhamilton, and *Ballybot.* I inspected the first, which I found in good order, but severe illness prevented my seeing the others; however, the active and excellent Local Inspector, Doctor Kidd, having lately visited them, reports all well and regular, except Ballybot, where improvements are contemplated.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan. Visited Dec. 19, 1846.

County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan.

I inspected this gaol December 19th, 1846, and was much pleased with its very cleanly appearance, and system of order and regularity, reflecting the greatest credit upon the Local Inspector and Governor. The prisoners were peculiarly clean and comfortably clad, the entire prison, cells, beds, corridors, and day-rooms, presenting such judicious principles of prison management and control, as show clearly great attention, and unceasing zeal, on the part of those who conduct the establishment, and who are well supported by sub-officers carefully chosen.

State of the Gaol.

State of the Gaol.

Males.

Master debtor,	1	Soldiers, court martial,	4
Pauper do.,	10	Do., deserter,	1
Under rule of transportation,	5	Under Revenue Laws,	1
Felons convicted,	7	Summary convicted,	5
Misdemeanant convicted,	1	Lunatics,	2
Felons untried,	34		
Misdemeanants untried,	3		74

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan.

Females.

Pauper debtor,	1	Lunatics,	3
Felons convicted,	8		
Felons untried,	9		22
Summary convicted,	1		

Prisoners in confinement, 96

Commitments during past year.

Males,	458	Females,	158	Total,	616

Recommitments during past year.

Males,	8	Females,	5	Total,	13

Greatest number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	73	Females,	24	Total,	97

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,	68	Day-rooms for pauper debtors,	1
Punishment cells,	5	Yard with privy for do.	1
Day-rooms,	5	General kitchen,	1
Yards with privies,	6	Hospital,	1
Rooms for master debtors,	2	Lunatic wards with beds,	3
Do., with beds for pauper debtors,	4	Rooms for turnkeys,	9

Females.

Single cells,	18	Rooms for debtors with beds,	1
Day rooms,	3	Laundry and yard,	1
Yards with privies,	2	Hospital,	1

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

A general system of instructing the males in useful trades is carried on—such as tailoring, shoemaking, clog making, smiths, painting and glazing, mat making, weaving and winding, sawing timber, &c.; stone breaking is also, at particular periods, and with proper classification, attended to; some are employed whitewashing, cleaning prison, and cooking. A tread-wheel is used for raising water for prison uses.

The prisoners are taught trades from commencement; in fact, a universal system of reformatory discipline is to be seen in every class. There is a regular schoolmaster who attends the various classes from 10 o'clock until noon. All clothing, shoes, clogs, &c. are made in the gaol by prisoners. The female prisoners are instructed with equal care and attention, and perform all laundry work, &c.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary consists of 8 oz. oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint of milk, half new, and half buttermilk, for breakfast, and one pound whole meal bread, with the same proportion of milk for dinner. The prisoners take their meals in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I spent a considerable time examining into every detail of this branch of the establishment, and found all the books remarkably well kept and creditable. The checks placed upon the expenditure, particularly the receipts and issues of provisions by the Local Inspector, are most judiciously arranged, the whole department affording me most perfect satisfaction.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Captain W. Burrowes, Local Inspector,	80	0	0	James Banister, 4th Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. D. W. Preston, Protestant Chap.,	30	0	0	George Reilly, 5th do.	30	0	0
Rev. R. Fleming, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	George Patterson, 6th do.	30	0	0
Rev. T. Reilly, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0	John Rogers, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
George Roe, esq., M.D., Physician,		—		Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron,	40	0	0
Mr. William Brice, Apothecary,		—		Evis Sturdy, Assistant Matron,	16	0	0
Mr. George Gallagly, Governor,	200	0	0	Fanny Dowling, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0
James Connor, 1st Turnkey,	57	7	10				
Charles Clandinin, 2nd do.	57	7	10		700	15	8
Edward Sturdy, 3rd do.	30	0	0				

Officers on gaol allowance—Assistant Matron and Hospital Nurse.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	170	Presbyterian Chaplain,	170
Physician,	56	Roman Catholic do.,	134
Protestant Chaplain,	180		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The male and female hospitals are in different parts of the prison; that for females is attached to the female prison, whilst the male hospital, now used as such, is part of the old gaol, most inconveniently situated at the top of the prison, without a yard attached to it. More upon this subject will be found in "General Observations." Medicines are supplied by the Apothecary, who attends regularly, and sees that the directions of the Surgeon are properly carried out.

North District.

County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan.

Lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Lunatics.

Nothing can tend more to interrupt all sound system of prison discipline, than the difficulties attending the management of this distressing class of prison inmates; however, I found these wretched creatures remarkably well clad, and every attention paid to them that humanity could dictate.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.	George M. Knipe, esq.	William Humphrys, esq.
The Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	Robert Burrowes, esq.	John Vernon, esq.
Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell.	Samuel Moore, esq.	John Baker, esq.
Colonel Saunderson.	Henry T. Kilbee, esq.	John Thompson, esq.

The Board meet every first Tuesday in each month, and at all other times when necessary.

General observations.

General Observations.

Notwithstanding the very excellent order in which, as I have already stated, I found this gaol, yet there are some matters which came under my notice, and upon which I feel it my duty to comment. In the first instance, no proper arrangements have hitherto been made for the reception of prisoners when first entering the gaol; for which purpose, I would recommend that a portion of the prison at the entrance gate should be fitted up as reception wards, with a warm bath attached, where all male prisoners upon coming into gaol should be inspected, washed, prison clothing placed upon them, and their own clothes, after having first been stoved, placed in store.

I have called the attention of the local authorities to the state of the laundry, which is much too confined and unfitted for its purposes, and have pointed out a most convenient place to put one, attached to which a bath can be placed for the use of females; the want of such rather surprises me in an establishment where so much has been done to afford accommodation. Notwithstanding the very limited space of ground upon which the prison stands, an addition has lately been made to the female prison, which is now occupied. The cells have been made unnecessarily large—each containing nearly 1,000 cubic feet, whilst in the model prison at Pentonville, the cells on which the modern system is fully carried on, contain about 800 cubic feet.

The male hospital is, as I have before stated, in the body and at the top of the prison, and has neither bath nor yard. I strongly recommend that a new hospital should be erected for males and females, detached from the gaol, in a yard which I pointed out to Doctor Roe, the very efficient physician, (who, with the Local Inspector and Governor, accompanied me all over the prison,) a situation where one could very conveniently be erected, with communications from the male and female portions of the gaol, but so circumstanced as to prevent any intercourse of sexes. These few observations I beg to throw out to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, convinced that when they materially weigh the many benefits which will result from the improvements I have suggested, the same spirit which dictated their late alterations and additions, will urge them forward in the good work, thereby affording full scope to the energies of the Local Inspector and Governor, in promoting a sound system of reformatory discipline in every department.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballyconnell, Bailieborough, and *Cootehill*, all of which I have visited, and found them in excellent order, their books and accounts regular and well kept.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford. Visited Jan. 6, 1847.

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford.

I inspected this gaol on the 6th January, 1847, and found it extremely clean, and as far as in the power of the Governor and Local Inspector lay, in good order; but I was rather surprised that in a prison otherwise so creditably managed, the prisoners, except in a few instances, were not supplied with prison clothing; however, I have hopes that these defects will soon be rectified, having placed in the Local Inspector's hands the opinion of the law advisers of the Crown upon this very important subject. I would most strongly urge upon the local authorities the absolute necessity of at once appointing an assistant to the Matron, for it is quite obvious, that one person, however highly gifted, and zealous in the discharge of her duties, cannot attend to all classes—laundry, schools, and lunatics. For the latter there should be a female officer, whose sole duty would be to attend to them as long as they are continued fitting objects for imprisonment in gaols; all well conducted gaols have such for males and females. She should have an assistant for other purposes of prison management, so as to enable her to pay proper attention to schools and general instruction in works. There is also a want in this gaol of a proper system of instruction in useful trades, such as tailoring and shoemaking, &c.; if such was the case, the expense of supplying all poor prisoners with clothing (which it is the bounden duty of the local authorities to do) would be greatly reduced, and by degrees habits of industry, with all their advantages, instilled into the minds of the hitherto ignorant and unhappy inmates of a prison. Having witnessed, through a long and close inspection of this gaol, many things which evince the anxious solicitude and watchful attention of the Local Inspector and Governor to have the establishment upon a sound and proper system, I do urge upon those who have the power, to place at their disposal the means whereby to produce these good and salutary results. The prisoners are not clothed in prison

dresses; it is farcical to point out the few that have—it should be general, and all their own clothes should, after proper stoving, be placed in store, to be delivered to them when leaving the gaol. The hospital is in a very bad, and it might turn out, dangerous situation, placed as it is in the centre of the prison; I would, therefore, recommend that a new one should be erected quite detached from the gaol, for which there is plenty of space within the walls. I would further suggest, that wards should be provided near the entrance gate for the reception of male prisoners when brought into the gaol, with a bath attached.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Pauper debtors,	4	Deserters,	3
Felons, convicted,	8	Under revenue laws,	3
Misdemeanants do.,	11	Summary convicted,	5
Felons untried,	14	Lunatics,	17
Misdemeanants do.,	1		—66

Females.

Felons convicted,	4	Lunatics,	3
Felons untried,	8	Crown witness,	1
Misdemeanants do.,	2		—18

Total in gaol, 84

In Hospital.

Males, 5

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	200	Females,	51
Total,	251		

Recommitments.

Males,	34	Females,	6
Total,	40		

Greatest number in gaol at one time.

Males,	93	Females,	22
Total,	115		

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,	75	Rooms for debtors,	6
Solitary cells, with yards and privies,		Large yard and privies,	1
Punishment cells,		General kitchen,	1
Day-rooms,	16	Chapel, well separated,	1
Yards with privies,	6		

Females.

Room for mistress debtors,	1	Yards with privies,	2
Single cells in old gaol,	10	Laundry and yard,	1
Day-rooms,	3	Drying room,	1

For Lunatics.

The males sleep in single cells; have 2 day-rooms

Yards with privies,	2	Store room for female,	1
Store room for male,	1	Do. for provisions,	2

Hospital.—Male.

Wards,	4	Yard with privy,	1
Beds,	10	Bath room	1
Water-closets,	4	Surgery,	1

Female.

One ward and two beds in old gaol.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

I have already adverted to the want of instruction in trades; it is but right to state, that whenever a tradesman happens to be imprisoned, he is employed at his calling; this is very well so far as employment goes, but where is the instruction? I wish to see the ignorant instructed from the commencement. The male prisoners are here employed at stone and bone breaking, and prison duties. Before the potatoes were lost a good manufacture of starch was carried on, which for the present is given up. The schools are upon a better footing: a schoolmaster attends each class one hour every day, and I have, upon examination, found considerable improvement.

The females are employed at the usual occupation of washing, sewing, and knitting; and the Matron attempts school instruction, but can only be an attempt, as she has no assistant, and it is impossible that the female department can be attended to by one person.

North District.

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—Eight ounces oatmeal stirabout and one pint buttermilk.
Dinner—One pound bread and one pint new milk.
Prisoners take their meals in day-rooms.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The proper books and accounts are very well kept, and judicious checks placed upon the expenditure. All accounts are regularly laid before the Board of Superintendence at their monthly meetings, when orders are issued for payment, after strict investigation into each item.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. E. M. Clarke, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	James Baird, 5th Turnkey, .	20	0	0
Do., Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Andrew Robinson, 6th do., .	20	0	0
Rev. W. M'Crea, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	David M'Namin, Schoolmaster, .	25	0	0
Rev. W. Brown, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0	Jane Ash, Matron, . . .	30	0	0
Mr. William Fenton, Governor, .	150	0	0	Mary Birnie, Hospital Nurse, .	10	0	0
John Birnie, 1st Turnkey, .	40	0	0	——— Apothecary, . . .	15	0	0
William Colhoun, 2nd do., .	30	0	0				
James Shorkey, 3rd do., .	30	0	0		560	0	0
Patrick M'Fall, 4th do., .	20	0	0				

Officers on gaol allowance.

Governor, 6 Turnkeys, Schoolmaster, and Matron.

The male sub-officers all wear a well arranged uniform dress.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector, . . .	151	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	113
Protestant Chaplain, .	151	Surgeon, . . .	134
Presbyterian do., .	121		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There is both a male and female hospital—one in the centre of the new or male part of the prison, the other in part of the old gaol, upon which I have before observed.

Medicines are bought in Dublin and compounded in surgery by Apothecary, who receives £15 per annum, and attends regularly to follow up the directions of the Surgeon.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The male lunatics, seventeen in number, are extremely well attended to, and comfortably clad. They have a turnkey and two orderlies (prisoners) to take care of them, and every kindness shown to them that their deplorable condition calls for. The female lunatics are also well attended to, notwithstanding that the Matron has no assistant, who, although she cannot devote the time she ought to the other heavy duties devolving upon such an officer, never neglects the helpless and too often unheeded lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Edmond Hayes, bart.	John V. Stewart, esq.	Johnston Mansfield, esq.
Sir James Steuart, bart.	Alexander R. Stewart, esq.	Benjamin Geale Humphry, esq.
Rev. William Knox.	Francis Mansfield, esq.	William Sinclair, esq.
James Johnston, esq.	William Fenwick, esq.	Robert Geo. Montgomery, esq.

The Board meet the first Monday in each month, and at other times when required.

General observations.

General Observations.

I have said so much in my preliminary remarks, that little remains to comment upon. It has been stated to me by the Governor, that this gaol (and consequently the county of Donegal) is peculiarly circumstanced with respect to debtors, owing to Lifford, the county town, being situated so near the populous town of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and from which fact it is supposed that many debtors, having their homes, or families living, in Strabane, prefer being imprisoned in Lifford, not one mile distant, to that of Omagh, fifteen miles. I allude to this matter merely to bring it before the proper authorities, who will, doubtless, take such measures to correct the evil as common justice suggests. I am informed that there is a sort of nondescript lunatic prison or ward, or any other name such a place deserves, situated under the court-house, which, doubtless, will be attended to by those now more particularly placed over lunatic asylums; in this there are three males and four females.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Donegal, Glentees, Letterkenny, and *Buncrana,* all of which, the very active and zealous Local Inspector reports to me, are in very good order; but a severe and dangerous illness prevented me, in so inclement a season, from visiting them. A prisoner is reported to have escaped from Letterkenny bridewell some months since, but I find that an efficient turnkey has been sent from the county gaol to replace the one from whose charge the prisoner effected his escape.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.

North District.

County Down Gaol, at Downpatrick. Visited Jan. 15, 1847.

On the 15th January, 1847, I visited this gaol, accompanied by the Governor, Captain Rowan, and other local officers. I found the entire gaol in very excellent order; cells, bedding, corridors, and day-rooms perfectly clean, and all matters conducted well. This gaol has not been many years built, standing upon an area of 4 acres within the walls; it is upon the diverging plan from a common centre, a round building, in which is the Governor's house, and from which the four portions or wings of the prison diverge; between the Governor's house and the entrance gate, in a large open space, are the hospitals, the male on one side, the female on the other. It is a very large commodious structure, but not, as at present arranged, adapted to the carrying out the improved separate system; still there is a great deal in it that may be turned to good account. On the ground floor of each section a number of cells open into the corridors on one side, opposite to which, for the entire length of the buildings, long halls or ranges extend, of which there are 7; these are at present divided by wooden partitions, which are most objectionable. I would, therefore, suggest, that these ranges should be divided into compartments, separated by permanent mason work partitions, in which a general system of instruction in trades could be carried on to a great extent, if not fully so; in my "General Observations" I shall again revert to this subject. There is no Local Inspector; however, under so very active and efficient a Governor the want of this officer is fully compensated. There is only one bath, and that is in the male hospital; I have recommended that these should be supplied, as directed by the Prisons Act, and have suggested convenient places for them, in some of what are called punishment cells, at the end of each of the ground corridors, of which there are no less than 16, one-half of which would be quite sufficient.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	7	Misdemeanants untried,	5
Pauper do.,	16	Under revenue laws,	1
Under rule of transportation,	11	Summary convicted,	11
Felons convicted,	40	Lunatics,	17
Misdemeanants do.,	27		—142
Felons untried,	7		

Females.

Mistress debtor,	1	Felons untried,	9
Pauper do.,	3	Summary convicted,	7
Under rule of transportation,	4	Lunatic,	1
Felons convicted,	22		—47
Total in gaol,	189		

In Hospital.

Males,	16	Females,	11

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	598	Females,	206
Total,	804		

Recommitments.

Males,	71	Females,	53
Total,	124		

Greatest number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	134	Females,	63
Total,	197		

Accommodation.—Males.

Rooms with fire-places, 2 beds each, master debtors,	12	Day-rooms,	7
Single cells, pauper debtors,	34	Yards with privies,	7
Day-rooms, do.,	2	Rooms, 2 beds each,	2
Yard for debtors, 2 privies,	1	Long galleries or ranges, divided by wooden partitions,	7
Single cells for criminals,	108	Vagrant cells, solitary,	5
Punishment cells,	14	Yard and privy for do.,	1

Female.

Rooms with fire-places, 2 beds each, for mistress debtors,	2	Yards with privies,	4
Day-room for pauper debtors,	1	Long halls or galleries, as for males,	2
Yard with privy, do.,	1	Vagrant cells,	5
Single cells, criminals,	58	Yard with privy for do.,	1
Punishment cells,	2	Laundry,	1
Day-rooms,	4	Drying room,	1
		Laundry yard,	1

Pauper debtors sleep in cells included in criminals.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.

Hospitals.

Male.		Female.	
Wards, 9 beds,	4	Wards, 6 beds,	2
Do., used as a reception room for prisoners,	1	Do., used as reception room for prisoners,	1
Yard, 2 privies,	1	Yard, 2 privies,	1
Bath,	1	Room for Hospital Nurse,	1
Surgery and medicine store.		No bath.	
Chapel, well divided,	1	Store for meal,	1
General steam kitchen,	1	„ work finished,	1
Store for male prisoners' clothing,	1	„ coals,	4
„ materials for work,	2	„ female clothing,	1
„ straw,	1	„ general use,	2

Accommodation for all officers and offices.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Male prisoners are employed at the usual occupation of stone-breaking, pulverizing freestone, and treadwheel, and if already tradesmen, at tailoring, shoemaking, carpenters' work, weaving and winding, smiths' work; others picking oakum, whitewashing, cleaning prison, and prison duties; but no general system of instruction in trades.

The school department, however, presents a very different order of things; it is conducted by a regular schoolmaster, who resides in the prison, and, when not engaged with the prisoners, acts as accountant under the Governor, and attends to works; he keeps a regular registry of school business, showing the progress and proficiency of each prisoner in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic; from 50 to 70 are daily instructed, and I must say that this branch of prison management reflects the greatest credit upon the Governor, and I should, in common justice, add the Schoolmaster.

The females are employed spinning, flax and wool knitting, sewing, carding flax and wool, washing, cleaning prison, attending sick and lunatics.

In the school department I hope soon to see improvement. The Chaplains pay great attention to the male school, as also to all their other duties.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb. bread, 1 pint of buttermilk. Male prisoners take their meals in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely inspected all registries, books of accounts, and pass-books, which are properly arranged, and kept remarkably well, with judicious checks upon the expenditure.

Bye-laws are in course of being prepared.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Jas. Forde, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Francis Irwin, 6th Turnkey,	32	10	0
Rev. William White, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	Joseph M'Bride, 7th do.,	32	10	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, R. Catholic do.,	30	0	0	John Mathews, 8th do.,	32	10	0
P. E. Brabazon, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—			Robert Morrow, 9th do.,	32	10	0
Mr. George Young, Apothecary,	27	13	10	Allen Mackay, 10th do.,	32	10	0
J. H. Rowan, esq., Governor,	300	0	0	James Copeland, Schoolmaster, &c.,	52	0	0
John Waterwith, Deputy Governor,	80	0	0	Eliza Cochran, Matron,	20	0	0
William Gibson, 1st Turnkey,	45	0	0	Isabella Sands, Deputy Matron,	20	0	0
Elisha Jackson, 2nd do.,	40	0	0	Eliza Hunter, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
William Magee, 3rd do.,	32	10	0				
Robert Shields, 4th do.,	32	10	0		946	13	10
Hugh Jennings, 5th do.,	32	10	0				

Officers on gaol allowance.

Ten Turnkeys, Matron, Assistant Matron, and Hospital Nurse. The male sub-officers wear a uniform dress.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Surgeon,	208	Presbyterian Chaplain,	193
Protestant Chaplain,	157	Roman Catholic do.,	133

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

This department is exceedingly well conducted, with ample accommodation, so much so, that in each, male and female, a room is kept for the purpose of receiving prisoners when first entering the gaol. As I before stated, the hospitals are quite separate and distinct buildings in the open space within the entrance gate. In the male hospital is the surgery, in which medicines are kept and compounded by the Apothecary, who receives a salary of £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; this officer is very attentive to his duties. Medicines are bought in Dublin and made up from the Surgeon's prescription book.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatics, of which there were 17 males and 1 female when I inspected, are all extremely well attended to, having placed over them a Turnkey and 3 orderlies.

North District.

County Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. William B. Forde.	P. R. M. Browne, esq.	Robert Gordon, esq.
Rev. J. F. Gordon.	A. H. Montgomery, esq.	James Birney, esq.
Captain Nugent.	Alexander Miller, esq.	Thomas H. Henry, esq.
John W. Maxwell, esq.	James Blackwood, esq.	H. Waring, esq.

The Board meet first Tuesday in every month, or whenever at other times necessary.

General Observations.

General observations.

I have already said much upon the state of this gaol, which only requires a few alterations to render it a first-rate prison; to effect which I would press upon the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence the improvements I have before alluded to. The seven long ranges, if judiciously divided into workshops, would, at a trifling expense, afford great accommodation for the introduction of the separate system of reformatory discipline with convicted male prisoners, and sheds built upon the plan of those I saw in the gaol of Derry would complete the arrangement. If in the present day a new gaol was about being erected, there can be no doubt but that the Pentonville system would be adopted; in the Downpatrick gaol there is every facility, at a small outlay, for the introduction of the reformatory principle, and I am quite certain that the very efficient Governor and Board of Superintendence, who have, in the school and other branches of gaol management, exhibited such zeal and anxiety to place the county of Down gaol in so creditable a state, will urge the Grand Jury to forward the suggestions I have felt it my duty to place before them. There is a staff of, as far as I can judge, well chosen officers, who appear most diligent in the discharge of their respective duties, and quite sufficient to carry out the most approved system of reformatory discipline.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Newry is the only bridewell in this county, but severe illness prevented me from visiting it on my tour of inspection; however, the Deputy Governor, who had just returned from the Newry Quarter Sessions when I was at Downpatrick, reports most favourably of it.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen. Visited Dec. 22, 1846.

I inspected this gaol 22nd December, 1846, accompanied by the Local Inspector and Governor. The cells and bedding are clean; in some instances I found sheets supplied, but not generally. The blankets are not sufficient, there being only one double blanket instead of three single ones to each bed, as directed by the Prisons Act. Sheets greatly tend to cleanliness, and save the blankets, which are materially injured by repeated washing. Such clothing as is provided is of a poor bad quality, and the supply quite inadequate to the wants of the prison. The Local Inspector has been furnished with the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon this imperative point of prison arrangements, which I am sure will be attended to. A new building has lately been erected, affording accommodation for 66 prisoners in single cells, intended to be on the separate system. It is something like one of the radiating wings of Pentonville prison, but the principle of radiation and general supervision from a common centre or point seems to have been forgotten, for this new prison is placed parallel to the old gaol (still continued), and the entrance is so arranged that you pass through one of the halls or day-rooms into a passage, which leads direct into the middle of the new building; so that, instead of entering at an end, from which you should have a full view of the whole, galleries, &c., the entrance is under one of the side galleries. The cells are lined with brick, not plastered, but merely whitewashed in the rough, and are made unnecessarily large, each containing upwards of 1,200 cubic feet, whilst those at Pentonville are about 800. This new addition is not yet prepared for the separate system being introduced—the ventilating apparatus is not completed, and the arrangements for conducting and supplying water are unfinished, nor did I see any preparations for affording gas light to the cells. The unfinished state of the cells leave them damp and comfortless. In the entire prison there are only 4 day-rooms or halls, 1 for males and 1 for females, 2 for debtors; there is no chapel, but one of the day-rooms (the one through which to pass into the new prison) is used as such, without the least separation.

The accommodation for females is wretched. I found all, tried and untried, debtors and prostitutes, huddled together in one room, without any attempt (nay possibility) of classification—one day-room for all; there are only 4 cells for them, in which 4 women sleep in each, and all the others in one room. The laundry, or place now used as such, is most inconveniently situated, the females being obliged to pass from the room occupied by them to it by means of a wooden platform, from which they descend by a step-ladder into a yard leading to the laundry; without this, they must of necessity have to pass through the male day-room. The general kitchen, which is now close to the entrance gate, is a miserable, unwholesome concern, and much too distant from the body of the prison to carry the messes. I have recommended, and do strongly urge upon the authorities the building a new kitchen, and have pointed out a situation at one end of the new prison, between it and the present turf house, where to place one, and to make the turf house a laundry; by this plan the kitchen would be conveniently situated for the immediate transit of meals to the new

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.

prison, and from which hot water could be, by pipes, conducted into the laundry, and a drying room heated, all done by one fire, and considerable saving of fuel effected, independently of the many other great advantages attendant upon such arrangements. By some strange system of prison architecture the hospitals are so placed and constructed that the windows actually look into the yards where prisoners work at stone-breaking; this may be corrected by opening windows at the side and closing those in front. The sheds in the yards where stone-breaking is carried on, were never intended as such; they are similar to those in use at Pentonville and Belfast (truly a model prison) for prisoners to walk under when at exercise.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	3	Vagrant,	1
Pauper do.,	8	Soldiers by court martial,	7
Under rule of transportation,	5	Do., deserter,	1
Felons convicted,	12	Summary convicted,	4
Misdemeanants do.,	2	Lunatics,	6
Felons untried,	28	Crown witness,	1
Misdemeanants do.,	3		—82

Females.

Pauper debtor,	1	Misdemeanants untried,	1
Under rule of transportation,	1	Summary convicted,	1
Felons convicted,	4	Lunatics,	4
Misdemeanants do.,	2		—26
Felons untried,	12		
		Total,	108

Crown witness has two children.

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	446	Females,	140

Recommitments.

Males,	8	Females,	2

Greatest number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	81	Females,	27

Accommodation.

Single cells in new prison,	66	Female hospital,	1
Cells in old gaol,	42	Baths,	8
Rooms with beds,	6	Kitchen,	1
Day-rooms,	4	Stores for clothing and bedding,	2
Work rooms,	4	,, meal,	1
Yards with privies, water-closets,	8	,, potatoes,	1
Male hospital,	1	,, fuel,	1

Governor and sub-officers' apartments. Board room and other offices.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed, some at weaving and winding, shoemaking, carpenters' work, stone-breaking, whitewashing, and prison duties; some are taught shoemaking from commencement, but no tailoring, nor can general instruction be properly introduced until the new buildings are finished. The schools are attended to from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

The female department cannot be placed in a sound state until something is done to afford more accommodation and classification; nor is it possible that the Matron can attend to all the duties devolving upon her as they should be, when it is recollected that she has no assistant, save in the hospital. Whilst such a state of things exists, no sound system of reformatory discipline can be established.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal stirabout, 1 pint new milk. Dinner—6 oz. oatmeal and 6 oz. India meal stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk.

Books and Accounts.

All the office department I inspected minutely, and found the registry and other books well and regularly kept. The system of pass-books requires amendment, and I have pointed out the best mode of checking the expenditure by means of cheque books, which I have found to be much the most secure. Bye-laws have not been prepared as yet, nor can they be properly matured until the arrangements in progress, as well as the alterations and additions, are completed. The gate porter should be supplied with a book, in which to enter the names of persons entering or leaving the prison, and also of persons seeking admission, stating the object, &c.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.

Officers.

Officers.

Wm. Corry, esq., Local Inspector,	£80	Thomas Boyle, Turnkey,	£26
Hon. & Rev. D. C. Maude, Protestant Chap.,	30	William Clegg, do.,	26
Rev. E. Stephenson, Presbyterian do.,	30	James Dunnan, do.,	26
Rev. James Shiel, Roman Catholic do.,	30	William Hunter, Schoolmaster,	22
George A. Nixon, esq., M.D. Surgeon,	–	Margaret Morrison, Matron,	30
Mr. James Jeffers, Governor,	150	Jane Hunter, Hospital Nurse,	17
Hamil Morrison, Turnkey,	32		£551
Robert Gough, do.,	26		
John Boyd, do.,	26		

Officers on gaol allowance.

No allowance but coals and candles.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	163	Presbyterian Chaplain,	187
Surgeon,	354	Roman Catholic do.,	168
Protestant Chaplain,	124		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital is a new erection, kept clean and in good order, having separate accommodation for males and females. The attention paid to this department by the Medical Officer is unparalleled; scarcely a day passes that he does not visit the gaol, and he is unremitting in his kind attentions to the prisoners.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

Every thing that can be done to render the condition of these miserable inmates of a prison as comfortable as possible, is attended to. The males are kept in the hospital, where, it is sufficient to say, they are under the immediate inspection of Dr. Nixon.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

William D'Arcy, esq.	Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude.	Exham Morony, esq.
John Irvine, esq.	Paul Deane, esq.	Rev. J. G. Porter.
George Brooke, esq.	Charles Ovenden, esq.	The Earl of Enniskillen.
Henry Mervyn Richardson, esq.	William Archdall, esq.	The Hon. John Cole.

The Board meet 1st Saturday in each month, and at other times when necessary.

General observations.

General Observations.

I have commented pretty largely, in my preliminary observations, upon the general state in which I found this prison, leaving but little here to add. In all the well-regulated gaols I have visited, both in England and Ireland, the male sub-officers are supplied with a distinguishing uniform dress, producing the best effects in prison discipline—I would strongly recommend such to be adopted in all other gaols. I beg to be permitted to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the 107th section of the Prisons Act, directing the application of profits upon work done by poor prisoners; out of this fund the clothing, which is clearly a necessary, may gradually be improved, without applying for presentments for such, until the present pressure upon the country is removed. These funds may be considerably increased by the introduction of general instruction in trades and manufactures, than which nothing tends more to establish a sound system of reformatory discipline; and I have no doubt but that the Governor, who appears a zealous and intelligent officer, aided by the very efficient and anxious Local Inspector, will, when proper means are placed at their disposal, turn their best energies to attain these truly desirable objects. The dietary now in use I cannot approve of, and request the Board to consult the Medical Officer upon this important subject.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

There is only one, that of *Newtownbutler*, in this county; I found it clean, and in good order, and the books well kept.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon. Visited Oct. 26, 1846.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

I INSPECTED this gaol, 26th October, 1846, and found it, so far as rooms, cells, corridors, beds and bedding, in tolerably fair order, in the male prisoners' portion of the gaol; but the part occupied by females in the old gaol is cold, cheerless, and inconvenient—the cells in which female lunatics are placed to sleep drew from me strong observations of surprise and indignation; these wretched beings, deprived by Providence of their senses—affliction enough to awaken feelings of commiseration and pity in the hardest hearts—I found were, in that inclement season, put into cells for the night without glass in the windows, or even wooden shutters to protect them from its severity: there can be no excuse for this. The walls are very thick, and frames for glass could easily be placed at the outer side, and wooden shades within, which would effectually guard against their being broken by the lunatics, which was the only excuse attempted to be offered for such inhuman treatment. Having other matters to report upon, I shall reserve them for General Observations.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtor,	1	Felons untried,	13
Pauper do.,	16	Soldier tried,	1
Felons convicted,	10	Lunatics,	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	17		—63

Females.

Misdemeanants convicted,	11	Lunatics,	4
Misdemeanants untried,	7		—22

Total in gaol, 85

In Hospital.

Males, misdemeanants convicted,	2	Females, misdemeanants convicted,	4

Commitments during past year.

Males,	401	Females,	171

Recommitments.

Males,	1	Females,	10

Greatest number in Prison at one time during past year.

Males,	69	Females,	26

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,	74	Day-rooms for pauper debtors,	2
Solitary cells,	4	Yard for ditto,	1
Rooms for master debtors,	3	Yards for male prisoners,	8
Rooms for pauper debtors, 7 beds in each,	4		

Females.

Room for mistress debtors,	1	Yard for female debtors,	1
Room for pauper debtors, without beds (these prisoners sleep in cells),	1	Yards for female prisoners,	3

Kitchen,	1	Laundry,	1
Chapel,	1	Baths,	2

Hospital.

Male Wards, with 8 beds,	3	Female Wards, 6 beds,	2
„ Day-room,	1	„ Day-room,	1
„ Yard,	1	„ Yard,	1
„ Bath,	1	„ Bath,	1

Room for Hospital Nurse, 1

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed at treadmill, stone and bone breaking, whitewashing, and cooking. No instruction in trades whatever.

School is attended to from half-past 10 o'clock until half-past 12 o'clock daily.

The females at washing, sewing, spinning, and knitting.

School hours same as males.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 4 days each week, and 6 ozs. Indian meal stirabout, 3 days each week; 1 pint new milk every day. Dinner—1 lb. bread, 1 pint of new milk.

The prisoners take their meals in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The accounts of expenditure, receipts and issue of provisions and stores, are well kept, with pass-books, &c.; but the registry books I have found to be kept in a most slovenly manner, no entries of the dates of discharges of prisoners, neither is there any book in which the description of prisoners are entered—in these particulars all the books are most defective. There is a registry of work done by prisoners, but it does not show how much by each. All these very great irregularities I hope will be corrected in future, and I must here add, that the assistance of a Clerk, as in other gaols, particularly where there is no Deputy Governor, should be afforded to the Governor.

I have recommended that the Governor should keep one general registry of all prisoners committed, consecutively numbered, in which accurate descriptions should be entered, with proper reference to the other books, so that every information which may from time to time be required, can at once be produced.

Officers.

Officers.

Wm. S. Peyton, esq., Local Inspector, .	£100	Francis Foley, Turnkey, . . .	£30
Edward J. Irwin, Governor, . .	150	Patrick Daly, do., . . .	30
Wm. Hutchinson, M.D. Surgeon, . .	—	John Blake, do., . . .	30
Rev. R. S. Clifford, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Samuel Mitchell, do., . . .	30
Rev. F. Slevin, Roman Catholic do., .	30	Thomas Graham, do., . . .	30
Mr. A. S. Swayne, Apothecary, . .	20	Arthur Anderson, Porter, . . .	30
Matilda Moreton, Matron, . . .	30	Margaret Daly, Hospital Nurse, . .	10
M. R. Sweeny, Schoolmaster, . .	36	Margaret Cull, Female Turnkey, . .	15
John M'Keen, Turnkey, . . .	30		
			£631

None of the Officers receive gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector, ...	238	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	130
Surgeon, ...	121	Roman Catholic do., . . .	118

There is no Presbyterian or Dissenting Clergyman.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This part of the gaol is capable of considerable improvements. The baths are very bad, and require to be new modelled. The nurse occupies an apartment in the female hospital, but cannot get to the male hospital (where there is no male attendant) without passing a considerable way round outside both. I have pointed out a mode of meeting this objection.

The surgery is in a room at the entrance gate, well kept; medicines are procured by contract, and compounded, under the instruction of the Surgeon, by the Apothecary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

I have already observed upon the state of the cells occupied by female lunatics, and have only to hope that the cruelty of placing them in such places, without window frames or shutters, will be attended to by the proper authorities.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Viscount Clements.	Charles Cox, esq.	Francis Waldron, esq.
John R. Godley, esq.	Simon Armstrong, esq.	William Peyton, esq.
John Renolds Peyton, esq.	A. J. Burchall, esq.	John H. Peyton, esq.
William C. Percy, esq.	Francis La Touche, esq.	Alexander Faris, esq.

General Observations.

General observations.

The state of this gaol has been, from time to time, strongly commented upon by my predecessors, and I regret to be obliged to say that upon this, my first inspection, I must concur with them in their disapproval of the system upon which it is conducted. I have before observed upon the careless manner in which the Governor keeps his registry books—the state of the female lunatic cells, and other matters upon which I could not be silent; but, at the same time, it is but right to state that I have recently received communications from the Local Inspector, assuring me that my remonstrances have been attended to, particularly with regard to the lunatic cells, and proper entries in the registry books. Clothing is supplied to the poor prisoners, but by contract, of bad materials; almost all the materials for clothing should be manufactured in the gaol, and the clothing made by the prisoners—the making and repairing of which would afford a fine scope for useful employment, and more useful instruction in trades, to which there is scarcely any attention paid. However, I have every hope that from the great anxiety shown by the Local Inspector to attend to the suggestions I felt it my duty to offer, a system of gradual improvement will be introduced over the entire establishment upon sound principles of reformatory discipline. Other statistical information will be given in the Appendix.

Bridewells.—Ballinamor and Manorhamilton.

Bridewells.

Manorhamilton is attached to the court house. I found alterations in progress, but the male prison, entirely new, was, when I visited it, about being constructed upon so unsafe and unprisonlike a plan, that I suggested to the contractor the imprudence of finishing it as proposed, to which he fully assented, and assured me he would await any further instructions he might receive from the proper authorities. I pointed out my objections to the County Surveyor, who, also seeing their force, promised to have the defects corrected, and which I have since been informed by the Local Inspector will be attended to. All these inconveniences and delays would have been avoided, had the provisions of the Prisons Act been attended to, clearly pointed out and imperatively directed in the 20th section, and to which I beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the latter being constituted a Board over all the prisons within the county.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

Londonderry Gaol.

Londonderry Gaol. Visited Jan. 7, 1847.

I INSPECTED this gaol on the 7th January, 1847, and was highly gratified with all I saw; order, cleanliness, and strict discipline, is everywhere conspicuous. The gaol has been built within the last 20 years, and is placed at the rear of the old one, which is still continued, and turned to useful purposes. The plan of gaols built at that period has been that of a crescent, the interior containing the doors and windows looking into yards, well divided for classes to take exercise and break stones in, converging to a centre in which is placed the Governor's house, Board room, &c., with a balcony all round, from which a perfect supervision of all the yards is obtained. The distance between the old gaol and the Governor's house is such as to admit of two large buildings on either side, in one of which debtors are confined, the other for hard labour class; between these two buildings and the radiating yards, sheds have been erected, 37 in number, for day work—such as stone-breaking and bone crushing; these sheds have lately been doubled in front, with doors and windows in the roof, and are most superior and comfortable work-shops, of such ample size, that by merely introducing a flue through them, they may be made admirable work rooms for all purposes of carrying on the separate system, without incurring the expense of fitting up the cells in the prison with hot air, ventilating flues, gas light, and water-closets in each. The excellent and energetic Local Inspector at once entered into my views upon the subject of a more general and extensive system of instruction in useful trades—such as tailoring and shoemaking, in particular; and having such superior accommodation, I am sure these important objects will be attended to. The Governor, whose activity and intelligence is to be seen in the management throughout the whole of the gaol, will, I feel convinced, when means are placed at his disposal, gladly embrace the opportunity of bringing his prison into the most approved system of reformatory discipline.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	2	Felons untried,	17
Pauper do.,	5	Misdemeanants untried,	2
Under sentence of transportation,	6	Soldiers convicted,	10
Felons convicted,	12	Summary convicted,	8
Misdemeanants convicted,	9		—71

Females.

Under rule of transportation,	3	Drunkard,	1
Felons convicted,	5	Summary convicted,	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	Felons untried,	4—16
Total in gaol,	87		

In Hospital.

Males, ... 3

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	618	Females,	458
Total,	1,076		

Recommitments.

Males,	20	Females,	33

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	77	Females,	30

Accommodation.—Males.

Master debtors, Single bed rooms,	2	Crimals, Punishment cells,	10
,, Rooms with beds,	6	,, Day-rooms,	19
,, Day-room,	1	,, Yards with privies,	13
,, Large yard with bath and privy,	1	Pauper debtors, Rooms, 6 beds,	2
Criminals, Single cells,	140	,, Day-room,	1
		,, Yards with privies,	2

Females.

Room, 3 beds for mistress debtors,	1	Criminals, Rooms for drunkards,	1
,, 3 beds for pauper debtors,	1	,, Yard for do.,	1
Criminals, Single cells,	11	,, Day-rooms,	3
,, Solitary cells,	2	,, Yards with privies,	3
,, Rooms, 3 beds each,	6		
General Kitchen,	1	Laundry,	1
,, Chapel,	1	Baths,	15

Hospital.

Wards for males,	2	Water-closets for females,	2
Day-room for males,	1	Day-room for do.,	1
Yard and water-closet for males,	1	Yard,	1
Wards for females;	2	Baths and privies,	7

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed at stone and bone breaking, mostly at the latter, which is most profitable—some at trades, as they may happen to come into the prison, and at times some are instructed from the commencement.

The school department is conducted in a most praiseworthy manner, under a regular schoolmaster, who, after school hours, does duty as a turnkey. I found great progress in school instruction, 25 in one class, 26 in another, at reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The females are employed at knitting, sewing, spinning, laundry, some at making clothing for both males and females.

The female school is attended to by the Matron and assistant, and is admirably conducted.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb bread, 1 pint buttermilk. Supper—4 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, and in summer 1 pint buttermilk.

The prisoners take their meals in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The book of registry, &c., and accounts are very well kept. I have suggested a few additional ones. No pass-books are kept, but in my opinion a much better system is followed by that of cheque books, by which the original never leaves the prison, and a more perfect check is placed upon the receipts and expenditure.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Alex. Skipton, M.D., Local Inspector,	90	0	0	Thomas Swan, 2nd Turnkey,	28	0	0
Francis Rogan, M.D., Surgeon,	94	0	0	Benjamin Wilson, 3rd do.,	25	0	0
Rev. C. Seymour, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1½	Robert Cusack, 4th do.,	22	0	0
Rev. Wm. M'Clure, Presbyterian do.,	46	3	1½	Thos. Craig, 5th do.,	20	0	0
Rev. H. Nugent, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	1½	Mary Cooper, Matron,	30	0	0
Mr. Samuel Kitchen, Governor,	130	0	0	Eliza Kennedy, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Thomas Lecky, Deputy Governor,	45	0	0	Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
Charles J. O'Connor, Clerk, &c.,	30	0	0	William Kincade, Barber,	4	15	0
James Hannan, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0				
John Adams, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0		749	4	4½

Officers on gaol allowance.

Governor, Deputy Governor, Matron, Clerk, Schoolmaster, 5 male Turnkeys, female Turnkeys, and Hospital Nurse.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	155	Presbyterian Chaplain,	185
Surgeon,	130	Roman Catholic do.,	94
Protestant Chaplain,	157		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The male and female hospitals are well separated; in each there is an attendant. There are 7 baths for respective uses, and the entire department I found most complete, clean, and in the most creditable order. Medicines are supplied by an Apothecary, according to prescription of the Medical Officer, at a very moderate expense.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

Strange to say, there were no lunatics in the gaol when I inspected it, but the accommodation for both sexes is ample and well arranged.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Derry.	William H. Ashe, esq.	John Dysart, esq.
Sir Robert A. Ferguson, bart., M.P.	George Knox, esq.	Marcus M'Causland, esq.
Sir Robert Bateson, bart.	William Green, esq.	Henry Nicholson, esq.
Thomas Scott, esq.	Anthony Babington, esq.	John M'Clure, esq.

The Board meet the second Monday in each month, and whenever required.

General Observations.

General observations.

I have little here to add to what I have already said respecting this gaol. The strict discipline, and manner in which matters are conducted, reflects the greatest credit upon the Governor and his sub-officers. The Governor knows how to command, and all seem to be aware that orders must be obeyed. I have recommended that the beds should be supplied with sheets, which not only tend to cleanliness, but materially save the wear and tear of blankets by repeated washing—and I hope soon to see sheeting, towelling, and all such articles manufactured in the gaol.

North District.

Londonderry Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Coleraine, *Newtownlimavady*, and *Magherafelt*. The Local Inspector, Doctor Skipton, with his untiring attention to every thing connected with the good order of the prisons in this county, visits each at certain periods, and reports most favourably of all. Severe illness prevented my visiting the two latter, but I spent some time at Coleraine, and minutely inspected it, in order to be able to report upon an application forwarded to Government by the Local Magistrates, and referred to me as to its fitness to be made a district bridewell; the result of which has been, that without considerable alterations and additions, I do not think there is nearly sufficient accommodation, although I am of opinion that if such additions were made, considering the great distance from the county town, and its large population, and important position, many great advantages and benefits would be derived by making it a district bridewell.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

County of Longford Gaol.
Visited Oct. 27, 1846.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL.

ON the 27th October I inspected this gaol, and was much pleased with the state I found it in. I was accompanied by the excellent Local Inspector, Chaplain, and other officers, and feel much indebted to them for their kindness and attention. The system of discipline, its cleanliness, and good order, are in themselves sufficient evidences of the unremitting and zealous exertions of the Governor, a most superior and efficient officer. The manner in which his books and accounts are kept, are peculiarly indicative of a former active military life, bringing with him into his present arduous situation all the best principles of military system and regularity. Accustomed to command, all under him soon learn their duty, and quickly find out, that duty must be properly performed; such is to be seen all over this establishment. Nor can I pass over in silence his kind and humane treatment of the prisoners, particularly that miserable, wretched class, *Lunatics*, whose deplorable condition is rendered as comfortable as the circumstances of a gaol can admit of. The erection of this gaol is of recent date, placed in an airy healthful situation, quite out of the town, with a handsome front, and all within executed in a superior manner, strict attention having been paid to security and ventilation. The few requirements necessary to make Longford Gaol what it should be, will be found under "General Observations."

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Pauper debtors,	4	Soldiers tried,	1
Felons convicted,	8	Do. deserter,	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	7	Summary convicted,	8
Felons untried,	9	Lunatic,	1—39

Females.

Felons convicted,	4	Summary convicted,	4
Misdemeanant convicted,	1	Lunatics,	4—17
Felon untried,	1		
Misdemeanants untried,	2	Total,	56
Drunkard,	1		

In hospital, two females, 2

Commitments during year.

Males,	597	Females,	112

Recommitments.

Males,	51	Females,	6

Accommodation.

Single cells,	63	Day-rooms for female criminals,	2
Solitary or punishment cells,	6	Yards for do.,	2
Rooms for master debtors,	6	Rooms with beds for female criminals,	5
Do. for pauper do. with beds,	2	Treadwheel and yard,	1
Day-rooms for male criminals,	6	Rooms for turnkeys,	5
Yards for do.,	6	Do. for female do.,	1

Hospital.

Wards for males, water-closet in each,	3	Ward for females with water-closet,	1
Day-room for males,	1	Day room for females,	1
Yard and privy,	1	Yard with privy,	1
Bath for males,	1	Store rooms for clothing, books, provision, &c.	

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males at stone-breaking, prison duties, weaving and winding, all the linen used in the prison for shirting, sheeting, towelling, and for female dresses and uses, is manufactured by the prisoners; as also, sacking, towelling, and linen, which is sold at considerable profit.

There has been lately erected a large building, in the under part of which there is a fine well-arranged schoolroom, besides a commodious carpenter's shop, and over head are placed a great many looms, in all of which the prisoners are instructed and much work done. There has also been built a large double shed with fronts, doors, and windows, divided into 16 compartments for males to break stones and bones in, and so constructed that separation is perfect; this work has been done entirely by the prisoners, at a small comparative expense, and that taken from a balance in hands, after finishing the workshops before alluded to. One of the turnkeys instructs in carpenter's work, and the clerk in weaving. A treadmill is also in use.

The females are employed in the usual works of carding and spinning, sewing, knitting, washing, and prison duties. A laundry is much wanted, and the Governor has selected a very excellent situation in which to place one, which I am certain will soon be done. The starch manufactory has been suspended, owing to the failure of the potato crop.

School instruction is well conducted in the new schoolroom; benches are so placed close to the walls that the prisoners cannot look at each other, and the national system of education is well carried out.

The females are carefully attended to by the Matron at the appointed hours, and the prisoners appear much improved.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1¼ lb. bread, and 1 pint buttermilk. 12 ozs. oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint new milk given for dinner alternate days.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I have already mentioned this subject, when speaking of the Governor. Every thing likely to place a wholesome check upon receipts, issues, and expenditure is carefully attended to. Pass books regular and systematic. Prison rules hung up all over the prison, and dietary tables in their proper places. Bye-laws have not as yet received the sanction of the proper authorities, but will soon be compiled, printed, and given to the sub-officers.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Captain Walker, Local Inspector, .	75	0	0	James Spallen, 2nd Turnkey, .	35	0	0
Rev. R. J. Card, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	William Cook, 3rd do., . .	30	0	0
Rev. T. Kennedy, Presbyterian do.,	36	18	6	John Mulligan, 4th do. & Carptr.,	30	0	0
Rev. Patrick Duffy, R. C. do.,	36	18	6	Edward Kenny, 5th do., . .	30	0	0
Hugh M'Fadden, esq., Governor, .	200	0	0	R. M'Nally, 6th do., & Messenger,	18	0	0
Mr. George Hyde, Apothecary, .	25	0	0	H. Robinson, Schoolmaster & Clerk,	30	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Cane, Matron, . .	40	0	0	Mrs. Mary Taylor, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
James Chambers, 1st Turnkey, .	35	0	0				
					673	15	6

None of the Officers receive gaol allowance.

Number of visits paid by Officers during the past year.

Local Inspector, ...	94	Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	98
Surgeon, ...	167	Roman Catholic do., . . .	144
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	161		

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is good, well ventilated, and kept clean, and the separation of sexes properly arranged. Medicines are supplied by contract, the Apothecary receiving £25 per annum as a salary. Pass prescription books are well kept, which, when entered by the Surgeon, are sent to the Apothecary, who attends twice a week, and oftener when necessary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

I have already referred to this subject, and have expressed my satisfaction at the kind and compassionate manner in which these poor defenceless creatures are treated.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence

Richard M. Fox, esq.	Francis B. Edgeworth, esq.	William Ledwith, esq.
William Lewis, esq.	John Crawford, esq.	James Bach, esq.
Samuel Blackall, esq.	Samuel Crawford, esq.	George Evans, esq.
Henry Martin, esq.	Robert Conry, esq.	Ambrose Bole, esq.

The Board meet once a month.

General Observations.

General observations.

I have before stated, that there are some matters connected with this gaol which require observation. In the first place, a laundry is much wanted, the advantages of which are too evident to require comment, and I am sure the Grand Jury, who have hitherto shown such liberality in making the prison what I have found it, will not hesitate to forward the suggestion of the Governor. I would also strongly recommend the substituting iron bedsteads instead of

North District.

County of Longford Gaol.

the present wooden ones, which are too liable to hold insects of the worst description, and must, from the openness of the slats, cause great wear and tear of bedding, and render the beds most uncomfortable to the sleepers. I would further beg to impress upon the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury, the absolute necessity of providing clothing for the poor prisoners. The law is, in my opinion, imperative on this subject, and surely justice to the prisoners would call for it, when we remember that all the profitable work carried on in the gaol is performed by poor creatures wearing out their own clothes, so that when released from imprisonment they are nearly naked. I would therefore request the Board, the Local Inspector, and Grand Jury attentively to consider the stringent provisions contained in the 78th and 87th sections of the Prison Act, and also the 24th rule of the 109th section, which clearly point out the legal right all poor prisoners have to prison clothing, and the duty imposed upon the Inspector-General to order a supply of all such deficiencies as at their annual inspection may be found necessary. The rules set out in the 109th section, are directed to be hung up in conspicuous places in every gaol, &c., as in them prisoners have an opportunity of ascertaining their rights. Upon the score of cleanliness it is well worth attending to, and surely the profits upon works earned by them could not be more benevolently applied. It has also been found very conducive to good prison discipline, the placing a uniform clothing upon the male sub-officers; it adds much to the appearance of a prison, and has been found useful by distinguishing the officers from prisoners.

In conclusion, I have now only to revert to the subject of extending the instruction in trades to the two most useful branches of tailoring and shoemaking; these are easily brought into operation, and will be found most beneficial when prison clothing is supplied, as well as opening a wide field for instilling industrious habits into the minds of the heretofore ignorant and idle inmates of a gaol.

No bridewell in this county.

The Appendix will furnish other statistical information.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk. Visited Sept. 11, 1846.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.

I visited this gaol on the 11th September, 1846, and was much pleased with the state in which I found it, although the circumstances attending at are very disheartening. Nothing can be more objectionable than the situation of this gaol; it is an instance of the antiquated system of endeavouring to improve upon an old building. It stands in the middle of the town, fronting the street without any separation whatever, the pathway of the street passing under the windows of the prison; this portion of the gaol is part of the old building—the ground floor occupied by females, the upper by males and debtors; a free and uninterrupted intercourse can be carried on by those confined in the upper ranges with persons in the street, and from the lower any noise in the prison can be heard outside. Instances have been known of debtors actually conversing with persons in the opposite houses across the street. There is no room for female mistress debtors. There are but three sleeping rooms for females, in which all characters, drunkards, prostitutes, felons, lunatics, and criminals of all sorts, are mixed up together, and with these, female debtors. The Governor, Local Inspector, and Board of Superintendence, all of whom have paid unceasing attention to the management of this gaol, cannot better this wretched state of things, nor can the Governor, whose zeal and attention to his various duties are manifest, establish any proper system of classification. In the other parts of this gaol, the want of proper accommodation is so great that cooking is carried on in the day-rooms. The Governor complains, and justly so, of want of store rooms; and so many are the obstacles in the way of making this county prison what it should be, that I have only to mention, so apparent are its imperfections that a committee has been appointed by the Grand Jury to consider and report upon the propriety of erecting a new gaol outside of the town, and in March last my colleague, Captain Johnson, was sent to Dundalk, by order of Government, to confer with the committee upon the subject, and I have every reason to hope that his report, coinciding so fully with the opinions of the committee, will lead to the building of a new prison, for under no circumstances could the present one be improved. The drainage is most imperfect, and from its low, confined situation never can be bettered. The outer walls of the prison have been built on the verge of the prison property, and private stores are erected so close that only a few inches intervene, and stand as high as the prison walls—at another point a hay rick is formed close to the walls; in fact, such is the locality and state of this gaol that I consider it quite insecure, unfitted for its objects, and that a new gaol is absolutely necessary.

State of the Gaol.

State of the Gaol.

Males.

Pauper debtors,	4	Drunkard,	1
Felons convicted,	11	Committed summarily,	5
Misdemeanants do.,	3	Lunatics,	4
Felons untried,	6		—36
Misdemeanants do.,	2		

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.

Females.

Felons convicted,	7	Lunatics,	2
Misdemeanants do.,	2		—17
Felons untried,	5		
Committed summary,	1	Total prisoners,	53

Of this number there were four under rule of transportation, who are shortly to be removed to Dublin.

Accommodation

Accommodation.

Single cells,	35	Day-room for pauper debtors,	1
Rooms with beds,	9	Do. female pauper do.,	1
Rooms for debtors: for master debtors, 3; male pauper do., 2; female mistress do., 1,	6	Do. male criminals,	4
		Do. female do.,	1

Hospitals—2 divided.

Rooms with water-closets for males,	2	Baths for general use,	2
Do. do. for females,	1		

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed in making cocoa nut mats, in which they are instructed by one of the sub-officers, who was sent to Smithfield Convict Prison to learn the business, and considerable progress has been made in this branch of instruction; they are also employed breaking stones, and at the treadwheel, which, when there are a sufficient number, is used to raise water to a supply tank, but there is now a forcing pump at which the prisoners, in smaller numbers, are placed when necessary.

The males are instructed in school education by the Clerk, who is also a Turnkey.

The females are instructed in a school by the Matron, but owing to the crowded state of the female department, with all her best exertions she cannot establish a proper system.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. of oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint new milk.
Dinner—1 lb. white bread and 1 pint buttermilk.

The males who show an anxiety to work, and are well conducted otherwise, are allowed half a pound of bread and one naggin of new milk for supper, paid out of work account.

Books and Accounts

Books and Accounts.

I have carefully examined all the books and accounts, and have found them particularly well kept, with the strictest checks upon the receipt and issue of provisions and stores. There are no pass-books in use, but regular checque books, which, perhaps, is a better plan, and certainly nothing can be more satisfactory. The Clerk keeps a well-arranged school book.

Officers.

Officers.

Rev. J. H. Allpress, Local Inspector,	£50	0	0	Thomas Woods, Turnkey,	£30	0	0
Same, as Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	Robert Harret, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Beatty, Dissenting do.,	36	18	6	Joseph Cotter, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. John Cayne, R. Catholic do.,	36	18	6	Walter Culley, do.,	30	0	0
E. G. Brunker, esq., M.D., Surgeon,		—		Mary Anne Mangin, Matron,	30	0	0
Mr. Samuel Parks, Apothecary,	15	0	0	Henry Sloane, Schoolmr. & Turnkey,	30	0	0
Francis Lamb, Governor,	176	15	6				
Thomas M'Kenna, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0		572	11	0

No gaol allowance of rations to Officers. Each Turnkey is supplied yearly with a full suit of prison uniform, and Matron receives in lieu of clothing £2 annually.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	329	Presbyterian Chaplain,	175
Surgeon,	130	Roman Catholic do,	224
		Apothecary,	148

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation is given under head of "Accommodation."

A surgery is established in the gaol, where all medicines are provided by contract, and compounded upon prescription of Surgeon by the Apothecary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This distressing and embarrassing subject will appear fully commented upon in our joint Report as Inspectors-General of Prisons to Parliament.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Roden.	Montesque Bellew, esq., M.P.	James Tipping, esq.
Viscount Jocelyn.	Lewis Upton, esq.	John Townley, esq.
Sir A. E. Bellingham, bart.	John James Bigger, esq.	William Kilpatrick, esq.
Thomas Fortescue, esq.	Graham Johnston, esq.	James Coleman, esq.

The Board meet every three months, and before and after each Assizes. One of the Board visits the gaol once a month, and reports to the Board at their next meeting.

North District.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.

Committals.

Committals during the past year.

Males, . . .	363	Females, . . .	145

Recommittals.

Males, . . .	12	Females, . . .	6

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past Year.

Males, . . .	55	Females, . . .	25

Average.

Males, . . .	34	Females, . . .	18

Observations.

Observations.

Having already commented upon the insufficient state of this gaol, and the intention of the Grand Jury to erect a new one on an advantageous site, already selected, I have only, in conclusion, to say, that in the Appendix will be given the expenditure, trades' accounts, and other statistics which cannot be furnished until the end of the current year.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ardee.—I visited this bridewell, and found it in very good order. Books regular and well kept.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol. Visited Sept. 9, 1846, *and Jan.* 20, 1847.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

I visited this gaol on the 9th September, 1846, when, after a minute inspection, accompanied by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Cavenagh, and the Governor, finding all matters in so unprisonlike a state, and the discipline, management, books, clothing, instruction, and every thing in so very unsatisfactory a condition, that, after pointing out all these defects, I left the prison intimating that I would again visit it before making my report, in the hopes that I should find a different state of things upon my return, which, I am sorry to say, has not been the case; for upon again inspecting it this day, the 20th of January, 1847, having previously given notice of such my intention, I found no improvement had taken place; nor can I conceive how it could, when I find that, except on the 26th December last, when some provision contract business was absolutely necessary to be done, a meeting of the Board of Superintendence was held not in the gaol but at the town hall, no other meeting of the Board had been held since the month of November, 1845. No clothing is supplied to the prisoners—I understand that the Local Inspector has supplied some in one or two instances; but what I found this day was truly disgraceful, none of the miserable prisoners had any prison clothing, two were literally naked, and, as an excuse, I was told that their shirts were washing; be that as it may, their apologies for jackets were absolutely so broken that more of their naked persons was to be seen than clothing. There is but one hospital for *males* and *females*, without a particle of furniture save two bedsteads, but no bedding whatever, neither table or places to sit upon. There was one female in it, who supports herself. In the female department there were 8 prisoners, all in one day-room, and all sleep in one room; tried and untried, prostitutes, &c., all mixed together, without attempt at classification; and as to instruction, no such thing is heard of: this is also the case with males. The entire establishment, if it deserves such a name, is if any thing worse than when I visited in the month of September last, since when the Local Inspector has been furnished with our circular letter of the 15th ult., forwarding the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, as to the imperative duties of the Local Inspector and Board of Superintendence with respect to the supplying of clothing and other necessaries to poor prisoners, and I trust that at the next assizes the going Judge will, pursuant to the provisions of the 132nd section of the Prisons Act, issue such orders as will correct this bad state of things.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation

Males.

Master debtors, ...	2	Felons untried, ...	1
Pauper do., ...	6	Do. further examination, . .	3
Under sentence of transportation, .	1		
Felons convicted, . . .	5		18

Females.

Mistress debtor, ...	1	Summary convicted, . . .	1
Felons convicted, ...	4		
Do. untried, ...	2		8

Total in gaol, ... 26

In Hospital.

Female, ...	1

Number of Committals during past year.

Males,	38	Females,	24

Recommitments.

Males,	2	Females,	2

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	27	Females,	12

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,	16	Day-room for debtors,	1
Punishment cells,	2	Yard for ditto,	1
Day-rooms,	3	General kitchen,	1
Yards with privies,	3	Chapel,	1
Rooms for debtors,	2		

Females.

Room, 6 beds, for all criminal and pauper debtors,	1	Yard and privy,	1
Day-room for ditto,	1	Mistress debtor (occupying a room intended for crown witnesses),	1

Hospital.

1 Ward for all males and females, with 2 bedsteads, but no bedding whatever.
1 Yard and privy.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are sometimes employed stone-breaking, cooking, and cleaning the gaol.
No treadwheel.
No school, and no instruction in trades.
The females—washing and cleaning the gaol. No instruction or schools.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Eight ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint new milk for breakfast. One lb. brown wheaten bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk for dinner.
The prisoners take their meals in day-rooms.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Governor,	80	0	0	2nd Turnkey,	20	0	0
Local Inspector,	18	0	0	Matron,	6	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0				
Roman Catholic ditto,	30	0	0		204	0	0
1st Turnkey,	20	0	0				

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The two Turnkeys and Matron.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	121	Protestant Chaplain,	206
Surgeon,	100	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	129

No Presbyterian Chaplain.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

These I have examined; they are not kept in the regular manner such important documents should be, but having pointed out my objections, I hope a better system will be followed up hereafter.

Hospital.

Hospital.

I have already said so much upon this subject, that I need not here offer further comment.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 2 in this gaol when I first inspected it, but they have been fortunately removed.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

James Mathews, esq., Mayor.	H. B. Coddington, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Tiernan, esq.	Patrick Behan, esq.
H. B. Fairtlough, esq., J.P.	John Morton, esq.	John Magee, esq.
Francis Donagh, esq., J.P.		

The Board met on the 25th November, 1845, and on the 28th December, 1846.

NORTH DISTRICT.

General Observations.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

General observations.

Having in the commencement expressed my opinion upon the state of this gaol, little more remains to be said, except to hope that steps may immediately be taken by the proper authorities to remodel the whole of this wretched thing called a gaol, unless it may be found more expedient to place it upon the footing of a district bridewell, which I think it should be, when I look into the accommodation, as well as the number of commitments during the past year, amounting only to 62 prisoners, male and female. The Governor, I understand, has held the situation for many years, and is reported to have been a very zealous and efficient officer. He is now, I regret to say, in bad health, and really worn out in the service; surely he should get a suitable retirement, and an active, intelligent person be placed in his stead, without which, seeing the very limited number of officers, there can be no hope of amendment. The first Turnkey would, I am sure, from what I have witnessed, under an efficient head, be a most useful officer. I now conclude with this one observation, that it would be much better to close this gaol altogether, unless immediate and decisive remedies are applied.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.
Visited Oct. 17, 1846.

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.

I VISITED this gaol on the 17th October, and was truly gratified at its neat and cleanly appearance outside, which proved a true index to that which I found all over the establishment within the prison. I carefully examined the prisoners, and heard no complaints. Two assistants have been provided to take care of the lunatics, male and female, and the prisoners take their meals in their cells. I have here mentioned these subjects, in consequence of the strong observations made upon them by my predecessor, Doctor White, whose recommendations, I am glad to say, have been attended to so far; but with respect to prison clothing, the want is still most apparent, and forms one of the few defects in this otherwise well managed prison. It would also be very conducive to proper prison arrangements, were the sub-officers supplied with a uniform dress. All these improvements I have pressed upon the Board of Superintendence, convinced, that when the present heavy burdens which press upon the county, under the sad infliction with which Providence has visited the kingdom, are lightened, their attention will be directed to them, as also to the very important subject of prison instruction in trades, which is not carried on to the extent the accommodation of the prison affords, and forms so striking a contrast to the well-arranged and creditable state in which the school department is conducted, and to which I shall hereafter refer.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	1	Soldiers tried,	6
Pauper do.,	5	Deserters,	4
Felons convicted,	30	Under revenue laws,	6
Misdemeanants convicted,	53	Summarily convicted,	14
Felons untried,	7	Lunatics,	16—152
Misdemeanants untried,	10		

Females.

Pauper debtors,	2	Summarily convicted,	6
Felons convicted,	2	Lunatics,	15— 48
Misdemeanants convicted,	12		
Felon untried,	1	Total of males and females,	200
Misdemeanants,	10		

In Hospital.

Males,	5	Females,	4	Total,	9

Single cells,	128	Day-rooms for female criminals,	3
Cells, with 3 beds in each,	20	Rooms or cells for drunkards, with beds,	2
Solitary cells,	6	Baths attached to classes,	7
Rooms for master debtors,	10	Kitchen,	1
Do. mistress do.,	1	Room for issue of provisions,	1
Day-room for male pauper debtors who sleep in cells,	1	Laundry,	1
Day-rooms for male criminals,	7	Chapel, well divided,	1
		Yards for all classes,	11

Male Hospital.

Wards, with 4 beds in each,	2	Bath,	1
Yard,	1	Water-closet,	1

Female Hospital.

Same accommodation as in male, well separated and ventilated.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.

Commitments during past year.

Males,	920	Females,	270

Recommittals.

Males,	26	Females,	30

Greatest number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	175	Females,	61

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed at shoemaking, weaving, stone-breaking, white-washing, painting, and other necessary works in the gaol. The treadwheel is also used for hard labour classes.

The females are employed knitting, spinning, washing, repairing bedding, making and repairing their own clothes, &c.

There were 60 males at school when I inspected this class, and I have the greatest pleasure in being able to say, that nothing in this well-conducted prison struck me more forcibly than the truly benevolent attention paid to this important branch of prison discipline. I examined many of the prisoners, old and young, and found such proficiency, ascertaining the dates of commencement, that I was fully convinced this was not the work of a day, but continuously attended to, and from which I drew the conclusion, that the zealous Governor, aided by the Local Inspector and Board of Superintendence, will soon introduce such a system of reformatory discipline into this gaol, as will make the prisoners who enter it, sunk in their own estimation and degraded in the eyes of the world, prepared to leave it new creatures, with new minds, having tasted the advantages of instruction, anxious for an opportunity of exhibiting to their fellow-man the means they have obtained of becoming useful members of society in their several spheres of life. A very superior turnkey acts as schoolmaster.

Female Department.

Female Department.

In the female department I also found schools established, little inferior to the males, considering the many works women can be employed in, but all tending to moral and religious improvement, with due regard to prison reformatory discipline.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. of stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint sweetmilk. The prisoners take their meals in their cells, and I found all the several utensils kept in the cleanest and most perfect order.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I have most minutely examined all the books and accounts; they are founded upon sound and judicious principles, and the mode of delivery of provisions by contractors establishes a useful check upon the expenditure. I have recommended that each bridewell in this county should be supplied with a book in which Magistrates, Assistant Barristers, and other persons visiting them can make entries, the want of which I have found universal, and certainly a great defect. I have also recommended that bye-laws should be prepared, which, after receiving the sanction of the proper authorities, are to be placed in the hands of all the sub-officers.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. James Hamilton, Local Inspector,	75	0	0	Richard Elwood, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. H. Paisley, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10	0	Robert Mathers, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. John Hamilton, Presbyterian do.,	37	13	10	John Lynch, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. R. Gibbon, Roman Catholic do.,	37	10	0	Thomas Lynch, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Dillon, esq., M.D., Surgeon,		—		Patrick Hughes, do.,	30	0	0
Arthur Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0	Mrs. Kendillon, Matron,	40	0	0
Thomas Galloghy, Governor,	305	0	0	Mrs. Hughes, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Greer Hughes, Clerk,	40	0	0	Miss Hughes, over Lunatics,	10	0	0
Richard Dunbar, Gate Porter,	40	0	0	Mrs. Cunniff, Nurse-tender,	20	0	0
Thomas Herraughty, Turnkey,	40	0	0	Patrick Cunniff, Hospital Porter,	10	0	0
Francis Carson, do.,	30	0	0				
Patrick M'Enroe, do.,	30	0	0		1,052	13	10

All the sub-officers receive prison allowance.

Visits paid by Officers during the year.

Local Inspector,	119	Presbyterian Chaplain,	166
Surgeon and Apothecary,	345	Roman Catholic do.,	97
Protestant Chaplain,	53		

Hospital.

Hospital.

I have already alluded to the very excellent state in which I found this department, which was most satisfactory and well conducted.

North District.

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

With this most perplexing and distressing branch of prison management I was much pleased on my inspection. I have no where seen more benevolent attention paid to this class of prisoners. Assistants, both male and female, have been called in, and every thing done that kindness and humanity could dictate, to render their miserable condition as comfortable as circumstances could admit of.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Lucan.	George Ormsby, esq.	George Vaughan Jackson, esq.
Sir Richard O'Donnell, bart.	Courtney Kenny, esq.	H. W. Knox, esq.
Thomas V. Clendening, esq.	H. J. H. Browne, esq.	John C. Larminie, esq.
George Clendening, esq.	Peter Bourke, esq.	Edward Deane, esq.

The Board meet regularly once a month, but Lord Lucan and other members visit almost daily, and are unremitting in their attention to everything calculated to render the gaol most efficient for all its purposes.

General observations.

General Observations.

I have little here to add to what I have already stated with respect to Castlebar Gaol, except to bear testimony to the zeal and exertion of the Governor, Mr. Galloghy, in the management and arrangement of this establishment. His sub-officers appear to be well selected, exhibiting a careful anxiety to perform their various duties, and I have every hope of soon seeing this gaol placed upon the best system of reformatory discipline. Statistical information will be found in the Appendix.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinrobe.

Ballinrobe requires some repairs, of which I gave a memorandum to the Governor of the county gaol. The books are fairly kept.

Westport.

Westport is kept clean and in good order; the books are well arranged, and the separation of sexes secured, but the keeper, apparently a good officer, does not live in the prison, which I think very objectionable. A wall is absolutely necessary to be built at a sufficient space between the windows and street, so as to prevent intercourse from without with those confined within the prison.

Ballina.

Ballina, a very good bridewell, extremely clean, in excellent order, the keeper a good officer and keeps his books very regular.

Belmullet.

Belmullet is reported to me by the Governor of Castlebar Gaol to be damp and inconvenient. A domestic affliction prevented my visiting this bridewell, which I propose doing before the end of the year. The Governor of the county gaol inspects quarterly all the bridewells, a very good system, particularly when it is recollected that there are no regular paid Local Inspectors to attend to those prisons.

I have recommended that a book for visitors should be supplied to each bridewell, pursuant to the 62nd section of the Prisons' Act.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.

Visited Sept. 12, 1846.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.

I visited this gaol on the 12th September, 1846, where I had the pleasure of meeting the Board of Superintendence, Local Inspector, Chaplains, Surgeon, and Apothecary, from all of whom I received every attention and information. I minutely inspected the books and accounts, and every part of the prison. It is a building only a few years constructed, its outward appearance strikingly good, and the interior exhibiting the soundest principles of prison architecture, affording great accommodation with due regard to good air in the yards, and perfect ventilation within. The clean and complete order in which I found every part of the establishment is attributable to the zealous exertions of the Governor, a most efficient officer, aided by the unceasing attention of the Local Inspector, and, I should add, the great interest taken by the Board of Superintendence in the affairs of the prison.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Pauper debtors,	4	Soldier, deserter,	1
Felons convicted,	9	Summarily convicted,	5
Misdemeanants convicted.	9	Drunkard,	1
Felons untried,	3	Lunatics,	9
Soldier tried,	1		—42

Females.

Felons convicted,	4	Lunatics,	8
Felons untried,	5		—18
Misdemeanant untried,	1		

Total in gaol, 60

In Hospital.

Male, ... 1

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	256	Females,	96

Recommitments.

Males,	9	Females,	11

Greatest number confined at one time during past year.

Males,	63	Females,	24

Accommodation.

Single cells,	100	Kitchens,	2
Large cells for males,	12	Laundry,	1
Ditto, ditto, females,	4	Chapel, well divided to prevent intercourse,	1
Solitary cells with yards to each, in a building detached from the gaol,	4	Rooms for master debtors,	7
Yards,	16	Do., pauper do.,	6
Day-rooms,	10	The latter sleep in cells.	

Hospital.

Wards for males,	2	Yard for males,	1
Do., females,	2	Do., females,	1

Baths and water-closets.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed at tailoring, shoemaking, weaving and winding, carpentering, smith's work, and stone-breaking.

The females at carding and spinning woollen yarn, sewing, knitting, and laundry.

The schools, male and female, are remarkably well conducted; for the males there is a regular schoolmaster, who appears to attend carefully to the improvement of the prisoners. The Matron is equally attentive to the females, and I must say that the cleanly and orderly appearance of the women busily engaged in industrious pursuits reflects great credit on this department.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Eight ozs. oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk for breakfast. One lb. of bread and 1 pint of buttermilk for dinner.

Bread is now used for dinner instead of potatoes, and I have strongly recommended that a pint of new milk should be issued for dinner instead of buttermilk, as directed by the Prisons Act, and I am sure that the Grand Jury will see the propriety of the recommendation, particularly as a change has, of necessity, been made from potatoes to bread, and the issue of buttermilk alone has never been sanctioned by the proper authorities.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registry is kept in five distinct books, and all the books necessary to carry on a proper system of prison management are provided and kept in a most satisfactory manner; pass-books and checks upon the receipt and issue of provisions and stores, are judiciously arranged. Prison rules, as directed by law, are hung up in the proper places in the gaol, and each sub-officer is furnished with a copy of the bye-laws.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Jas. Hamilton, Local Inspector,	60	0	0	John Rice, 4th Turnkey,	32	10	0
Same, as Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Edward Kellett, 5th do.,	25	0	0
Rev. John O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0	William Savage, Watchman,	24	0	0
Henry Clifford, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	74	0	0	George Mooney, Clerk to the Board of Superintendence,	10	0	0
Thomas Wallace, Apothecary,	66	18	6	Same, as Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
William Smart, Governor,	276	18	6	Julia Hopwood, Matron,	40	0	0
Wm. M'Kee, Clerk and Storekeeper,	60	0	0	Mary Bentley, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
William Mooney, Gate Porter,	40	0	0				
John English, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0				
Adam Boyd, 2nd do.,	35	0	0		953	17	0
Richard Tyrrell, 3rd do.,	32	10	0				

The officers receive no gaol allowance except fuel.

Number of Visits paid by extern Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	212	Protestant Chaplain,	212
Surgeon,	169	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	214

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

Both male and female hospitals are in one building, quite detached from the prison, but within the walls, in an airy, well-circumstanced place, having two yards. The separation between the male and female portions is so well arranged that no intercourse can possibly take place; it consists of two large wards for males, and two for females, a kitchen and apartments for the nurse matron, water-closets and baths, all kept in the cleanest and most satisfactory manner, superior to any other I have as yet seen.

The Apothecary receives a fixed salary of £66 18*s.* 6*d.*, for which he supplies medicines and attends regularly. There was but one patient in hospital when I inspected.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

I found 9 male and 8 female lunatics, most of them idiots. They seemed quiet and easily managed, which appeared to me to be mainly attributable to the kind care and judicious arrangement by which this distressing and perplexing department is regulated.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Fingal.	Samuel Winter, esq.	John Young, esq.
Lord Dunsany.	Robert Fowler, esq.	Robert George Bomford, esq.
Rev. Richard Butler.	George Despard, esq.	Lambert Disney, esq.
John Thompson, esq.		

The Board meets regularly the second Thursday in every month. Individual members visit the gaol very often, and all are anxious to render it as complete as circumstances will admit of.

General observations.

General Observations.

The only observation I would here make, after what I have already said, is with regard to general instruction in useful trades, which could be carried on much more extensively than at present, having accommodation that could be easily turned to good account, such as (independent of excellent day-rooms) large cells at the end of each corridor, in which this important branch of sound reformatory improved prison discipline might be brought into operation, productive of the best effects not only upon the prisoners, but reproductive to the county, as the manufacturing within the walls of a prison the various articles of clothing, &c. required for its uses, and the profits upon the works disposed of outside, have in many instances relieved the expenses upon the county to a considerable extent.

The amount of expenditure and general statistics will appear in the Appendix.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Navan and *Kells* bridewells I inspected closely; both were clean and well attended to, and their books well and regularly kept. A visitors' book is required in each. The keepers appear good and efficient officers.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

County of Monaghan Gaol. Visited Dec. 24, 1846.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL.

I INSPECTED this gaol on 24th December, 1846, attended by the Local Inspector, Governor, and one or two members of the Board of Superintendence, as also by the local officers. I found every part of the gaol remarkably clean and in good order. The prisoners comfortably clad, and considerable advances made towards a general system of reformatory discipline, as will be seen throughout my Report. The excellent Local Inspector, who is also Protestant Chaplain, pays almost daily visits, and is untiring in his attention to his heavy responsibilities. The Governor, although not very long in his situation, exhibits an anxious zeal in the discharge of his duties, and appears to be well acquainted with the principles upon which a gaol should be conducted. The sub-officers are carefully selected as tradesmen qualified to instruct the prisoners in the various branches of industrious acquirements, and all the male sub-officers wear a distinguishing uniform dress. I must not pass over the very efficient Deputy Governor, Mr. Temple, whose active services and perfect knowledge of his business is to be seen in every part of the establishment, and has been reported to me in the most favourable manner by the Local Inspector and Governor.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	2	Misdemeanants untried,	36
Pauper do.,	11	Deserter,	1
Under rule of transportation,	1	Summarily convicted,	5
Felons convicted,	10	Lunatics,	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	1		63
Felons untried,	22		

Females.

Under rule of transportation,	1	Lunatic,	1
Felons convicted,	6		26
Felons untried,	11		
Misdemeanants untried,	4		
Summarily convicted,	3	Total in gaol,	89

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Commitments during the year.

Males,	211	Females,	88	Total,	299

Recommitments.

Males,	21	Females,	7	Total,	28

Greatest number in Gaol at any one time during past year.

Males,	63	Females,	30	Total,	93

In Hospital.

Females (including women with infants), ... 9

Accommodation.—Males.

ingle cells,	50	Yard for males, with water-closet,	1
olitary cells,	4	Rooms with beds for pauper debtors,	2
Day-rooms for criminals,	4	Day-room for pauper debtors,	1
Yards for do.,	4	Yard for do., and water-closet,	1
Yard for solitary cells,	1	Schoolroom,	1
Rooms for master debtors,	2	General kitchen,	1
Kitchen for do., with water-closet,	1	Chapel, well separated,	1

Females.

ingle cells,	18	Laundry,	1
olitary do.,	3	Yard for do.,	1
Day-rooms,	2	Baths for general use,	3
Yards with privies,	2		

Hospitals.

Wards for males,	3	Wards for females,	2
Day-room for do.,	1	Water-closet for do.,	1
Water-closets for do.,	3		

All officers well accommodated, stores for all provisions, fuel and clothing well arranged, treadwheel used for forcing water, also a forcing pump to supply a tank with fresh water.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are instructed in shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, and carpenters' work, from ommencement, by the turnkeys, who have been judiciously chosen as tradesmen, and a well-ranged system of reformatory discipline is in progress, which promises well; they are also proper times employed painting, whitewashing, and stone-breaking. The schoolmaster turnkey) is very attentive, school hours from 10 o'clock a.m. until 2 o'clock p.m., and the veral turnkeys instruct their respective classes before breakfast

In the female department equal attention is paid to industrious instruction and schools by e Matron and her assistant.

Sheds for stone-breaking are erected, well adapted to the purpose, affording good shelter bad weather, and properly separated.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. whole meal read and 1 pint new milk. The prisoners take their meals in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The office department is conducted upon sound principles; registries regular, and all accounts ept in a most satisfactory manner. Pass-books and checks upon the expenditures well ranged, and the receipts and issues of provisions carefully guarded. The gate porter keeps book in which all persons entering or leaving the prison are noted, with the hour of eparture or entrance, as also the names and particulars of persons, either friends or pro-ssional, seeking to visit prisoners, together with such observations as the nature of each se may require.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ev. Henry Maffett, Local Inspector,	92	6	2	James Gordon, 4th Turnkey,	26	0	0
S. M'Donald, esq., M.D., Physician,	73	16	10	Robert Mackey, 5th do.,	26	0	0
ev. H. Maffett, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Arthurs, 6th do.,	26	0	0
ev. John Blakely, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	Alex. Wray, 7th do.,	26	0	0
ev. Patrick Bellew, R. Catholic do.,	30	0	0	Jane Lindley, Matron,	24	16	0
homas L. Mayne, esq., Governor,	138	9	2	Anne Irwin, Assistant Matron,	16	8	0
ohn Temple, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0				
obert Browne, 2nd do.,	35	0	0		635	16	2
obert Crane, 3rd do.,	26	0	0				

None of the officers receive gaol allowance.

North District.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector, ...	274	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	119
Surgeon, ...	211	Roman Catholic do., ...	127
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	274		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

Are extremely well conducted, and great attention paid by the surgeon. Women with infants are kept in the hospital, separate from others, by which arrangement they can better receive such extra allowance for change of food as may be necessary, without creating jealousies amongst the other prisoners. I have recommended that a yard should be allocated for the use of the female hospital.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

These wretched inmates of a prison are clad and attended to with praiseworthy care, and their deplorable condition rendered as comfortable as circumstances can admit of.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Edward Lucas.	R. B. Evatt, esq.	John Jackson, esq.
John Johnstone, esq.	James Hamilton, esq.	Joseph Whitsitt, esq.
A. G. Lewis, esq.	John Hatchell, esq.	Charles Cambie, esq.
Henry Mitchell, esq.	Edward Golding, esq.	George Morant, esq.

The Board meet the first Monday in each month, and oftener when required.

General observations.

General Observations.

I have already entered pretty fully into the details of this prison, and therefore have few observations to offer, save that from what I have seen of the progressive advance towards the best system of reformatory discipline, I feel convinced that the County of Monaghan Gaol will soon rank amongst the best conducted prisons in Ireland.

For further statistical information see Appendix.

I beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence to the state of two of the bridewells in this county. That of Ballybay is a disgrace to humanity, unfitted in every particular for the purpose intended, and indeed I would say, that in my humble opinion, if a proper lock-up was attached to the police barracks, it would be quite sufficient, in a place where no Quarter Sessions are held. The other bridewell I allude to, is that of Clones, which has been very lately opened for the reception of prisoners; it is placed behind the court house, in which the keeper's apartments are, but quite distinct and separate, without any communication save through an open space unprotected by walls. It is, I may truly say, situated in a yard so exposed, that persons from without can freely communicate with those within the prison, and the iron bars, placed in the windows for security, are so far asunder, that already an escape has been effected. The objections to its present position are obvious. Should a prisoner be taken ill during the night, he might die before the keeper could hear him, removed as he is at such a distance, without internal communication; or should he have occasion to visit the prison at night, there is nothing to prevent the evil-disposed attacking him and depriving him of his keys, and liberating all the prisoners.

It appears to me, that all these inconsistencies and inconveniences have arisen from the want of the parties undertaking such works not duly considering the stringent provisions of the Prisons Act, as contained in the 20th section; had such been attended to, it is quite impossible that such irregularities could have taken place. I have personally inquired into all the particulars connected with the death of a female in the bridewell of Carrickmacross, on the 2nd December ultimo. I have seen the notes taken by the foreman of the Coroner's Jury, and have examined some of the Jury as well as other witnesses, the result of which has been, that there is no blame to be attached to the keeper, Mr. Armstrong, but on the contrary, he treated the unfortunate creature with all the kindness and attention that humanity could dictate.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I have inspected *Castleblayney*, *Carrickmacross*, *Ballybay*, and *Clones* bridewells; the two former are extremely clean and well kept, the two latter I have already dwelt largely upon.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Visited Oct. 13, 1846.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

I inspected this gaol on the 13th October, 1846, and found it clean; the accommodation for male prisoners is rather good, but for females extremely bad, all being intermixed together, criminals, debtors, and lunaties, without the least attempt at classification. The laundry is a miserable open shed in a yard, altogether unfitted for the purpose, and hot water is carried by the males to the female department, where it is received by the women—a system so utterly at variance with all principles of prison discipline, that I cannot too strongly condemn it. The accommodation for the turnkeys is very bad, they are obliged to sleep together in the guard-room at the entrance gate, no other room being for them; this could be obviated by building proper rooms in the yard attached to the entrance gate, but within the outer gate. I shall reserve further comment for "General Observations."

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Males.

Master debtors,	5	Misdemeanants untried,	2
Pauper do.,	9	Soldiers untried,	2
Felons convicted,	6	Do., deserter,	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	41	Summary convictions,	9
Felons untried,	7	Lunatics,	5
			—87

Females.

Felons convicted,	5	Misdemeanant untried,	1
Misdemeanant convicted,	1	Summary convictions,	7
Felons untried,	9	Lunatics,	2
Total in gaol,	112		—25

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	444	Females,	96

Recommitments.

Males,	16	Females,	19

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	101	Females,	30

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells, 2 of which have double beds,	58	Day-rooms,	6

Females.

Single cells, 3 of which have double beds,	6

Male Debtors.

Single cells, 1 bed each,	2	Day-room,	1
Rooms, 2 beds each,	3	Do. without fire-place,	1

Master and pauper debtors all mixed together.

Yard, for all,	1	Tread-mill, used morning and evening for forcing water,	1
Male hospital,	1	Store-rooms,	2
Wards, no day-rooms,	4	Shoemakers' shop,	1
Baths for entire prison,	2	Weaving rooms, 4 looms,	2
Female hospital,	1	Carpenters' and coopers' shop,	1
Wards (no day-room), the nurse living in one,	2	Laundry (a shed),	1
Yard for females,	1	Solitary cells,	6
Large yards for stone-breaking,	2	Chapel,	1
General kitchen,	1		

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed (a few) at weaving and winding, carpenters' work, coopering, tinkering, tailoring, sieve making, and most at stone-breaking. No school.

The females at spinning, carding, knitting, sewing, and washing; at the latter the prisoners receive 3*d.* each weekly for washing done for the Infirmary of the county. No school.

Dietary.

Dietary

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb. bread and 1 pint buttermilk.

The prisoners do not eat their meat in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

This department of the prison is well conducted, the books regularly and well kept, and proper checks placed upon the receipts and issues of provision and stores. Visitors' books required in all the bridewells in this county.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Lewis Hawkes, Local Inspector,	92	6	2	James Connelly, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Rev. John Chute, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1	R. Wigglesworth, do.,	25	0	0
Rev. John Madden, R. Catholic do.,	46	3	1	John Magill, do.,	25	0	0
R. J. Lloyd, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—			Robert Parkinson, do.,	25	0	0
M. Casserly, Apothecary,	42	0	0	James Magee, do.,	25	0	0
Mr. Thomas Savage, Governor,	200	0	0	William Dreeson, Gate Turnkey,	25	0	0
John James, Master of Works,	50	0	0	Maria Wigglesworth, Matron,	32	6	0
Richard James, Clerk and Steward,	40	0	0	Margaret Bligh, Hospital Nurse,	17	1	6
John Haskem, Turnkey and Master Shoemaker,	35	0	0	Thomas Garvey, Barber,	4	0	0
John Jackson, Turnkey,	25	0	0	Cormick Lee, Sewer Cleaner,	7	0	0
					£786	19	10

None of the officers on gaol allowance.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Number of Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector, ...	125	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	138
Surgeon, ...	79	Roman Catholic do., . . .	141

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The male and female hospitals are detached from each other. The nurse lives in the female hospital at a distance from the male; some arrangement should be made upon this subject, and I am certain that Doctor Lloyd will follow the suggestion I pointed out. There is no yard for either males or females. At present the male hospital is occupied by master debtors, no other accommodation being for them. A yard could easily be annexed to both hospitals in most convenient situations.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 5 males and 2 female lunatics when I inspected. I suggested several improvements to be made with respect to these miserable creatures, which I hope will be attended to by the proper authorities.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Crofton.	Edmond Corr, esq.	Edmond Kelly, esq.
Daniel H. Farrell, esq.	Arthur Browne, esq.	Denis H. Kelly, esq.
Edward Mitchell, esq.	Charles Hawkes, esq.	Leonard Hudson, esq.
Oliver D. Grace, esq.	Henry Moriarty, esq.	George Digby, esq.

General observations.

General Observations.

There appears to me to be a want of system about this prison that should be corrected. The Governor is a young hand, and therefore his inexperience can only be pleaded. School instruction seems to be entirely neglected, and as to instruction in useful trades, I could not find it, the few employed being tradesmen before entering the gaol. There is a master of works and a master shoemaker, the latter is one of the turnkeys, but instead of instructing the uninformed prisoners, he is employed making work for outdoor purposes; other officers, tradesmen, are similarly employed, but no attention paid to the general instruction of the prisoners. I also perceived that stone-breaking was more attended to than anything else, at which numbers of prisoners were employed, many more than the hard labour class; this seems to be a very profitable concern, if I am to judge from the enormous heap of broken stones in the yard where the sheds are placed for this work, and where such profit is derived from it, surely the Board of Superintendence could not apply the money so received to better purposes than clothing the prisoners, which the law directs, and which the prison rules hung up in all the day-rooms clearly show that the prisoners are entitled to. The prisoners are employed at stone-breaking from 8 in the morning until 10 o'clock, and from 11 o'clock until 4 in the evening. To that part of the prison where females are at present located, I have pointed out and strongly recommended that an addition should be built, which would afford accommodation, and enable the Governor to bring about some system of classification, not, as at the time of my inspection, huddled together, criminals, debtors, lunatics, and prostitutes.

There are no schools either for males or females, in fact, much is wanted to render this gaol what it should be. If the addition be built which I have above alluded to, a proper laundry, a school-room, rooms for debtors, and a wholesome system of classification and reformatory discipline brought about, without which no gaol can be properly conducted. The Appendix will contain all further statistical information.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Athlone.

Athlone.—A more wretched, damp, and insecure prison is not to be found. A few days previous to my visit a prisoner escaped, and it is only surprising more instances do not occur; it is attached to and forms part of the court house, an old building almost in ruins. I would here suggest the propriety of erecting a good court house and bridewell sufficient for the wants of this populous town and neighbourhood, and that it should be made a district bridewell, including portions of Westmeath and Roscommon. I found several articles wanting, and absolutely necessary to be immediately supplied, for which purpose I left a requisition with the Governor of Roscommon Gaol.

Castlerea.

Castlerea.—This prison is too small. Quarter Sessions are held in the town, where a new and excellent court house has been recently built, at the rere of which there is an excellent situation with ample space for a bridewell. The present one consists of keepers' apartments, one room with 3 beds for males, and inside this room is one cell with 2 beds for females, and only one day-room for all. I found it clean, and books well kept.

Boyle.

Boyle is the best constructed bridewell I have as yet seen; the separation of males and females perfect, with an admirable arrangement for complete supervision by the keeper, who appears a good officer, his books and accounts very well kept, and his prison bedding, &c. in good order.

Strokestown.

Strokestown.—This bridewell requires some amendments. Separation of sexes is not sufficient, and I found it not so clean as it should be.

All these bridewells should be supplied with a visitor's book, pursuant to the 62nd section of the Prisons Act.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

County of Sligo Gaol.

County of Sligo Gaol. Visited Oct. 22, 1846.

On the 22nd October I inspected this gaol, where I was received by the Local Inspector, Governor, and other prison officers, as also by two members of the Board of Superintendence, to all of whom I beg to convey my best thanks for the attention I received; each and all seemed to take pride in accompanying me over the prison, and I must say, that I found great pleasure in witnessing the high order which every part of the establishment presented; a state of things that could only be produced by the united exertion of every person from the highest to the lowest, officers and sub-officers, in working together for the general good.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	3	Misdemeanants untried,	7
Pauper do.,	5	Under revenue laws,	2
Felons convicted,	10	Summarily convicted,	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	15	Lunatics,	20—71
Felons untried,	4		

Females.

Felons convicted,	9	Lunatics,	18—41
Felons untried,	10		
Summary convictions,	2	Total of males and females,	112
Misdemeanants untried,	2		

Number of Committals during past year.

Males,	513	Females,	109

Recommitments.

Males,	31	Females,	23

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	96	Females,	30

Accommodation.

Single cells,	84	Yard for master debtors,	1
Punishment cells,	5	Do. pauper do.,	1
Rooms for master debtors,	7	Do. female do.,	1
Do. pauper do., with 2 beds in each,	3	Do. male criminals,	9
Do. mistress do.,	1	Do. female do.,	2
Do. pauper female do.,	1	Steam kitchen,	1
Day-rooms for master do.,	3	Store-room, male,	1
Do. pauper do.,	1	Do., female,	1
Do. male criminals,	8	Laundry,	1
Do. female do.,	2	Chapel,	1

Hospital.

Wards for males, 4 beds in each,	2	Reception room for males,	1
Do. females, 3 do.,	2	Turnkey's room (female),	1
Yard for males,	1	Surgery and medicine store,	1
Do. females,	1	Baths (hot, cold, and shower),	3

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Males—shoemaking, tailoring, mat making, net making, carpenter's work, picking oakum, prison duties, stone breaking, and attending lunatics.

Three prisoners support themselves.

Females—sewing, knitting, spinning and carding, washing, &c., nursing, attending lunatics, and prison duties.

In the male school, which is conducted in classes in the day-rooms, there is a general schoolmaster, and each turnkey being qualified as such, instructs, under the schoolmaster, such prisoners as were heretofore in ignorance, and each keeps a book in which is to be seen the progress and proficiency of the prisoners. In the general school, all those who have been hitherto instructed are, with proper separation of classes, carefully attended to.

The females are taught reading and writing at regular hours each day, and appear much improved.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast,—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner,—1 lb. of bread, 1 pint of new milk.

All male prisoners, except debtors and lunatics, take their meals in their cells, where they are provided with a shelf, table, and all utensils are kept peculiarly clean.

Females of indifferent character also take their meals in their cells; but owing to the great numbers of lunatics requiring to be attended to, the system amongst the females cannot be so fully carried out as with the males, yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, the order and regularity which pervades the entire establishment is highly praiseworthy.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I examined most accurately all the various books and accounts, which are kept in the very

North District.

County of Sligo Gaol.

best and most correct way, still strengthening my former observation as to the truly prison-like manner in which all is conducted.

Owing to the uncertain state of the markets, there are no contracts, save for milk, lime, and soap; every thing else is purchased in market, but upon so economical a principle, that deception or fraud cannot be practised.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Captain H. Faucett, Local Inspector,	96	6	2	Peter Boyde, sen., Turnkey,	20	0	0
Rev. A. Robinson, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	James Gallagher, do.,	20	0	0
Rev. James Heron, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	John Clancy, do.,	20	0	0
Rev. Owen Feeny, R. Catholic do.,	30	0	0	Wm. M'Donagh, do., Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
Bartholomew Carter, Physician,	65	0	0	John Connor, do.,	20	0	0
Archibald Armstrong, Apothecary,	21	0	0	William Martin, do.,	20	0	0
William John Beatty, Governor,	200	0	0	Catherine Mathews, Matron,	20	0	0
Edward Walsh, Deputy Governor,	50	0	0	Isabella Kerr, Assistant do.,	10	0	0
John Mathews, Turnkey,	25	0	0	Anne Gilhooley, Nurse-tender,	10	0	0
Peter Davy, do.,	25	0	0	Montgomery Blair, Clerk,	30	0	0
Thomas Graham, do.,	25	0	0				
Thomas Blest, do.,	20	0	0		807	6	2

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Deputy Governor, | Turnkeys, | Matron, | and Nurse-tender.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	282	Presbyterian Chaplain,	147
Surgeon,	327	Roman Catholic do.,	96
Protestant Chaplain,	149		

Hospital.

Hospital.

This part of the establishment is exceedingly creditable; abundant accommodation, with yards, water-closets, and privies, with the strictest adherence to the proper separation of sexes. Medicines are purchased by contract, and kept in surgery, where the Apothecary regularly attends, and compounds under the direction of the Medical Attendant, whose duties are performed most satisfactorily, as must appear by reference to the number of his visits during the past year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were, upon the day of my inspection, 20 male and 18 female lunatics, the greatest number in any prison I have as yet visited, but, notwithstanding the great inconvenience, and serious difficulties in the carrying out a sound system of prison discipline and management in the way of classification, such has been the humane and benevolent attention of the Governor, and other officers, to these wretched creatures, that every thing goes on smoothly, and their unhappy condition is rendered far more comfortable than could be expected within the walls of a criminal prison. Many have, I understand, improved in intellect since entering the gaol, which is to be attributed to the kind and judicious management of Doctor Carter.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles K. O'Hara, esq.	William Faussett, esq.	James Wood, esq.
John Irwin, esq.	John Ormsby, esq.	Richard Gethin, esq.
John Wynne, esq.	John Armstrong, esq.	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.
Sir William Parke, knt.	John J. West, esq.	

The Board meet on the first Monday of every month, and at other times when necessary, and, collectively and individually, are unremitting in their attention to every matter connected with this gaol.

General observations.

General Observations.

No person can visit this prison, without being struck with its cleanly and systematic appearance. The prisoners are all comfortably clad in good prison clothing, all made by the prisoners; the Deputy Governor has, self-taught, become the cutter out of work, and shows great skill and management in this department, as in all others committed to his charge. The efficiency of the excellent Governor is every where conspicuous; his zeal and attention to all his arduous duties is nowhere more evident than in his exertion to establish a reformatory system of discipline, in proof of which, there are 39 out of 43 males, and 17 out of 23 females, fully employed at instruction in useful trades. The Local Inspector scarcely permits a day to pass without visiting the gaol. The sub-officers have all a proper uniform dress, and the Governor selects out of each class a well-conducted prisoner, who acts as an orderly under the turnkey, and wears a distinguishing cap; this man keeps the day-rooms clean, and attends to the culinary utensils of his class.

Further statistical information will be found in the Appendix.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

The only bridewell in this county is at Ballymote, which is kept clean, the books regular, and the keeper appears a very good officer. The Clergyman of the parish, who acts as Local Inspector, visits the prison very often; I pointed out a few alterations necessary to afford better accommodation for females, and render the male yard more secure. A visitor's book is required, as directed by the 62nd section of the Prisons Act.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.

North District.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh. Visited Jan. 2, 1847.

Accompanied by the Local Inspector and Governor, I inspected this gaol on the 2nd January, 1847, and have much reason to be satisfied with what I saw in the male part of the prison. The corridors, cells, and day-rooms are kept extremely clean, and I was forcibly struck with the excellent order and cleanliness in which the utensils for meals are preserved.

The bedding is of the best description, all supplied with sheets, which materially tend to cleanliness, and are useful on the score of economy, saving the wear and tear of blankets by repeated washing.

I feel myself particularly called upon to notice in this place the condition of the lunatic class, so strongly commented upon by my predecessor, Doctor White, in his last Report. I this day found 11 males and 2 females—the males occupying part of the old gaol in charge of a turnkey, whose sole duty is to attend to them; they were most comfortably clad, and treated with the greatest kindness. The two females were equally well circumstanced, having also an assistant exclusively to take care of them; and I have great pleasure in having it in my power to report, that all I have witnessed during a long and searching inspection are in themselves sufficient evidences of the untiring attention of the Local Inspector to the serious responsibilities of his situation; that the Governor is a most zealous and efficient officer; the Deputy-Governor an able and valuable assistant to the Governor; the sub-officers discharging their respective duties to the satisfaction of the local authorities; and lastly, the hospital department, where the patients are supplied with a long warm coat resembling a dressing gown, and every thing denotes that a master hand is over it.

Convenient and well-sheltered sheds have recently been erected for prisoners to work at stone and bone breaking.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtor,	1	Misdemeanants untried,	4
Pauper do.,	21	Deserters,	3
Under rule of transportation,	4	Under revenue laws,	2
Felons convicted,	13	Summarily convicted,	13
Misdemeanants convicted,	4	Lunatics,	11
Felons untried,	34		—110

Females.

Pauper debtors,	2	Felons untried,	18
Felons convicted,	7	Lunatics,	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	2		—31
Total in gaol,			141

In Hospital.

Males,	3	Females,	4
			—7

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	334	Females,	138

Recommitments.

Males,	35	Females,	23

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	105	Females,	35

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,	60	Day-room for master debtor,	1
Solitary do.,	6	Do., pauper do.,	1
Punishment cells,	2	Rooms with beds for male lunatics,	3
Day-rooms,	12	Cells for violent lunatics,	4
Yards with privies,	5	Day-rooms for do.,	2
Room for master debtors,	1	Yard with privy, do.,	1
Do., pauper do.,	2		

Females.

Rooms with beds,	3	Yard for laundry,	1
Day-rooms,	2	Sleeping rooms for lunatics,	2
Yards with privies,	2	Day do., do.,	1
Laundry,	1	Attendant's room,	1
General kitchen,	1	Chapel,	1

Hospital.

Wards for males,	4	Wards for females,	2
Day-room occupied by turnkey,	1	Day-room,	1
Yard with privy,	1	Yard,	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed at stone-breaking, bone pulverizing, and at times, at smith's work, carpentering, sawing, tailoring, shoe and clog making, weaving and winding, and other trades as prisoners may be found to understand, but no general system of instruction followed up. The schools are not sufficiently attended to, but to this subject I shall refer in "General Observations" more particularly.

The females are employed at the usual occupation of washing, spinning, sewing, knitting, prison duties, nursing, &c.; but no classification can be attended to, in consequence of the want of accommodation for females—this also applies to schools.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. bread, 1 pint of new milk. Supper—4 ozs. oatmeal stirabout.

Male prisoners take their meals in cells. Females in day-room.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

Every thing connected with this department is extremely well conducted, and wholesome checks placed upon the expenditure.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

Rev. Samuel Rogers, Local Inspector,	£100	James Turner, 5th Turnkey,	£18
Rev. Samuel Rogers, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Samuel Mullen, 6th do.,	18
Rev. Josiah Mitchell, Presbyterian do.,	30	Henry Denlap, 7th do.,	18
Rev. M. Ollane, Roman Catholic do.,	30	John Ballentine, 8th do.,	18
H. Thompson, esq., M.D. Physician,	–	A. Johnston, 9th do.,	18
James White, esq., M.D. Apothecary,	–	John M'Clelland, Schoolmaster,	18
Mr. Alex. Campbell, Governor,	150	Anne Lynch, Matron,	30
John Donnelly, Deputy-Governor & Clerk,	45	Margaret Kidney, Hospital Nurse,	12
James Clements, 1st Turnkey,	23	Margaret M'Grew, Female Turnkey,	12
William Crawford, 2nd do.,	23		£629
Knox Ashfield, 3rd do.,	18		
Andrew Hamilton, 4th do.,	18		

Officers on gaol allowance.

The Governor, Deputy-Governor, Turnkeys, Schoolmaster, Matron, and Nurse have gaol allowance, which all but the Governor receive cash for from the Board.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospitals are extremely well kept, with proper separation of sexes. Medicines are supplied by the Apothecary, who attends when required. There are now no baths or water-closets in the hospital, although I understand such were formerly there, but were removed for some reason or other, without due consideration. I have recommended that they should be replaced, in which I am fully borne out by the Medical Officer.

Lunatics

Lunatics.

Upon the subject of this distressing and perplexing class, I have already given my opinion, which it is unnecessary again to recapitulate.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Hugh Stewart, bart.	James Lendrum, esq.	Francis Ellis, esq.
A. W. Cole Hamilton, esq.	Samuel Vesey, esq.	Jas. Irwin, esq.
Rev. J. G. Porter.	Alexander M'Causland, esq.	Thomas Greer, esq.
Thomas Houston, esq.	George Hill, esq.	Joseph Greer, esq.

The Board meet once a month, and individually pay constant visits to the gaol.

General observations.

General Observations.

Having in my preliminary observations confined myself more to what I found, than what appears to me to be required to render this gaol what it should be, I shall commence by endeavouring to impress upon the Board of Superintendence the vast importance of establishing a more extensive system of reformatory discipline, by introducing general instruction in useful trades, such as tailoring and shoemaking, in both of which, in a very short time, the prisoner can be so far advanced as to be able to repair his own clothes and shoes, and acquires habits of industry ever after serviceable to him, impressing upon his mind the value of industry, hitherto only occupied by natural impulses in all their deformities. To attain these objects I have recommended that when appointing turnkeys attention should be paid to the selecting tradesmen.

The school department also requires remodelling; the schoolmaster is past his work, and I trust the Board of Superintendence will take such steps as will ensure the attendance of a properly qualified person to perform these essential duties.

The accommodation for females is very defective; they are crowded together without the possibility of proper attention being paid to classification or instruction, nor does the present gaol afford any means of affording better; however, when the intentions of government are carried out of erecting new lunatic asylums, and thereby relieving gaols of those perplexing difficulties which interrupt all attempts at establishing a general sound system of prison dis-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.

cipline, I am sure the Grand Jury will attend to the recommendations of the Board of Superintendence, and remodel the old gaol, which would provide ample accommodation for females, as also proper reception wards with baths for prisoners when entering the gaol.

I am informed that a new kitchen is about to be fitted up in a very convenient situation, the present one being in every way objectionable, and unwholesome; from the intended new one, if done upon the improved steam principle, pipes can easily be introduced into the laundry to convey hot water, by which a considerable saving of fuel may be effected. I have suggested that gutters should be placed all round the main building of the gaol, which would not only protect the walls, already much injured, but provide a supply of water to clear out the sewers of the privies daily.

I would willingly here close my Report, but there is a subject that I feel myself called upon to bring before the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, who are by the Prisons Act declared to be such over all prisons in the county. I allude to the bridewell at Dungannon, which certainly I found kept in excellent order and very clean, but in which I found a number to *debtors* confined; how such a system has crept in, it is not for me to say, but I would beg to direct the attention of the authorities to the 92nd, 94th, 95th, & 96th sections of that Act, as also to the Schedule D., appended to the Act and referred to in the 95th section, wherein it will be seen that there is no column for debtors, and that the keeper of a bridewell before he can be paid the expenses of maintaining prisoners, is obliged to swear that the above list contains all the names of persons confined in his bridewell during the last three months. Perhaps it would be well to consider the propriety of having it made a district bridewell, that of Dungannon being so extensive, and situated at a distance of upwards of thirty miles from the county town.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Dungannon, Clogher, and *Strabane*, all of which I visited, and found in very good order, regular, and books well kept. All bridewells should be supplied with a "visitor's book," pursuant to the 62nd Section of the Prisons Act.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar. Visited Oct. 12, 1846.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.

I VISITED this gaol on the 12th October, 1846, and found it in good order, as far as the Governor has power within his means. Unfortunately when building the new gaol the old one was still retained, and is occupied by females; it is a wretched old structure, and I was sorry to observe that the female department was not conducted in the same proper manner as that of the males; there was no system of classification. All these defects I pointed out to the Governor, who seemed most anxious to remedy the evils; but I am sure, from all I saw, that the fault does not so much lie with him as with the Matron, and I pressed upon him the necessity of bringing the matter before the Board of Superintendence. The whole of this building is cheerless, damp, and unwholesome, unsightly in appearance and most inconvenient.

In the male department almost all the objections reported upon by my predecessor, Dr. White, have been attended to and rectified; and I have no doubt that the Governor, a most zealous and efficient officer, will attend to the suggestions I offered, and, aided by the untiring exertions of the Local Inspector, and anxious attention of the Board of Superintendence, this prison will soon be placed upon principles of sound reformatory discipline, productive of the best effects.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Felons convicted,	12	Soldier, deserter,	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	8	Under revenue laws,	1
Felons untried,	4	Summarily convicted,	5
Misdemeanants untried,	3	Lunatics,	4
Soldiers tried by courts-martial,	7	Master debtors,	2
Soldiers untried,	1	Pauper do.,	6
			—54

Females.

Felons convicted,	5	Summary convicted,	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	2	Lunatic,	1
Felons untried,	3	Mistress debtor,	1
Misdemeanants untried,	2	Pauper do.,	1
Drunkard,	1		—21

Total in gaol, 75

Number of Commitments during the year.

Males,	304	Females,	139

Recommitments.

Males,	11	Females,	7

Greatest number in Gaol during past year at one time.

Males,	76	Females,	34

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar.

Accommodation—Males.

Single cells,	91	Yard for pauper debtors,	1
Solitary cells,	10	Cells for pauper ditto,	10
Room for master debtors,	1	Store room, in good order,	1
Do., with beds,	1	Kitchen, general,	1
Day-room for pauper debtors,	1	Day-rooms,	7
Yard for master ditto,	1	Yards,	7

Females.

Rooms, divided into two classes,	8	Single cells for female debtors,	3
Yards, for classes,	3		

Hospital.

Hospital, male and female, with sufficient accommodation, but requiring some repairs. It is properly divided, with water-closets and privies in yards.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed at weaving, winding, shoemaking, tailoring, carpenter's work, tin smiths, mat making, net making, sack making, painting, stone-breaking, whitewashing, prison duties, and treadmill.

The school is attended to, but no schoolmaster; the Turnkeys act as such.

The female prisoners at sewing, knitting, carding, and spinning, washing and prison duties.

The school is very ill conducted, and requires great amendment. I have already dwelt upon the female department more at large, which I have no doubt will be attended to by the proper authorities.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint of new milk. Dinner—1 lb. best bread, 1 pint buttermilk.

The prisoners eat their meals in their cells, and all is cleanly and regular.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined into all the branches of the office department, and found the books remarkably well kept. Pass-books with the several contractors, well arranged, so as to form a proper check upon the expenditure. Each sub-officer is furnished with a copy of the bye-laws, and dietary tables are hung up in the proper places.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Hon. and Rev. H. Browne, Local Inspector,	50	0	0	John Moffitt, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Ditto, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Harpur, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. A. Gibson, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	William Trydall, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Savage, R. Catholic do.,	30	0	0	William Briggs, do.,	30	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, M.D., Surgeon,	—			George Washington, do.,	25	0	0
Mr. Laurence Middleton, Apothecary,	42	0	0	Edward Hill, do.,	25	0	0
Mr. James Tyrrell, Governor,	150	0	0	Benjamin Watson, do.,	25	0	0
R. Deverell, Dep. Gov. & Storekeeper,	50	0	0	Robert Howe, do.,	25	0	0
Mrs. Anne Frazer, Matron,	20	0	0	Honora Hanagan, Nurse,	10	0	0
Mrs. Mary Harpur, Assistant Matron,	10	0	0		642	0	0

None of the Officers have gaol allowance except the Matron, Assistant Matron, and Nurse.

Visits of Officers paid during past year.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	191	Presbyterian Chaplain,	126
Surgeon, &c.,	95	Roman Catholic do.,	58

Hospitals

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, male and female, in one building, detached from the gaol, but properly separated. Baths and water-closets.

The Apothecary receives a salary of £42 per annum, for which he supplies all medicine, and attends regularly. There were only 3 patients in hospital when I visited; it is kept clean and well ventilated, but requires some repairs.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 4 males and 1 female lunatic in this gaol when I inspected it, all of whom were soon to be removed to the District Asylum, as the Governor had received a notification that there was room for them.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Percy Nugent, bart.	William A. Reilly, esq.	Godfrey Levinge, esq.
John C. Lyons, esq.	Thomas F. Uniacke, esq.	John Caulfield, esq.
William Fetherston H., esq.	Francis P. Smith, esq.	Henry Murray, esq.
Richard W. Reynell, esq.	Richard Swift, esq.	Cuthbert J. Clibborn, esq.

The Board meet on the first Thursday in every month, and oftener when required. Individual members visit occasionally, and whenever necessary.

General Observations.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar.

General observations.

My predecessors have commented upon the low situation in which this gaol is placed, but with this I have now nothing to do; large sums have been expended in making it what it is, and it only now remains to see what improvements can be made. A shed for stone-breaking has been erected, but, in my opinion, in so exposed a place, and so shallow, that the prisoners must be injuriously exposed to the inclemency of weather; but as I have always considered that stone-breaking is only useful to keep prisoners employed in the absence of more instructive occupation, I do hope to see before long a general system of reformatory instructive discipline carried on, showing to those whose fallen position in society has been caused by ignorance and bad company keeping, that instruction both in religion and morals, as well as useful trades, will enable them, when no longer inmates of a prison, to earn an honest livelihood, and become useful members of society.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Moate, the only bridewell in this county, I found in the most cleanly and good order. The books and accounts are kept regular and correct, and the keeper appears a most efficient officer.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol, Visited Nov. 19, 1846.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THERE were confined in the gaol on the day of my inspection the following number of prisoners:—

Felons and Misdemeanants,	Males,	28	
	Females,	40	
Debtors,	Males,	8	
	Females,	6	
Total,		82	Of these four were lunatics.

The average number throughout the year is, Males, 48
Females, 29
Total, 77

The accommodation for this number, 79 single cells and 14 rooms with beds, is apparently sufficient; but the gaol is old and inconveniently constructed, so that sometimes parts of the prison are crowded, while others are comparatively empty. It will be seen in another place that this was the case the day of my visit. There have been seven cells fitted up and heated, to try the effect of the separate system, upon some favourable cases selected among the boys; but although the cells are used as separate workshops, and with good effect, they cannot as yet be turned to full account, as the legal regulations have not been complied with. I must, therefore, repeat Major Palmer's suggestion to the Board last year, that these regulations be complied with as soon as possible.

The gaol was clean, and generally in a very creditable state.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

The Turnkeys hold a school in each class for two hours in the day. The shoes and prison dresses are made in the gaol, and the tin work and carpentering necessary, are also done by the prisoners. The shoemaking class is instructed at present by one of the pauper debtors—but this can only be a temporary arrangement, and not to be depended on. Several prisoners, however, have been taught trades, and looms were in full and useful employment in the newly constructed cells. A carpenter is hired to instruct the prisoners.

Female Department.

Female Department.

These wards were terribly crowded, and there is necessarily a great want of proper superintendence. Separation of classes in its legal sense is quite impossible, when such numbers are in the prison; an attempt, indeed, is made to keep the tried and untried apart from each other—but felons and misdemeanants, children and lunatics were all crowded together, in two small and badly ventilated day-rooms, while there are only 18 sleeping cells for 40 women, many of whom are nursing. As a temporary measure, I recommended that a part of the male prison which is seldom occupied should be boarded off for the use of the women, but the Board should lose no time in trying to procure for them some permanent increase of accommodation. The Matron, Mrs. Gavan, was only just appointed, so that it would be impossible for me to pronounce an opinion upon her capacity for the office—but there can be no doubt, that she will require assistance in order to maintain any thing like beneficial superintendence.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

Generally speaking, this department is creditably conducted, but the account of money

South District.

County of Carlow Gaol.

produced by the works carried on in the gaol should be much more distinctly shown, especially of the portion which is paid to prisoners. The daily account of prisoners and expenditure is kept in conformity with the schedule of the Act, and the accounts are checked monthly by the Local Inspector, who submits them for examination to the Board, previously to there being liquidated at the end of each month. The system of checks is good.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Bread and stirabout—good and sufficient. The prisoners are separated at their meals. There was a complaint made by some of the female prisoners about the bread, but there did not appear to me to be any grounds for it.

Officers.

Officers.

The establishment of an uniform for the officers is much to be desired on many accounts, and I hope the Board will take measures to supply them with it. The staff of Turnkeys, which only amounts to three, one of whom is gate porter, is quite insufficient for even ordinary superintendence, and the maintenance of efficient classification and silence must be quite out of their power. I would wish to impress upon the Board, that the only means of keeping up a proper system of discipline with a small staff, would be the building of sheds for the separation of prisoners at work. This would be a single outlay and not a large one, and besides being highly beneficial to the prisoners, would, by relieving the officers of the necessity of being in constant superintendence of a class, render it possible to perform the duties of general superintendence and instruction, even with the present limited number of officers. The Local Inspector attends anxiously to his onerous duties. Mr. M'Dowell, the Governor, seems to have many of the qualifications requisite for his situation, and I hope that the occurrences of the last year will have impressed upon his mind, that not the least essential of these qualifications are firmness, and the strict maintenance of discipline in all departments of the prison, and above all, that any concealment, even if unintentional, may lead to consequences the most injurious.

Mr. Young, the deputy, is an active, efficient, and good officer.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This department is properly arranged, and the books are well kept. The building itself, however, would require improvement.

Board of Superintendence.

The members of the Board of Superintendence take an active interest in the prison.

General observations.

General Observations.

There have been 193 committals to this gaol for drunkenness since January last—a large number. The privies and sewers would require to be kept clean, by the use of a forcing pump. The lunatics, fortunately, are neither numerous nor troublesome.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis. Visited Sept. 7, 1846.

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis.

State and Accommodation.

Employment and Schools.

On the 7th of September, when I inspected Ennis gaol, there were 149 prisoners confined, a number considerably exceeding the usual average, which, as appeared by the state furnished to me, amounted to—

Males, ...	82	Females, . . .	14	Total, . . .	96

This of course was disadvantageous to the prison, which contains only 119 single cells and 5 rooms with beds, as it presented a crowded appearance, particularly in the female department. I found it nevertheless in the most perfect order, both with regard to cleanliness and ventilation. Ennis gaol has the advantage of containing a building with 40 cells fitted for the separation of prisoners. The cells are large, airy, and healthful. Cots are slung in each cell, an arrangement which gives ample room for working at trades.

The prisoners are separated both by day and night, and the experiment would appear to work well. The prisoners confined in these cells, all of whom were at work, appeared cheerful and in good spirits.

Mr. D'Arcy, the Governor, has also, with the help of the Board, erected in one of the yards a species of circular pavilion, supported by a single cast metal column, the base of which is an open fire-place, to which the cylindrical column forms the chimney; it is very light in its construction, and around it are 12 large cells for looms and carpenter's benches. The Governor, I am sorry to say, complains of the difficulty of finding work for the prisoners in the separate cells. I hope this difficulty may be surmounted, for the effect upon the prisoners seemed exceedingly satisfactory, both as to health and spirits.

In the new building the turnkeys' room occupied a central position in each range, opposite to which were excellent washing troughs, with a full supply of water, and well constructed privies for the use of each gallery. There was no bad smell, and the work seemed excellent.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a regular schoolmaster employed, who holds a school for one hour each day in every class; many of the prisoners seemed to have improved much under his care. Weaving is taught by a qualified turnkey, and several of the younger prisoners have been instructed in making hearth-rugs, mats, &c. The tin-work for the use of the gaol is all made by a prisoner who was instructed in the prison, and the iron work keeps a smith and two assistants constantly employed. In fact, the entire gaol presented an appearance of active industry, which was most creditable to the officers, and gratifying to any persons who take an interest in the well-being of the prisoners.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The accommodation in this department is very limited; there are but 14 cells, and on the day of my visit there were 22 prisoners, besides, what I cannot help considering, an undue proportion of children. The Board, however, appeared quite aware of the inconvenience resulting from their presence, and I have reason to believe that they will remedy the evil. In consequence of the very limited accommodation, proper—I may say legal—separation of classes cannot be enforced, and the tried and untried prisoners were working in the same day-room; all, however, are employed, as the register shows, at various occupations on the different days of the week.

There is a very intelligent matron and two active assistants.

The laundry is clean, but seemed deficient in ventilation.

The matron acts as schoolmistress, and also keeps the books of her department in a creditable manner.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and wholesome, consisting of bread, milk, and oatmeal stirabout. The cost is $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ a day per head.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely inspected the books of this gaol; the accounts are in every respect properly and creditably kept. The bills are paid every month by the Board of Superintendence, who strictly examine the accounts, and the pass-books are initialed by the chairman. The Grand Jury presents in advance.

Officers.

Officers.

There is no Local Inspector to this gaol; and indeed where a county is fortunate enough to secure the services of a Governor so qualified as Mr. D'Arcy, by temper and intelligence, for the post he holds, such an officer is but little required.

The clerk keeps the books well, and acts in a great measure as Deputy Governor, the duties of which office he fills in a very satisfactory manner.

The schoolmaster appears qualified and attentive. Most of the turnkeys are tradesmen, and seem diligent in affording instruction to their classes.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers during the last year was returned as follows:—

Surgeon,	260
Protestant Chaplain,	205
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	297

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital was clean and neat. There were 6 patients. The medicines are in future to be purchased wholesale, and to be compounded by an Apothecary at a salary of £20 a year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The ordinary miseries produced by confining these unhappy persons in a gaol only intended for the punishment and correction of crime, are strongly felt at Ennis. The Governor is compelled to place prisoners sentenced to hard labour in charge of them; a wretched alternative, as one sane person sometimes occupies the same cell with two lunatics.

This is a practice which none can witness without wishing it to be altered, but when 17 lunatics are confined in a single gaol, it is a matter of no slight difficulty to preserve anything approaching to order or cleanliness.

The Governor is anxious to procure a person trained in some one of the lunatic asylums as a turnkey. I should wish to see a person of this description in every county gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meets the first Monday in every month. The members appear to be attentive, liberal, and most anxious for the discipline and efficiency of the prison.

General Observations.

General observations.

The gaol clothing is all made in the prison; it is composed of a mixture of wool and hemp, and is both warm and durable. The uppers of the shoes are also made of hemp, and are all manufactured in the gaol; they are well suited to the purpose, and could not be used in case of escape.

Each prisoner's name, offence, and sentence is written on a slip of paper placed in a tin label outside the door of his cell.

South District.

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis.

The sewers are kept constantly well washed out by a forcing pump, which is worked for an hour each day by the hard labour prisoners. There is consequently no offensive smell perceptible in any part of the prison.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are under the control and inspection of the Governor of the gaol acting for the Board. They are visited once in each quarter either by Mr. D'Arcy or his deputy.

Ennistymon.

Ennistymon bridewell was clean on the day I visited it, and the books and accounts appeared properly kept.

Kilrush.

The *Kilrush* bridewell was in excellent order; the keeper seems a very respectable person, and has his books properly arranged.

I would recommend the removal of the heavy iron hooks which are in the cells for supporting the beds while cleaning the floor.

The entrance to the female ward is very badly contrived, and ought to be altered.

Tulla.

Tulla bridewell is clean and orderly; the pump is out of order, a defect which never should be left a day unrectified.

Sixmilebridge.

At *Sixmilebridge* the bridewell was clean and the books in proper order, but the exercising yards are inconveniently situated, and that belonging to the female ward quite unsafe, as there are no bars to the large window of the Sessions Court which opens into it.

Killaloe.

The *Killaloe* bridewell, a new building, was clean and the books properly kept. A pump is much wanting.

Clement Johnston, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cork Gaol. Visited Dec. 4, 1846.

County of Cork Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This large and well-ordered establishment, which consists of a Sheriff's prison and house of correction within the same wall, and under the same Governor, was, on the day of my visit, in a most praiseworthy state of order and cleanliness. The wards were perfectly clean, and every thing evinced constant and careful superintendence. The only thing which struck me, with regard to the general discipline, as capable of improvement, was in the classification of prisoners. I am quite aware of the difficulties attending this branch of discipline in an originally ill-constructed prison, where often a particular class is too numerous to be placed in one division of the gaol, and not sufficient to completely fill two, while every cell in the prison requires to be occupied. In referring to this matter, with this knowledge, I only do so to impress upon the Board and officers how very important a part of prison discipline I consider it to be. There being two prisons of course effectually separates the tried from the untried prisoners.

Large as this establishment is, it is far from being sufficient for the wants of the immense county to which it belongs. The number of single cells only amounts to 243, while on the day of my inspection 355 prisoners were confined, and I grieve to hear, that since that period they have increased to upwards of 400. Even the average number of prisoners for the year reaches to 280, far too large a body to be accommodated with separate cells, even at night. There are 34 cells fitted for confining prisoners on the separate system, which I have great hopes the Board will be able to appropriate to the use of boys and persons recommitted, so as to try the experiment of reformatory discipline upon those most likely to benefit by it on the one hand, and on the other to keep apart such as are likely to produce the most evil effects by their association with others.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

There is no regular schoolmaster in this large establishment, which I much regret. Each turnkey instructs his own class, but in a prison where the classes are necessarily so large, the rooms must be, and are, far too crowded for any efficient superintendence by a single person. The instruction is all going on at the same time in the different wards, whereas, if a regular master were employed to visit the different classes in succession, he need never have a greater number of persons in attendance at the same time than he could effectually superintend, the remainder of the class being under the inspection of the turnkey. Even if in this manner each prisoner could only attend school three days in the week, it would be preferable to the present system, in which it must be quite impossible to prevent unrestrained communication, and which in fact can hardly be productive of a good effect on the whole, notwithstanding that individuals may acquire a considerable degree of proficiency in mere reading and writing. There is a great deal of active and useful employment for the prisoners in this gaol. There is a very large room full of prisoners at work at looms, and the whole of those employed are under good superintendence. The class of shoemakers also is numerous, and all the shoes required in the gaol are made by the prisoners. Several of the younger prisoners have been taught useful trades, and the great mass of those confined are engaged in the manufacture of sheep nets, an article for which a considerable demand exists, and the making of which all classes can attain a knowledge of, even though they may be unfitted by age for receiving other instruction, or that their period of imprisonment may be too short to admit of their acquiring another trade. On the whole, there is an appearance of great industry in the gaol, and the superintendence is quite as good as the number of the staff, a numerous one, and the construction of the prison will allow. One of the looms I have mentioned is a blanket loom.

Female Department.

The matron keeps a school for the instruction of all those whom she considers at all likely to benefit by it. All the women are employed at carding, knitting, spinning, needle-work, or in making up the prison clothing. There is good separation for the tried and untried prisoners, but as the construction of the building necessitates their division into a great number of classes (six) while there are only three superintendents, it follows that some of the divisions must be left in a great degree to themselves. The laundry is not a very good one, but all the washing is done by the hard labour class—an arrangement which I approve of, as preventing much of the evil consequences of prison association.

Books and Accounts.

The registries of the house of correction and prison are kept separately and carefully; they are, however, deficient in not having any personal description of the persons committed. The books, however, are exceedingly well and accurately kept. The Grand Jury present in advance, and all bills are paid every month under the inspection of the Board; all contingent expenses are sanctioned in advance by means of a regularly kept requisition book, and the bill is paid upon the production of the order; pass-books are, therefore, only kept for bread and milk, the articles of daily supply. The store book is well kept, and the form of daily state is clear and satisfactory. The accounts of profit on labour and money paid to prisoners are properly shown, and the saving made to the county, which is very considerable, appears in the annual accounts which are printed from year to year.

Officers.

Doctor Townsend, the Local Inspector, takes a great interest, and a very active and beneficial share in the management of the gaol. The Governor, Mr. Murphy, is principally occupied in attending the various Quarter Sessions held in this extensive county, a duty which I am given to understand he discharges in a very efficient manner—his place in the prison is, however, exceedingly well supplied by his colleague Mr. Grace, who is also Governor of the house of correction. He is a most active and intelligent officer, whose time must be fully and indeed laboriously employed to keep so great an establishment in the highly creditable order in which I found both the gaol and the house of correction.

The turnkeys, generally speaking, seem well chosen and respectable men. A very great evil, and obstacle to discipline exists in this prison, occasioned by the considerable number of persons, not officers of the establishment, who reside within the walls; could the Grand Jury find accommodation for them outside, it would be a most desirable arrangement, for as it at present exists, I cannot help thinking the system a very great evil.

Visits paid by Non-resident Officers.

Local Inspector,	167	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	127
Surgeon,	305	Apothecary,	298
Protestant Chaplain,	177		

Dietary.

The dietary is good and wholesome. The prisoners eat their meals in their cells. The expense per head is about 4½*d.* a day.

Hospital.

The hospital is large and airy, and the books are properly kept. The female department is exceedingly clean, and contains 2 wards with 12 beds. The medicines are purchased by the Board, and made up by a salaried Apothecary. Dr. Beamish seems attentive and kind in his attendance on the prisoners. There is but very little illness. Only 2 male and 5 female patients.

Lunatics.

The lunatics are not numerous; they however occupy a portion of the gaol which can be far more usefully employed, as soon as it is possible to remove them to the asylum.

General Observations.

There is no gaol clothing issued except in the house of correction. The washing arrangements for the prisoners are good. I would recommend that some kind of an upright screen should be placed before the section of the chapel which is occupied by the women. The system of condemning prisoners to alternate weeks of hard labour is injurious to discipline, and renders proper classification difficult in the extreme. The Board should take measures to point this out in the proper quarter.

I cannot conclude without remarking that this county is far too extensive for a single prison, and that the great distances which it is necessary to send persons in custody is productive of many and great inconveniences. The very best effect has been produced by dividing the county of Tipperary into two ridings.

Bridewells.

I have seen the far greater number of the bridewells in this county—some of those in the extreme west and south, I was from a combination of circumstances obliged to pass over; I have seen, however, so many of them as to be able to give a decided opinion that the very judicious plan adopted by the Grand Jury of appointing an efficient and active officer, as Mr.

South District.

County of Cork Gaol.

Lloyd is, to superintend these small prisons, is likely to be productive of most beneficial effects. This I can state without hesitation, for although this was my first inspection, I could not be mistaken as to the amelioration which was in *progress* in the bridewells, particularly as regards their expenditure. Some points which struck me in the several bridewells I would wish to call Mr. Lloyd's attention to.

Charleville. The *Charleville* bridewell was as clean as *constantly smoking chimneys* would permit, and the books were properly kept. I may as well remark with reference to this and some of the other smaller prisons, that as a keeper is prohibited from entering into any business from which he could derive emolument, £10 a year is not sufficient to enable a respectable man to support a family creditably.

Mitchelstown. *Mitchelstown* bridewell is a very badly constructed building; it smokes much, and the yards are damp. The accommodation is too small; in each department there is only one day-room, one cell for drunkards, and a single sleeping cell to hold 3 or 4 persons upon a species of guard bed. This should be improved. The keeper was ill, but his books were properly kept.

Fermoy. *Fermoy* bridewell was clean and orderly. The roof requires repair, and there is not any proper separation between the male and female wards. The books are well kept. This is a large prison, but badly constructed.

Mallow. *Mallow* bridewell is too small for the number of prisoners often confined in it, particularly on the women's side. There are bad sewers, and the bedding was not good. The keeper complains that he has no allowance for the support of children whom he is often compelled to receive along with their mothers.

Kanturk. *Kanturk* bridewell was clean and orderly, and the books correctly kept.

Millstreet. *Millstreet* bridewell affords very bad accommodation for either keeper or prisoners; it was however clean and orderly. It should be altered or given up.

Macroom. *Macroom* bridewell was clean and orderly; the books were properly kept. The keeper's accommodation is bad, and might be easily improved by taking down some partition walls, and throwing some, now utterly useless, closets into his apartment.

Bandon. The *Bandon* bridewell is larger than these prisons generally are; it is, nevertheless, often excessively crowded. It is kept in good order, and the books were correct. The system, however, which is common in the Cork bridewells, of putting three or four persons to sleep on the same guard bed, prevails here; it ought to be abolished *if possible.*

Clonakilty. In *Clonakilty* bridewell the cells were clean, and the books correct. The accommodation of the keeper is very limited. There are three or four closets, as at Macroom, which are entirely useless.

Rosscarbery. *Rosscarbery.*—The rooms were clean, and the books correct; as a prison, however, nothing can be worse. The men's cells are low, damp, and unwholesome. There are no yards for exercise; in fact the entire building is utterly unfit for the purpose of a prison.

Kinsale. The *Kinsale* Corporation prison has been given up. The Grand Jury should take immediate steps to have the new bridewell properly enclosed, so as to allow of its being occupied at once: it is MUCH required.

Cove. *Cove* bridewell is small and inconvenient. The books were correct. The new bridewell should be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

Middleton. *Middleton* bridewell was very clean and orderly, and the books correctly kept. The keeper complains of having lunatics in the prison, and that he sometimes has thirty prisoners at Quarter Sessions, a state of things hardly to be considered safe, as he has no assistance even at such periods.

In many of the larger prisons of Cork county, I found a very superior class of keepers, and I am convinced that a very slight increase of salary would place the whole body on a footing most creditable to the county. Giving them an uniform similar to that worn by the turnkeys of the county gaol, I should also consider an improvement.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol. Visited Dec. 5, 1846.

CITY OF CORK GAOL.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THIS prison appears externally a large, handsome, and commodious building—but internally it is exceedingly badly constructed, and affords nothing like the accommodation which might be expected; it is also situated under a high overhanging bank, and is in consequence so damp as to appear in winter scarcely fit to be inhabited, while it is much overlooked from the outside.

On the day of my inspection, I found it clean and in good order, but its radical defects are so great, that no care or efforts of the officers can do much to remedy them.

The number of prisoners confined on the 5th December was 138; this, however, much exceeds the average for the year, which is only estimated at 105. There are 102 single cells, and seven rooms with beds, which last are in the debtors' apartments. Now as this class is exceedingly numerous, 37 on the day of inspection, the single cells are quite sufficient to afford separation for the average number of other prisoners. This is, of course, a matter of very great importance, but as long as the prisoners of necessity associate together, with little restraint, in their day-rooms, the good effect of separation at night must in a great measure be done away with. Moreover, the extent of accommodation is in a degree diminished, at least in winter, when some of the cells cannot be used on account of the extreme damp.

South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

With regard to the statistics of crime in Cork, the returns of the last few years show that little change has taken place in the commission of offences of magnitude, while a most enormous increase of minor offences is apparent. In the city prison in 1836, the average number of prisoners was 160; this was gradually through each year reduced, and in the three last years the average was in 1843, 84; in 1844, it rose to 101, and in 1845, it was 105. The diminution from 1836 would seem, however, to be more apparent than real, as the suburbs of Cork, which were very extensive, were transferred in the interval from the city to the county. On the other hand, the committals to the Cork Bridewell have nearly doubled in the same period—the committals in 1838 amounting to only 4,595, and in 1845 having reached the enormous amount of 8,246, a fearful increase.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

There can hardly be said to be any employment but stone-breaking. The Grand Jury being unwilling to undertake the expense of establishing any system of works, I suggested that even picking oakum, or cocoa nut fibre, would be better than total idleness, and that in the wide circular galleries of the prison, the prisoners could be more easily superintended than in the day-rooms. I lament this state of things more than I can tell, being, as I am, firmly convinced that employment is most beneficial to the prisoners, and that when pursued on an economical system, it largely reduces the expenditure of the gaol. I see by the returns, that the outlay of this prison has been reduced since 1836 by £1,000 a year—surely the Grand Jury might appropriate a part of this very large saving, a third of the entire expenditure, for the benefit of the prisoners, and improvement of the discipline of the establishment under their charge. Some of the prisoners were employed in shoemaking. The whole of the clothing is made in the gaol; but the material, which is excellent, is purchased.

There is a school kept every day by the Turnkeys and Matron, but like all other things which are good as part of a system, it can of itself be of little use, as any beneficial effects it might produce, are hourly counteracted by evil association. I cannot close this, without once more stating, that in my opinion the expenditure of one single year's saving upon sheds for separate employment in the yards, and the establishment of a system of constant industry, would, under the present excellent Governor and Local Inspector, make the discipline of this prison every thing that could be wished.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

There is no descriptive return in the registry; in all other respects the books are admirably arranged, and kept with a most efficient system of checks on expenditure.

The whole department seems exceedingly well managed. The store is in very regular order.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The women were all employed—some washing, others making or repairing the prison clothing. School is regularly kept. The Matron seems well qualified for her situation, but the difficulty of superintendence is great. The classes are arranged as much as possible with reference to character. The wards are kept clean, and the classes apart, but as the individuals of necessity associate almost without restraint, there can, of course, be no reformatory discipline.

Officers.

Officers.

The number of Turnkeys, 9, appears large upon paper, but from the peculiar construction of the prison, many are employed upon duties which render them useless for the purposes of superintendence. The duties of the prison are severe, and the Turnkeys do not consider that they are sufficiently paid; certainly £27 a year without rations is a small sum to support a family on, with the prices of provisions at their present exorbitant rate. Both Mr. Perry, the Local Inspector, and Mr. Murphy, the Governor, are active and intelligent officers, and seem most anxious to make the best of the gaol. It is a pity to see their efforts comparatively thrown away, where so very little can be effected. I wish to recommend to their consideration the question, whether they could not make a better distribution of their officers, so as to secure a more efficient superintendence of the prisoners; but two Turnkeys constantly at the gate, one exclusively given up to the debtors, a fourth in the hospital, and a fifth generally at the wheel, must make the staff quite insufficient to perform its duties.

Visits of Non-resident Officers during the year.

Local Inspector,	126	Protestant Chaplain,	166
Surgeon,	248	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	166

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are clean and well separated, the wards airy, and there is very little sickness. The books are correctly kept, and the medicines purchased wholesale, and made up by an apothecary, at a small salary. Doctor Beamish is most attentive in the performance of his duties. There are only two lunatics in the prison. The dietary is bread and milk, it is sufficient and wholesome. The prisoners are not separated at their meals, or in chapel. The general appearance of the prison, though very clean, was damp and cold.

City Bridewell.

City Bridewell.

This is a most useful and well managed institution, and it must in every way be a vast benefit to the city prison. It is well taken care of, and economically conducted throughout; in fact,

South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

as well as such an establishment could possibly be. The proportion of drunkenness to other crimes is enormous in Cork, as is evident from the fact, that up to the end of November 1846, the total number of committals amounted to 7,385, of which 5,696 were for drunkenness. Mr. Rice, the Governor, appears to be a very valuable and intelligent officer.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.
Visited Sept. 3, 1846.

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I VISITED the above gaol on the 3rd September, and found it exceedingly clean and orderly. This prison having been built upon the old system, wherein the association of prisoners and almost unrestrained intercourse was contemplated, does not contain any cells fitted for carrying out the separate system, and consequently any benefit to be derived from gaol discipline must in a great measure be produced by the constant vigilance and personal superintendence of the officers. The Board, however, exhibit a most praiseworthy anxiety to give every facility for testing the value of the new system, and with this view they have supplied the means of building a number of sheds in one of the yards appropriated to the female prisoners. These are, however, at present faulty in construction, and will require several ameliorations, (which were agreed on as proper to submit to the Board by Mr. D'Arcy, the Local Inspector, and myself, with the approval of the Governor and Medical Officer,) before they can be usefully occupied.

The number of prisoners confined on the day of my inspection was 129, which pretty nearly approaches the average of the whole year, viz., 100 males and 30 females. The re-committals in this average are not numerous, amounting only to 10 males and 9 females. From the greater proportion borne by the female re-committals to those of males, on the general average, it is evident that they must proceed from a class in which little diminution is to be expected in a seaport town. There are 92 single cells, and 6 rooms with beds, which accommodation is not sufficient to provide the average number of prisoners with a separate cell at night, a most desirable point to attain.

The gaol was, as I stated above, very clean and orderly, but several of the bedsteads were out of repair, and should be either properly put in order or cast without delay.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The profits upon the labour of prisoners must have been very considerable within the past year, as I perceived, during my inspection of the books, that they had balanced the additional expenditure incurred by changing the dietary, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop: it appeared also that the clerk's wages were paid from the same source. For this Mr. Ryan deserves great credit, as it must have required constant attention on his part to produce such effects. Still I should have far preferred seeing the same unremitting industry devoted to procuring instruction in trades for younger prisoners. I must now call the attention of the Grand Jury to the fact, that no regular schoolmaster is kept, and consequently that little or no instruction can be communicated to the prisoners. This great want I trust the Board will take means to remedy, as they must agree with me, that a well qualified person in this department is of essential consequence in every well-ordered prison. The labour on the wheel is turned to a variety of useful purposes; it grinds bones and oatmeal, which latter is a great saving to the expenditure; and it also works a tuck mill.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The separation between the tried and untried prisoners is well observed in this department. I found the female prisoners all usefully employed, under the superintendence of the matron and her assistant; and I have no doubt, as soon as the working sheds are finished and fit for occupation, that the female prisoners will be individually separated while at work. The matron and her assistant seem qualified and anxious, but their best efforts must be completely baffled as long as the necessity exists of keeping lunatics in a department which should be devoted to quiet industry.

The part of the chapel which is set apart for the women is damp and cold. This should be rectified at once.

In reference to the separate working sheds of which I have above spoken, I would remark, that if the Board think proper to extend the system to the other wards of the gaol, and enforce the rule of prisoners eating their meals alone in their cells, a very great part of the advantages of the separate system would be obtained without any heavy expenditure.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary at present established in this prison, as far as my observation goes, is one of the most wholesome that can be devised, and not more expensive than any that is available in the present season of dearth. It consists of—Breakfast, 8 ozs. of oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint of sweetmilk. Dinner, 1 lb. of bread and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are regularly kept, and in this department very great pains appear to be taken to obtain accuracy in the issue and returns of provisions. The Governor keeps a book which reports the date of all admissions and discharges to and from the hospital.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers generally seem to attend carefully to their duties, as appears by the number of visits paid during the year by those not resident within the walls.

The return is as follows:—

Local Inspector,	87	Protestant Chaplain,	184
Surgeon,	94	Roman Catholic do.,	227

The turnkey who attends the wheel, is taken from the general duty of the prison, and the discipline of his ward must of necessity suffer by his absence.

The necessity of hereafter hiring tradesmen in the capacity of turnkeys, if the teaching of trades is to be effectually carried on, will be obvious to the Board without any further remark on my part.

Great credit is due to Mr. D'Arcy for the activity and energy of his superintendence, and to Mr. Ryan for his attention to the interests of the county, in reducing the burden of expenditure.

The accommodation of the turnkeys is very bad.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is well conducted and clean, and amply provides for the separation of males and females. There were 13 patients in hospital on the day of my inspection.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The number of lunatics in this prison is less than in many others, still, however, the evils of confining these persons in County Goals was painfully apparent in the female wards.

Male lunatics,	3
Female do.,	8

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meets the last Saturday in each month to check the accounts—the bills are only discharged once in the quarter. I should say that the members are generally most anxious to do all that can be done for the benefit of the prisoners, and the efficiency of the gaol. While upon this subject, I would wish to remark to the Board, that viewing labour in prisons as an essential part of reformatory and penal discipline, the pecuniary gain should always be looked upon as secondary to the beneficial effect to be produced in the habits of the prisoners, and that as a most efficacious mode of reform, one of the main objects should be the teaching of trades to the younger delinquents, in order to enable them, upon discharge, to obtain their living, without of necessity reverting to their old depraved habits of life.

General Observations.

General observations.

There are no baths in this prison, a deficiency which ought to be supplied, more especially a bath for the prisoners on their first reception into the gaol. This subject was spoken of by Mr. D'Arcy and myself, and I may say that he is prepared to point out to the Board a part of the prison where a reception bath and cell might be constructed at little expense.

The sewers of the gaol are not good; this is a matter of great importance, but I fear the expense of a remedy would be very great.

The whole of the prison clothing and blankets, all of which are made in the gaol, are exceedingly strong and serviceable.

The wash-houses and laundry require improvements.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are nine bridewells in this county; they are all under the superintendence of Mr. D'Arcy, the Local Inspector of the Galway gaol.

The great advantage gained by the adoption of this system is evident in the excellent state of furniture and appointments generally observable in this county.

Portumna, which is a new bridewell, contains 2 day-rooms, 3 cells for women, and 5 for men, besides a cell for drunkards. Portumna.

The prisoners appear to be occasionally kept beyond the proper period, and there is great difficulty in keeping the privies clean.

The *Woodford* bridewell, if it be continued, would require a good deal of looking after. I should think, however, that it would be a good plan to pension the keeper, who is very old and feeble, and hand the prison, which contains only two cells, over to the police, as a lock-up house. Woodford.

At *Eyrecourt* bridewell there are no proper means of obtaining a sufficient supply of water; a pump is much wanting. Eyrecourt.

At *Ballinasloe* the yard walls are too low for safety; the bridewell was clean and in good order. Ballinasloe.

The yards were rough and required to be gravelled. The chimneys smoke, an almost universal complaint in these small prisons.

At *Loughrea* the bridewell was clean, but the boards of orders have been destroyed by the smoke, and new ones are required. Loughrea.

South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

Oughterard. Gort.

The *Oughterard* bridewell is new, but exceedingly damp. The walls of the yards are quite too low for security.

At *Gort* the bridewell was clean and in good order. The pump is useless, and there are no sewers.

Generally speaking, the state of the bridewells in this country is creditable to those connected with them; but the radical defects of bad chimneys, bad sewerage, deficiency of water, and want of height in the walls, render them difficult to keep in the state in which they ought to be.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

Town of Galway Gaol. Visited Sept. 3, 1846.

TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL.

I VISITED this gaol on the 3rd September, and found it, as far as cleanliness and good order are concerned, in a state most highly creditable to the Governor, Mr. Marshall, and his staff.

There appears to be ample accommodation for the number of prisoners usually confined; the average of males and females in prison, being only 20 of the former, and 10 of the latter, total 30, while the number of single cells is 36.

The total number of committals during the last year, amounting as they do to 596, shows that the periods of imprisonment are so very short, as to render any reformatory discipline nearly impossible.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

In this prison there are no prison dresses, a circumstance which injures the appearance of the gaol much, but the Grand Jury are unable to allocate funds for such a purpose, and Mr. Marshall seems to think, that even if they did provide dresses, they could only be issued to those prisoners who should be confined for long periods—a class which is far from numerous in this prison. It is, however, my opinion that the spirit, if not the letter, of the Irish Prisons Act, (see sections 78 and 87 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74,) renders it imperative upon the prison authorities to provide dresses for poor prisoners.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is not any attempt made to teach trades to the prisoners, on account of the short periods for which they are committed. For the same reason there is no employment of any kind.

This is a state of things which should not be allowed to exist, and were the Board of Superintendence to adopt even the very simple course of making those committed for short periods pick oakum or cocoa nut fibre, it would be far preferable to the present system of total idleness.

Schools are kept in the male and female department, by one of the turnkeys and the head matron.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department was clean, and in good order. The matron appears well qualified for her situation, and anxious to do every thing in her power.

The rooms in which the women were confined being dark and damp, I suggested to Mr. Marshall, that the females should be allowed the use of the pauper debtors' apartments, which are hardly ever occupied.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and plentiful, but the prisoners are allowed to eat their meals together in the day-rooms. This Mr. Marshall has promised to alter for the future, and cause them to eat their food apart from each other in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are well and accurately kept. All provisions are entered in pass-books, and the accounts closed at the end of the half-year, and paid by the Board of Superintendence.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Marshall, the Governor, is a most excellent and praiseworthy officer, and makes the best use in his power of the very inefficient means at his disposal. I have no doubt, that could he be placed in a situation which would afford greater scope for his exertions, he would be found quite equal to it.

I have already spoken of the matron. The turnkeys appear to be respectable and steady men.

The return of the number of visits paid during the year by the non-resident officers, will serve to show their attention in their different departments.

Local Inspector,	96	Protestant Chaplain,	147
Surgeon,	91	Roman Catholic do.,	196

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital was clean, and in good order; there were only 2 patients in the female ward.

The books are well kept, and the sick carefully attended by Doctor Veitch, who also has charge of the county gaol.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was only a single lunatic in the gaol.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.

South District

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee. Visited Sep. 11, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the 11th of September I visited and thoroughly inspected Tralee Gaol. I found it remarkably clean; and every effort seems to be made, both by the officers and the Board of Superintendence, to render it a credit to the county.

The general accommodation is, however, exceedingly limited, particularly in the female department—in fact, it is generally insufficient for the number of prisoners confined. This is at once apparent, from the fact that the average number of prisoners is nearly 130, while there are only 64 single cells, and 18 rooms, for more than two persons. This accommodation ought not to be used for more than about 120 persons, while the number confined may have amounted to upwards of 170—as the greatest number of males in the prison at one time during the last year reached 139, and of females 35.

The anxiety of the Board of Superintendence to render the gaol more useful, is fully evident from the expense gone to in erecting sheds for separate employment in the yards. The whole of the sewerage is bad, and I suggested to Mr. Hurly, to procure a strong forcing pump, to be worked by the hard labour class, for such a period each day as might be found necessary to keep them perfectly clean. This is found highly useful at Ennis.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

The store-rooms of this prison are filled with well-manufactured articles, the work of the prisoners, and I am assured that most of the produce is easily disposed of. The bedding, blankets, and prison dresses, are all made in the gaol, and are of a very excellent description. A walk for making twine has been established between the outer and inner walls. The twine meets a ready sale at 14*d.* the lb. A return of the number of prisoners taught trades in this gaol, for the year ending the 10th of September, 1846, gives the following gratifying statement:—

Weaving,	19	Wrapper making,	31
Shoemaking,	8	Sack making,	2
Carpenters,	2	Twine making,	4
Sawyers,	3		
Tailors,	7	Total,	83
Mat making,	7		

There is a school held in the chapel for one hour every day, which is found useful. Mr. Hurly, the Local Inspector, seems to consider, and in my mind wisely, while instruction in reading and writing is not by any means neglected, still, that teaching the prisoners trades, (whose lengthened period of confinement renders such teaching practicable,) when accompanied by a sound system of moral instruction, is by far the most efficacious means of reformation which can be adopted. The system of works established in the gaol, under Mr. Hurly's superintendence, and directly carried out by the Sub-Governor, Mr. Martin Crean, is most creditable to these officers, and useful to the prisoners. A list of the work done in this gaol, and profits thereon, (if my limits would allow of its insertion,) would prove how very much may be done, by a combination of zeal and well directed energy.

There are 17 cells erected in the yards, fit for separate employment. Twelve looms are actively at work, of which three are in one loft, where the younger prisoners are instructed by a tradesman employed for the purpose.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The accommodation in this part of the prison is, as I have before stated, quite insufficient, although considerably increased from what it was some years since.

The matron is evidently a most active, excellent, and intelligent person; the cleanliness of the department under her control is perfect. The want of accommodation, however, cramps every thing, and renders any efficient classification quite impossible. The matron, finding that the legal classification cannot be carried out, endeavours to make herself acquainted with the individual characters of the prisoners, and in this way, perhaps, is able to establish a more efficient control, than any useless attempt, with her present means, to carry out the letter of the law could afford. There are six sheds for separate employment in this department, in which the women were engaged in carding, spinning, and mat making.

The laundry is clean and well managed, though small.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary has hitherto been principally composed of potatoes, but is immediately to be changed to bread and oatmeal stirabout.

Mr. Hurly also promised me to enforce the system of separating the prisoners at meals.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books of this gaol are exceedingly well managed, and strictly according to law. The entire system of checks is complete, and the balance of profit on work distinctly shown.

Officers.

Officers.

The character and services of Mr. Hurly, the Local Inspector, must be too well known to the Grand Jury, to require any mention of them by me; and of Mr. Martin Crean, and Mrs. Brereton, I have already spoken.

South District.

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.

I have therefore only to state, that the general duties of the prison are efficiently and attentively performed by Mr. Murphy, the Governor, and that the turnkeys and other officers appear to be well chosen and active.

The number of visits paid by the officers not residing in the gaol, were as follows:—

Local Inspector, and Prot. Chaplain, 272 | Surgeon, . . 109 | R. Catholic Chaplain, 225

Hospital.

Hospital.

There were 8 persons in hospital, 2 of whom were lunatics. It was clean, and well aired.

The prescription book is accurately kept, as is also that for the dates of admission and discharge of patients.

The women were without shoes, which Mr. Hurly promised to provide for them.

The hospital suffers from the bad sewerage, in common with the rest of the prison.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This unhappy and troublesome class is exceedingly numerous in this gaol, and interferes much with its discipline and cleanliness. There are 18 male lunatics, 2 idiots, and 9 females; in all 29 persons—one-fourth of the total number of prisoners confined in the gaol—a proportion which must be considered enormous. I cannot but think, that were the rules laid down in Sir Edward Sugden's circular of the 18th of March, 1843, strictly observed, such an accumulation could not have taken place.

Let this be as it may, though officers may do their utmost, as long as this system continues, it will be quite impossible to preserve proper discipline in gaols.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence appear to be very anxious to give every assistance to the Local Inspector, and the officers of the gaol; but unless some very considerable alterations are made in the prison buildings, no energy or activity can make some of the departments of this gaol as efficient as they should be.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The Bridewells in this county are under the general management of the Board of Superintendence of the county gaol; they are visited at each Quarter Sessions by the Governor of the gaol, or the Sub-governor.

They are mostly well kept and clean, and the furniture and buildings in good order.

The following observations struck me during my tour of inspection.

Tarbert.

The Bridewell at *Tarbert* is clean and regular, but is applied to some purposes for which it was not originally intended, and which must interfere with proper discipline. One of the cells has been turned into a store room for arms; this should be rectified as soon as possible.

The accounts of expenditure are, in most of the bridewells in this country, very irregular, and in few of them is there any visitors' book kept, in which the Magistrates of the neighbourhood, or the Local Inspectors, could enter their remarks.

Listowel.

The *Listowel* Bridewell was clean, and the committal book well kept, but there was no provision book, or any other check upon expenditure, neither was there any visitors' book.

Kenmare.

The *Kenmare* Bridewell was clean and orderly, as was also that at Dingle.

Milltown.

At *Milltown* every thing appeared correct, except that a mistake had been made in taking the lease of the ground on which the new building was erected. This, however, can be rectified, and certainly there appears every disposition upon the part of the landlord to do so.

Killarney.

Killarney Bridewell seems to be exceedingly well kept, and the books well regulated in every respect. The outer doors require painting.

Castleisland.

Castleisland Bridewell is creditably conducted. A new external door is much wanting, and I would call the attention of the Grand Jury to the very great difficulty which exists here of obtaining medical attendance for poor prisoners.

Notwithstanding the favourable nature of the above remarks, I consider that there are several minor points, both in discipline and expenditure, in which the bridewells of this county would benefit, by a more stringent system of supervision.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy. Visited Nov. 17, 1846.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

General State and Accommodation.

General State and Accommodation.

The accommodation in this small prison, namely, 32 single cells, is quite sufficient for the average number confined in it, which does not often exceed 26 prisoners. There were 34 of all classes confined on the day of my inspection, and the general appearance of the gaol was clean and orderly. The cells are airy, light, well ventilated, and wholesome.

School and Employment.

School and Employment.

There were some of the prisoners employed in mat making and oakum picking, there is also a good deal of stone-breaking, but the establishment is too small, both in number of prisoners and of officers, to allow of any considerable quantity of useful employment or instruction. There is not any regular schoolmaster, but two of the turnkeys instruct the

South District

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

classes to the best of their power, and seem to be intelligent and well-disposed men. There are two looms in the prison, but they are not used, there being no one competent to instruct the prisoners.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There being only one superintendent and very limited accommodation in this department, there can be but little either of regular classification or proper superintendence. The tried and untried prisoners are all in the same wards. There is not any regular school, and the Matron, who seems a kind and intelligent person, was very unwell, and had no deputy.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor, Mr. Drill, appears to keep his accounts and books very well and accurately. The commitment registry is of a good form and carefully kept. There is not any Governor's journal except the punishment book, and it, I am happy to say, shows very few entries. The pass-books should be kept in the gaol in order to answer the purpose for which they are intended. On the whole, however, this department is very creditable.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and wholesome. The prisoners eat their meals in their cells.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital consists of two large rooms, one at each end of the prison; they are kept clean and in good order, but, from the general good health of the prisoners and the attention of the Surgeon, are seldom used. There were no patients in either. The prescription book is correctly kept.

Officers.

Officers.

There are only three turnkeys, one of whom acts as gate porter, consequently in this prison legal classification cannot be strictly enforced, the staff is not numerous enough for superintendence, and some of the classes must be in a great measure left to themselves. One of the turnkeys is a shoemaker, and all seem qualified for the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Drill, the Governor, is attentive, and, as far as his means allow, regulates the prison well. Mr. Butler also takes great pains to keep matters on a good footing in the gaol, and is an intelligent and active officer.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were only two women confined together in one cell; they had no shoes, and did not appear to me to be as well attended as their condition required.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets occasionally for the purpose of attending to the different matters connected with the prison, and they pass the accounts and pay bills under their own inspection, half yearly.

I left a note upon the books calling their attention to the state of the bedding, but shall not refer to it here further, as I am sure nothing more was necessary than to point out deficiencies in order to have them at once made good. Neither the prison blankets or the clothing are made in the gaol.

I am perfectly satisfied that any things not quite satisfactory connected with the discipline of the prisons in this county, to which I have thought it my duty to call the attention of the Boards of Superintendence, are far more to be attributed to the peculiar situation of the prisons than to any neglect upon the part of the officers. I must say that I do not think that the system of having two gaols in so small a county as Kildare is one which does justice either to the officers employed, or to the exertions of the gentlemen who serve upon the Boards of Superintendence. This, however, is a subject which would require more consideration than I have yet been able to give the matter, before I could venture to suggest a remedy. In the meantime, I would beg to point out to the Grand Jury one inevitable effect which is plainly visible in Athy gaol. In prisons where the separate system cannot be carried out, the only means on which we can depend for the reformation of prisoners are strict superintendence and classification. Now, the law requires in small prisons the same division of classes as in those in which a greater number of prisoners may be confined, viz. four classes of male prisoners, not including therein either debtors or lunatics. To superintend these classes there are, I may say necessarily, only two turnkeys available in Athy gaol; the consequences are inevitable, they can neither superintend nor instruct the prisoners effectively. I do not make these remarks with any wish to throw censure upon any one—far from it; I only put them forward to impress upon the Board and Grand Jury, that the only way in which so small a staff as that of Athy gaol can be made effective, (supposing the two gaols still to be continued,) would be to build such a number of sheds for separate employment in the yards, as by keeping each prisoner in a degree to himself, would render two officers sufficient to superintend and instruct them individually, without leaving the remainder to associate without restraint.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas. Visited Nov. 16, 1846.

General State and Accommodation.

General State and Accommodation.

This prison was in exceedingly good order the day I made my inspection, and the discipline and arrangements all gave proof of the existence of a good and regular system.

The number of prisoners confined was exactly the average of the year, namely,—

Males, ...	25	Females, ...	17	Total, ...	42

The accommodation, consisting of 62 single cells and 10 rooms with beds, affords ample means for giving each prisoner a separate cell at night. The furniture, bedding, and gaol clothing are all good, but none of them are made in the gaol—the Governor states, for want of sufficient hands.

There are 14 of the single cells fitted for the separate system, they are large, airy, well ventilated, and heated, and are used for confining boys and persons recommitted to the gaol. The Governor states, that of several boys who have undergone their term of imprisonment in these cells, none have come back to prison. No more satisfactory proof can be needed of the efficiency of even a modified application of the system of separation, which is not in this prison carried out to its full extent, as the legal forms have not been as yet complied with. The prisoners confined in the above-mentioned cells are generally employed in mat and shoe making. I should suggest the propriety of procuring one or two looms for the instruction of the boys in weaving, and as a commencement towards manufacturing the materials for prison dresses. There is one loom at work, but I think more might easily be employed, and with advantage to the prisoners.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

School is carried on in the chapel, where the *classes* are well separated, every morning for three hours. To judge from the registry, which is well kept, the effect is very satisfactory. The schoolmaster seems efficient and attentive, and his return of the prisoners' progress is creditable to him.

The return of progress in the male school was as follows:—

Number taught to read, . . .	28	Number improved, ...	66
„ „ to write, . . .	31		
		Total, ...	125

I think as the modified system of separation has apparently succeeded so well in this gaol, it would be right to take the necessary steps, as recommended by Major Palmer last year, to legalize the carrying of it out to its full extent. Female Classes.—This department was very clean and orderly. The matron seems well qualified for her duty. Want of room, however, in this, as in most other prisons, renders the classification required by law very defective indeed; the misdemeanants and felons being all confined together. A school and proper registry of progress is kept by the matron, and the women are generally employed in the usual manner.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and wholesome; bread and milk for dinner, and oatmeal stirabout for breakfast.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are, generally speaking, correctly kept, especially the private journal of the Governor. The number of punishments is small, and shows that much may be done to diminish them by an effective system of discipline. The abstract of daily consumption is not kept strictly in accordance with the Act of Parliament, and the pass-books should have been in the hands of the Governor, in order to render them useful.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Burgh, the Local Inspector, appears exceedingly attentive to the duties of the gaol, and Mr. Clarke, the Governor, takes great pains with the establishment, and is evidently active, efficient, and intelligent. The matron and sub-governor seem well qualified for their respective stations.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers shows the degree of their attention to their respective duties during the last year:—

Local Inspector, ...	87	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	75
Surgeon, ...	134	Roman Catholic do., . . .	65

Hospital.

Hospital.

The books are well kept; admission and discharge book, and that for prescriptions, all correct. The hospital was very clean, and every thing depending on Dr. Walsh seems efficiently done, but a nurse-tender is much wanting; and some steps should be taken to separate the male and female wards more effectually.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence only meets twice a year for the passing of the accounts. Most county Boards assemble once a month, and I think it a far better plan; but I am quite

aware that on account of the division of the county, the Boards for each prison are much divided, and perhaps more cannot be expected from the members. The Grand Jury presents in advance. South District. *County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.*

Lunatics.

There were only four lunatics in the gaol, and they were distributed through the classes, so as not to occasion much trouble. Lunatics.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF KILKENNY GAOL. *County of Kilkenny Gaol. Visited Nov. 20, 1846.*

State and Accommodation.

I HAVE seen no county gaol in the southern district, of which the construction and want of proper means of carrying out good discipline among the prisoners, might be expected more to dishearten the officers in charge of it, than that of the County Kilkenny; yet, much to their credit, every possible means seems to be employed by them to render the scanty accommodation it affords as useful as possible. State and Accommodation.

On the day of my inspection there were 100 prisoners on the books of the county gaol, of these 62 were males, and 30 females, tried and untried, felons and misdemeanants, the remaining 8 were debtors.

The prison contains only 48 single cells. It is thus apparent, that were it not for the relief afforded by the appendage called the house of correction, it would be nearly impossible to find room for the average number of prisoners, 63 males, and 17 females, total 80. This deficiency of accommodation renders legal classification quite impossible, and as the number of officers is not sufficient to afford proper superintendence, the association of the prisoners in their day-rooms must be all but totally unrestrained. Upon the evils necessarily resulting from such a state of things it is needless to dwell. It is much to be lamented that the improvements in this gaol, which have been some years in contemplation, were not carried out at the time their necessity was first recognised, as I fear, in the present times of almost unequalled distress, little can be hoped for in the way of amelioration, at least such as would involve expense.

It is nevertheless imperative upon me to point out the deficiencies which exist, and I am quite sure that the Grand Jury and the Board of Superintendence will feel as much anxiety to remedy them as I can, whenever the means of so doing shall be in their power.

Employment and School. Employment and School.

The prison dresses are made in the gaol, but the blankets are bought. Some persons have been instructed in shoemaking, a good thing in itself; but the system of employing prisoners as instructors is faulty, more especially where the want of accommodation compels the men to work all in one room, without the degree of supervision which would be required to prevent the evils of association. All the shoes are made in the gaol. A good and well-conducted school has hitherto been kept up in this prison; but unfortunately the schoolmaster, who appears to have been an excellent and praiseworthy officer, has become so old and infirm as to render his retirement a matter of necessity. I regret this much, as the progress of the prisoners was extremely creditable to him, and proved that he paid great attention to his duty. The school is held two hours a day for each class.

Female Department. Female Department.

There were 25 women, besides children, crowded *into eight cells* in this ward; legal or indeed any classification being of course impossible. The women were all employed in the passage attached to the cells, which they filled from end to end, sitting close together; nothing but evil can be expected to result. The Matron seems anxious and attentive in the performance of her duties, but she would require assistance, as suggested last year by Major Palmer, in order to be able to do any good in such a situation. The women were clean, orderly, and all employed either in knitting, sewing, or binding shoes. A school is kept, but it cannot be useful, as while the Matron is engaged in instruction all superintendence must cease.

Books and Accounts. Books and Accounts.

Almost all the books and accounts are well and accurately kept, but that of profit on work should be more distinctly shown. The receipts from the prisoners for their allowance of one-third are all regular, but the remaining part of the account is mixed with the general return. In general this department is highly creditable to the Governor.

Dietary. Dietary.

Bread and milk, and stirabout. It is good and sufficient.

There are at present no contracts, on account of the uncertainty of prices. Bargains are made from week to week, as neither party wishes to enter into an engagement for a longer period.

Officers. Officers.

Colonel Jones, the Local Inspector, pays the greatest possible attention to the prison; in fact, as far as rests with him and the Governor, who is apparently an excellent and intelligent

South District.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

officer, every thing is done to render the gaol what it ought to be, and I am satisfied were the means at their command, the county gaol at Kilkenny need be second to none. There are only three turnkeys available for the general duties of the prison, as one is employed on the gate, and one at the house of correction, this number is not sufficient for proper classification and superintendence.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatics are unfortunately numerous, and prevent what little can be done in the way of discipline from being even as effective as it might be. They should all if possible be transferred to the house of correction, unless there be some legal impediment.

House of Correction.

House of Correction.

I found this small prison clean and in good order; the officer in charge seems intelligent and attentive. It is not, however, to be expected that any reformatory discipline can be carried out.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This department is small, and without any proper separation between the sexes. The books are correctly kept, but the charge for medicine is greater than is usual in other gaols of the same size.

General observations.

General Observations.

The laundry is small and bad. I was told that the Board had once entertained the intention of building 36 cells on the separate system; if this were done, and a number of sheds equal to cells at present in use built in the yards, where there is ample room, there would be accommodation sufficient for 82 prisoners upon the separate system, and so enable the officers to carry out that discipline with effect for the average number confined. This I think might be done without any very *great* expense, and would save the county the necessity of building a new gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are three of these small prisons in Kilkenny, all of which I think would benefit much by being taken immediately under the control of the Board of Superintendence, especially as regards the accounts of expenditure.

Thomastown.

Thomastown.—This is an old and very dilapidated place. There are no useful sewers, the windows are broken, and it is entirely out of repair.

The accounts appear tolerably well kept, but the prison is quite unfit for a sessions town. There is no proper visitors' book.

Callan.

Callan.—This is a new prison, and is clean, in good order, and creditable to the keeper, who has his accounts correctly arranged.

It would require a boundary wall, and there are two great deficiencies in its construction, the want of a pump, and of proper sewerage.

Urlingford.

Urlingford.—This prison is clean and well ordered. The books properly kept. There is no pump, and the yard for male prisoners is quite insecure and wants gravelling There is no visitors' book. The salaries of the bridewell keepers in this county are too low; in fact, they are under the sum specified in the 103rd section of the Prisons Act. I understand that the salary of keeper of the Thomastown has been raised.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol.
Visited Nov. 21, 1846.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

A very short statement of facts will be sufficient to show the condition of this gaol, and to point out how utterly unfit it is for the purposes to which a prison ought to be applied, and how impossible it is that any good can arise from its continuance in its present state; to a city like Kilkenny its existence is most discreditable.

On the day of my inspection I found 37 prisoners confined in a prison which contains only 8 separate cells and a few rooms with beds; this becomes still worse when we consider that the whole building is barely above the level of the ground, and that at one period, certainly, during the last year, there were no less than 68 prisoners crowded into it. It is needless to say that there is no classification, and that tried and untried prisoners are all kept together; of the latter, however, there are few at any time, as the Quarter Sessions prevent any great accumulation taking place. My great objection to it, however, is as a place for carrying out sentences of imprisonment, as the bodily health of the prisoner can hardly be expected to hold out for a long period in such a place, and that as there is no separation, and no education possible, he must, as a matter of necessity, come out far worse in mind than when he entered the walls. There is no gaol clothing for the prisoners, nor uniform for the officers. School is not attempted, nor would it be possible to carry it on effectively; and there is not any employment for the prisoners beyond stone-breaking.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

This department is creditably arranged: there is, however, no descriptive return in the registry, and the abstract of daily consumption, although well shown, is not according to the Schedule of the Prisons Act. The punishments are few.

Officers.

South District.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Officers.

The officers in this establishment deserve great credit for their exertions, and no greater praise can be bestowed upon them, than to say that, with such wretched accommodation, the prison was clean, and the prisoners healthy. Mr. Magee, the Governor, seems to me to be a person who with fairer opportunities would do much, but nothing can be more disheartening than his present situation. Mr. Prim, the Local Inspector, also seems to take every possible trouble and pains in his department, and to be most anxious to make as much as possible of the means at his disposal.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This part of the prison is as well regulated as circumstances will admit; there is, however, no use in entering into details, the best arrangements could have but little success. The apartments of the women, part of which are under ground, are low, damp, dark, and unwholesome. An application should be made to allow of the females sleeping in some rooms above, which belong to the county, although even these, except for the fact of not being *below* the level of the street, are but little better than those in which they reside. The hospital, even, is under ground.

General Observations.

General observations.

The Apothecary's bill is high, £15 for the half-year, but this is attributed to the expense occasioned by some sick convicts. The Board pay the accounts half-yearly.

The dietary is wholesome and sufficient, but I would recommend the use of bread occasionally for one of the meals.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers is as follows:—

Local Inspector, ...	304	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	105
Surgeon, ...	115	Roman Catholic do., . . .	100

Sick calls are not included in Chaplains' visits.

It appears from the Report of Major Palmer, last year, that he has long in vain endeavoured to prevail upon the Grand Jury and rate-payers of the city of Kilkenny to take some steps towards the building of a new gaol on another site. I have only to add that I quite agree with him in the opinion that no improvement or alteration of the present prison could make it what it ought to be.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore. Visited Aug. 31, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I this day visited the above prison, and found it exceedingly clean, and generally in excellent in order. Although this gaol is of modern construction, it was built before the system of discipline, now generally approved of, was contemplated; and consequently, the whole of the cells are, with regard to size, ventilation, and warmth, of such a description as would render an attempt to carry out the separate system to its full extent, inconsistent with the spirit of the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44.

The gaol being only about 20 years built, and having cost a very large sum, I think it would be unreasonable to expect the Grand Jury to go to the expense which would be required to render the building available for the purpose of separate confinement. Much, however, may be done, if the Grand Jury carry out their purpose of erecting sheds in the yards, for enabling the prisoners to work separately at their several trades. This work, I believe, would have been already commenced, had not the sum of £500, allocated for the improvement of the gaol, been necessarily applied for other and more pressing purposes.

A turf shed, a new laundry, and apartments for the turnkeys, all of which were much needed, have been built within the present year; and the sewers scoured at a considerable expense. I have every hope that the construction of the workshops will be proceeded with in the course of the next year, and this improvement, in addition to the system already adopted of giving the prisoners their meals each in their own cell, will go far to extend the benefit of separation to this establishment.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

A great deal appears to have been done, and with good judgment, towards finding almost constant employment for the prisoners.

A great number of trades are carried on in the prison, and so efficiently managed, that the whole of the plastering, carpenters' work, and masonry, necessary for the improvements to which I have alluded, has been executed by the prisoners only.

The Board intend to fill all vacancies in the staff, by men who are themselves good tradesmen, and have already secured the services of a very good weaver. The texture of the stuffs produced in the gaol, is a proof of his attention to his duty. I should suggest that the salary of this man be raised to an equality with that of the other turnkeys.

The school is carried on daily in the chapel, and the registry shows that several prisoners have been instructed in reading and writing, while a still greater number have been much improved.

The schoolmaster appears to be a respectable man and an efficient teacher.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron and her assistant both seem to be clever and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

The women under their charge are all taught reading and writing, and in many instances have benefited considerably by their instruction.

The principal occupations among the women are carding and spinning wool and flax.

The separation of males and females is effectually carried out; but I would call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the fact, that a difficulty exists of properly classifying the female prisoners—so much so, that on the day of my inspection, the untried women, and those convicted, were at work in the same day-room. This evil I am sure the Board will take into consideration, with a view to its correction.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good, and consists entirely of bread and milk and stirabout, so that no alteration will be required in consequence of the failure of the potato crop.

The Governor expects that the prices of the present year will raise the expenditure to $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head for each prisoner.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts of this gaol are exceedingly well managed, and every thing connected with them arranged by Mr. Berry, the Local Inspector, with the utmost regularity. There are no pass-books for provisions kept, as the accounts are checked by Mr. Berry twice a week, and all bills are paid under inspection of the Board of Superintendence on the first Monday in each month.

Provisions are brought in on the requisition of the store-keeper, by the contractor, and issued upon the Governor's order. These orders are at present all filed, but Mr. Harding, the Governor, assented to my suggestion, that in future he would keep a regular requisition book.

I also suggested the necessity of keeping a porter's book, for entering the names of all who come into the gaol, whether visitors or prisoners.

Officers.

Officers.

The staff of this prison consists of very active, intelligent, and well qualified officers. Mr. Harding, the Governor, and Mr. Bourke, his deputy, pay strict attention to their duties, and the state of the gaol is most creditable to them and Mr. Berry. The subordinate officers are all clothed in uniform. The duties of the Chaplains are regularly attended to.

While on this subject, it might be as well to call the attention of the Board to the more effectual separation of the prisoners in the chapel; a point of great consequence, when so much is done towards bringing the discipline of the gaol so nearly to that of the *separate* system.

Number of Visits paid by the External Officers during the last year.

Local Inspector,	117	Protestant Chaplain,	179
Surgeon,	249	Roman Catholic do.,	163
Dr. Pierse,	209		

Hospital.

Hospital.

There were no male prisoners in hospital, and nothing of consequence in the female ward. The health of the prisoners is excellent.

The attendance of Dr. Pierse and Mr. Dennis is constant. The latter supplies medicines by a contract for £15 a year.

I mentioned to Dr. Pierse how desirable it would be, if each prisoner were to be bathed at least once a month, and as he entirely agreed with me, I hope the arrangement may be carried into effect.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

I was much pleased with the very excellent arrangement of these unfortunate persons. They are entirely under the management of a turnkey, who has had much experience in the lunatic establishment at Maryborough; and it is perfectly obvious, from the perfect tranquillity and regularity of his ward, that the means he adopts are most judicious. Should lunatics still continue to be confined in the county gaols, I would recommend a similar arrangement to the consideration of all Grand Juries.

An advertisement has been made to obtain a similar benefit for the female department, by securing the services of a qualified nurse.

Number of Lunatics.

Males,	7	Females,	2	Total,	9

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meets the first Monday in every month, and from the manner in which their accounts are kept, and their general arrangement of the gaol, it is obvious that the members are both active and efficient.

General observations.

General Observations.

So much has been said already, that I have but little to remark under this head.

The bedding is pretty good, and will all be examined, and renewed where necessary, in October next.

South District.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.

The clothing is all made in the gaol; the materials are woven, and the stuff made up by prisoners, under the superintendence of the turnkeys. It is good and warm.

Birr Bridewell.

Birr Bridewell.

There is but one bridewell in the King's County; it is well kept, and clean. Books regularly and well arranged, dietary good and sufficient.

This bridewell has not by any means sufficient accommodation for prisoners during Quarter Sessions; six cells out of nine only are available for sleeping rooms. If it could be managed, I would suggest the propriety of allowing the keeper a few suits of gaol clothing, to be issued to any prisoners who may be kept for long periods in the bridewell; their own dress being often insufficient, and frequently filthy.

The bridewell accounts are laid before the Board of Superintendence once a month, and all accounts are paid by the Board. Money is advanced by the Local Inspector each month, and the keeper purchases his provisions for ready money in the market.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL.

County of Limerick Gaol. Visited Sept. 8, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

ON the day of my inspection there were 124 prisoners of all classes confined in this prison, and as the accommodation only amounts to 115 single cells, besides 16 rooms with beds, it is not nearly sufficient to afford each individual of the average number confined—

Males, . . .	140	Females, . . .	26	Total, . . .	166

—a separate cell at night. The prisoners are, however, separated as far as the accommodation will allow, and eat their meals in the cells.

Some of the privies were out of repair.

The general arrangements and discipline of Limerick Gaol are exceedingly good, and although a good deal of derangement had been for a time occasioned in the general routine, in consequence of a part of the prison having been burned down; every thing had, nevertheless, returned to its usual regularity at the period of my visit. A portion of the gaol has been fitted up for making an experiment on the separate system, and sheds for employment have been erected in two of the yards.

I recommended the Governor to appoint a day in each fortnight for a *special* inspection of the furniture of the prison, as there is not any other method which tends more to induce the subordinate officers to pay strict attention to the articles under their charge.

The sheds for employment, twenty-two in number, are heated with hot air, and well ventilated; those at first built are not so good as those more lately constructed, having been roofed with zink, and the heating pipe having been placed under the floor.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The schoolmaster, who also acts as clerk, seems to be exceedingly well qualified for his situation. The registries show that the school is very useful, but as the building in which it was held was destroyed by the fire of the 20th of June last, some interruption in the attendance has taken place. Mr. Woodburn is making arrangements for recommencing instruction in the day-rooms, as soon as possible. Instruction in trades is given as far as it can be managed. The twenty-two sheds which have been erected, were all occupied by persons fully employed, among whom were seven weavers at their looms. The few separate cells are most judiciously appropriated to boys under twenty years of age, and cases of recommittals; and I should say that the progress of this class, both in learning and in the acquisition of trades, was such as to hold out the best hopes from an extension of the system.

The manner in which the prisoners in these cells expressed their thanks for the benefits conferred on them, and for the attention they received, was most satisfactory, and highly creditable to both the Governor and Mr. Roche, the schoolmaster, of whose attention and kindness the prisoners seemed fully sensible.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This whole department is in such a state as to call for the immediate attention of the Board of Superintendence.

The Matron does not appear to be in any way to blame, but the total want of proper accommodation renders due classification extremely difficult, and proper instruction almost out of the question.

The Matron classifies the prisoners as far as she possibly can, separating the tried and untried, and the convicts. The necessity of distributing the lunatics among the other prisoners is, as usual, productive of great evil—there are seven insane females. The women are employed in spinning, carding, washing, and needlework, and all seemed clean and industrious.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary in this prison is on even a more liberal scale than is usual in other counties, consisting of eight ounces of Indian meal stirabout for breakfast with a pint of new milk, and twenty ounces of bread with the same quantity of milk for dinner.

South District.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Even this liberal allowance did not prevent complaints, which appeared to me to be totally groundless. I would suggest to the Chaplains to be very particular in their inspection of the provisions. I do not by any means wish this to be understood as if I considered that they had not been so hitherto, but where a disposition to complain exists, it is the surest way of showing how unfounded the discontent must be.

The prisoners eat their meals in their cells, as far as the accommodation will allow.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

All the books required by law are well and accurately kept in this prison.

The mode of keeping the provision book, however, is not strictly in accordance with the form laid down by law. It is, I dare say, a very efficient form, but it appears to me to be more complicated than that indicated in Schedule A of the Prisons Act, and unless the Board have some special reason for continuing its use, I would recommend conforming strictly to the Act of Parliament. In all other points this department is most correct.

Officers.

Officers.

There is not any Local Inspector in this prison. Mr. Woodburn, the Governor, seems most anxious about the proper arrangement and discipline of his establishment, and particularly considerate and kind in his conduct to the prisoners. Of Mr. Roche I have already spoken, as exceedingly active and efficient in his department. Several of the Turnkeys are tradesmen, and qualified to instruct the prisoners. This I consider a matter of great importance in an establishment where a prospect exists of the prisoners being employed separately, and indeed useful in all prisons; but in gaols where the prisoners are assembled in classes some interruption to general superintendence must take place while the officer is engaged in instructing an individual.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers within the year was as follows:—

Surgeon, ...	150	Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	145
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	98	Physician, ...	220

Hospital.

Hospital.

This department is kept clean, and is airy and healthful; it is, however, exceedingly inconveniently situated, and difficult of access.

The Nurse-tender is, from ill health, unable to perform her duties, which are discharged by a servant. The Board should rectify this, and either superannuate the Nurse or procure an efficient deputy. The Medical Officers compound their own prescriptions.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This unfortunate class is, in this prison, as in all others, a source of the greatest annoyance, and renders the carrying out of proper discipline exceedingly difficult. One individual, although placed apart, disturbs the whole prison by his outcries and turbulence. Steps should be taken to get him transferred to the neighbouring Lunatic Asylum—more especially as I should judge his to be a case likely to benefit by proper treatment.

There were seventeen lunatics, male and female, in the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets twice in each month; and at the last meeting all accounts are inspected and bills discharged. The members seem to be attentive, and the Grand Jury is liberal in its expenditure.

General observations.

General Observations.

All clothing is made in the gaol, and is of good quality. Sheets are allowed, which much improves the appearance of the prison and the real cleanliness of the prisoners.

Punishments are few in number, and very slight in themselves.

There were, on the day of my inspection, twenty-eight tradesmen at work, and forty-six male prisoners otherwise employed.

Some very excellent rugs are made in the gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are in great want of more efficient control, and I would point out to the Board of Superintendence the benefit which would be derived from their adopting the system which has been found to work so well in Galway, Cork, and several other counties, namely, appointing a visiting officer to inspect the small prisons frequently, and for the Board to take the management of the bridewell accounts more effectually under their own control.

At present the system, if it can be called one, is most irregular, and keepers of bridewells are without any *efficient* control whatever.

I have taken notes of instances of these irregularities, but in the hope that the Board will adopt my suggestion, I shall not at present more particularly advert to them, considering that the fault lies more in the want of proper superintendence than in the individuals. I do not think there is any thing in the Prisons Act *to prevent* the adoption of such a system as I have described, and there can be no doubt of its beneficial effects.

Croom.

The *Croom* bridewell, which was the first I visited, was converted into a barrack for the detachment of troops stationed at that town, and the keeper was lodged at the police barracks.

I found the *Bruff* bridewell clean, but it is very inconveniently constructed. The keeper should be supplied with fresh copies of the regulations and a proper visitors' book.

The *Newcastle* bridewell was clean, but is also very inconvenient, and wants painting much.

The *Rathkeale* bridewell was clean and well kept, but is also old and ill arranged for convenience.

The bridewell at *Glinn* was tolerably clean, but in common with all the minor prisons of this county, would benefit much by the system I have pointed out.

In all that I have said upon this point, I more particularly refer to the accounts of provisions, and management of contracts, which are necessarily defective as long as the Keeper is paid by the Collector of Excise.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL.

State and Accommodation.

THIS old prison is essentially bad in its construction; so much so, that the separation and classification of prisoners, as directed by law, is not only difficult, but nearly impossible. Many of the cells are low and damp, and I should imagine in winter very unwholesome.

It is kept clean, and really the officers have little more in their power.

The average of prisoners during the year amounts to 90, of both sexes, far more, as it appears to me, than the prison is capable of accommodating properly. I find, however, that they may have amounted at times to nearly 140, which can be easily imagined, when we reflect that the commitments for the past year reach to 1,614.

The Grand Jury should take immediate steps to add a wing to the prison, so as to place it at least in the same position, with regard to accommodation, which it occupied before a part of it was appropriated for the new court-house.

As long as the present exceedingly crowded state of the gaol continues, no efforts of the officers can by possibility place the prison in that creditable state which, in a flourishing city like Limerick, might be expected by any person visiting the district.

A number of sheds for the separate employment of prisoners might, at little expense, be erected in the yards of this prison, in more than one of which there is ample room for the purpose.

Employment and Schools.

There is no school; more need not be said to prove that but little benefit can accrue to the prisoners from confinement in this gaol.

There are no trades taught, nor are there the requisite means for doing so.

Picking oakum and breaking stones are the only means of employment rendered practicable by want of accommodation and deficiency of funds. Still, even from these miserable resources, the exertions of the Local Inspector and Governor have in a degree supplied the deficiency of gaol clothing. I am aware that great difficulty exists in this matter, in a prison where the great majority of the prisoners are sent in for very short periods. Still I think the law contemplates that all imprisoned for any length of time should be supplied if they require it. Shoes are more especially wanting.

For instruction, I should recommend that a Schoolmaster be hired, or at least that a competent Turnkey at an increased salary should be placed on the establishment.

Female Department.

In these wards every thing was neat and clean.

No classification is however practicable, beyond separating the tried from the untried. An attempt is made at carrying out instruction, but however creditable the effort, it is impossible that it can be effectual.

The matron had resigned at the period of my visit, and I considered it my duty to write to the Board, urging the propriety of immediately appointing a successor, and the necessity of selecting an efficient and experienced person to fill what is perhaps the most important post in a prison.

Dietary.

The dietary is good, and as cheap as circumstances will admit of; it is however rather dearer than usual, on account of the failure of the potato crop. Indian meal is used with success. I pressed upon Doctor Gibson the great advantage of making the prisoners eat their meals apart from each other, and he agreed to adopt the plan in future.

Books and Accounts.

These are well and accurately kept, under an effective system of check. This is not an easy matter in a prison which is used as a huge city bridewell; the numbers committed for re-examination alone amounting to double the total of many county gaols. There were 640 committals under this head only in the space of four months. There is an item in the accounts which I think the Grand Jury ought to exert themselves to remove—I mean the charge for interest upon money borrowed to support the prison. Surely it would be better to present a sufficient or even a greater sum than absolutely necessary *in advance*, as is done by almost all County Juries.

South District.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Officers.

Officers.

The city is much indebted to Doctor Gibson, of whose anxious superintendence and constant care too much cannot be said. Mr. Moore, the Governor, appears zealous and active, and seconds the Local Inspector well. Altogether, the greatest credit is due to those who do so much with such very scanty means, and such a very inconvenient p ison.

The number of visits paid by the officers during the last year sh-ws their attention to their duties:—

Local Inspector,	307	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	167
Surgeon,	168	Apothecary,	263
Protestant Chaplain,	111		

Upon the Chaplains I would wish to impress that a very important part of their duties is the inspection of the provisions.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital was clean, but it is very badly ventilated, and unwholesomely heated by a stove. The books are well kept in all respects, except that I did not see any record of the dates when patients were admitted or dismissed—this should be rectified.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The return under this head was blank, an exemption for which every person connected with the prison has reason to be thankful.

General observations.

General Observations.

There is a double monthly inspection of furniture in this prison, a system which I consider most useful, especially in connexion with the plan of furnishing each turnkey with a printed list of the articles in his charge, and making him responsible for their being taken proper care of.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

---

*Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough. Visited Sep.*19,1846.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my inspection this prison contained 94 prisoners of all classes—

Males,	63	Females,	31	Total,	94

of whom 22 are lunatics. The accommodation for which number, 67 single cells and 12 rooms containing 31 beds, appears large, but in reality is not sufficient for the average number—about 95—confined. This principally results from the large number of cells, rooms, and yards appropriated to lunatics and debtors, which might be turned to much better account in carrying out separation and classification, as far as might be practicable in a prison not built with a view to the former course of discipline. Generally speaking, the prison was very clean and wholesome, and the bedding and furniture of the cells in good order.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

I regret to say, that although a great degree of good order prevailed in this prison, there was but little appearance of general industry, or of a system of constant employment. Ten looms were idle, and in fact no work is done except what is necessary for the use of the prison. This state of things is much to be regretted in every way, but more especially because it appears to result from an opinion entertained by the Board of Superintendence, that the system of working for sale out of doors has not succeeded—at least as affording remuneration for the outlay incurred. I should be very unwilling to express an opinion that such a judgment had been hastily formed, particularly as Mr. Wilson informed me that quantities of goods had been manufactured and remained on hands, as no sale could be found for them. I cannot, however, avoid remarking, that in other towns no such complaint was made; and I would also observe, that did the Lunatic Asylum and the County Infirmary take all their supplies from the gaol—a matter which I should think might be arranged—a great deal of constant employment would be secured for the prisoners. It may be as well to mention, in connexion with this subject, that for some years the town of Mountmellick has been supplied with a considerable quantity of manufactured articles *from one of the southern prisons.* I consider the question of employment one of such vital importance in the management of prisons, that I cannot conclude without pointing out to the Board of Superintendence, that even if a slight pecuniary loss did attend the carrying out of the system, it ought not to be laid aside as if it was a mere mercantile speculation, but that the immense effect to be produced by it on the characters of the prisoners, and the gain which might result from it in diminishing the number of recommitals, should be the objects constantly kept in view. This gain cannot of course appear in a balance sheet, but I am convinced, from much that I have seen, that its effects would be soon perceptible in other ways. I cannot, however, in justice allow that a loss, even of a pecuniary nature, would necessarily attend a well-arranged system of employment, as in several of the prisons which I have visited this year, a considerable balance to the credit of the county was shown to exist; and in one instance, at least, this effect has been produced without any assistance or advance from the Board of Superin-

South District.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

tendence, but was entirely due to the enterprise and zeal of the officers. In conclusion, I have to request the indulgence of the Grand Jury for having dwelt at such length upon this subject, and to express a hope, that the Board of Superintendence will reconsider the matter, with a view to resuming the works within the gaol.

Each turnkey in this prison is competent to instruct his own class, and the registries show that care is taken that they should perform their duty effectively. School is regularly kept from four till half past five o'clock, P.M., and, generally speaking, the prisoners are kept at school when not otherwise employed.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There are two Matrons, and an efficient school is regularly kept. There exists, however, no possibility of classification, or even of separating the tried from the untried prisoners. As much as can be is done by the enforcement of silence, and the constant superintendence of the Matrons, but any thing like effective discipline is rendered quite impossible by the presence of numerous lunatics in the wards. The women were pretty generally employed at needlework and knitting.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Bread, milk, and stirabout—good and sufficient. The prisoners eat their meals apart.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books of this prison seem to be accurately kept, and such a system of checks upon expenditure established as would render mistake almost impossible. The mode in which the monthly accounts are laid before the Board appears particularly effective—there being one column for the sum charged, and another for that allowed upon examination of the account. The number of punishments in the registry is small. A question was brought before me during my inspection, as to the propriety of using the cells at present set apart for punishment. I cannot say that I could perceive any thing connected with them to prevent their being used, under the restrictions required by law, and the supervision of Doctor Jacob. I must say that when I find punishment to have diminished in the vast degree which it has done in Maryborough gaol within the last ten years (as stated by Mr. Wilson), I should feel very unwilling to give any interruption to a system which seems to have been productive of so great a change for the better. Few things, in my mind, can be so injurious as an *ineffective* system of punishment. Great caution should, however, be used in confining prisoners during the winter months.

Officers and Discipline.

Officers and Discipline.

In attempting to give an opinion upon the management and discipline of Maryborough gaol, I feel that I am placed in a difficult position. The impression upon my mind at the time of my inspection was decidedly favourable, and Mr. Wilson appeared not only anxious and attentive in the discharge of his duties, but there was a general regularity and order existing in the gaol which proved that a good system must have been kept up for a considerable time. I cannot, however, forbear remarking that it has been found necessary to hold two serious investigations into the discipline of the prison within the last year, a fact which must cause me to hesitate in pronouncing any opinion with confidence. The last inquiry was held upon a matter which took place in the absence of the Governor, and so far exonerates him; but I do not see, on reference to the list of officers, that there is any Deputy Governor, who could be considered responsible during his absence. I think the Board should consider this matter, with a view to making some arrangement to rectify it. Mr. Harpur, the Local Inspector, takes great interest in the prison, and seems well acquainted with all the details.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital, which is taken care of by a regular nurse-tender, under the constant supervision of Doctor Jacob, is clean, well ventilated, and—as might be expected—almost empty. The medicines are purchased wholesale, and made up by a salaried Apothecary. Doctor Jacob seems most attentive in his care of the hospital.

Lunatics.

Lunatics

There is a very great number of this class in this prison, many of whom, it would appear, could hardly come under the head of *dangerous lunatics*, the only class which should be committed to a county gaol. In fact, were Sir Edward Sugden's circular of the 18th of March, 1843, more strictly attended to by Magistrates throughout Ireland, much fewer lunatics would be found in the county gaols, where their presence must always present an insuperable obstacle to cleanliness, discipline, and proper classification.

General Observations.

General observations.

All the blankets are made in the gaol, also the prison dresses; both are excellent in quality, but their manufacture, of course, cannot afford occupation for more than a limited portion of the year. One of the turnkeys, who is a carpenter, superintends the work which is done in the carpenter's shop, smith's forge, and saw pit. The number of visits made by non-resident officers during the past year was as follows:—

Local Inspector, . . .	112	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	176
Surgeon, ...	148	Roman Catholic do., . . .	108

South District.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

Bridewells.

There are only three very small prisons of this description in this county; they are generally well kept and clean, but the accommodation is very limited.

Bridewells. Borris-in-Ossory. Abbeyleix. Stradbally.

The pump in *Borris-in-Ossory* has been for some time out of order, and the sewers are bad.

Abbeyleix was clean, and the books correctly kept.

At *Stradbally* I found all correct and creditable. The walls of the yards are too low for security, and there is only one day-room.

Mr. Wilson visits and supplies the bridewells with furniture, under the orders of the Board of Superintendence. If the Board would try and arrange some mode by which the bridewell keepers' accounts would come more directly under their own control, I consider that great good would result from it. Two of the keepers complained of the inconvenience of having to advance money for the diet of the prisoners.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

---

*County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh. Visited Sep.*17,1846.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number of prisoners in this gaol on the day of my inspection was 158, the average for the year being 150; crime would from this statement appear to be rather on the increase, for the averages of the last 3 years show—

In 1843, . . . 126	In 1844, . . . 132	In 1845, . . . 117

While up to September, 1846, gives 150.

At the same time the total of committals do not bear this conclusion out, being for

1843, . . . 1,109	1844, . . . 1,234	1845, . . . 1,074

And up to September, 1846, 920.

So that, on the whole, putting the length of imprisonment against the number of committals, there would appear to be really but little variation.

Most of the cells in this prison are unfit for separate confinement, but there are 34 cells which are available for that purpose; these I have recommended to be set apart for boys and persons committed more than once. It is understood that persons so confined should invariably be instructed in trades; this system I found in operation with the very best effect in Limerick county gaol. There is one great deficiency in the construction of this gaol, namely, the want of an external gallery for communication round the central or chapel building; this want renders it necessary in going through the gaol to make use of the chapel as a passage, or descend into the yards, in order to pass from one ward to the next.

The arrangements for washing are very good.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

One of the Turnkeys acts as a Schoolmaster; each of the others is qualified to instruct a class under his superintendence.

There is a great quantity of mat and sacking, the two most saleable articles, manufactured in this prison. Some difficulty exists in separating the prisoners engaged in these employments, but strict silence is observed in the wards during work hours.

The class of shoemakers particularly attracted my attention; it was numerous and most effectively employed. In addition to these, tailors, carpenters, smiths, and sawyers were all busily engaged.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The Matron and one of her assistants instruct the female prisoners in reading and writing; the second assistant is chiefly employed in the laundry. The whole department is well managed in these respects, and the laundry pays very well. The accommodation in the female part of the prison is ample, far more so than usual; but I do not think the classification of prisoners by any means so well carried out as with such means it might be.

In fact where a laundry is made a matter of profit in any prison, it almost inevitably entails the mixing of tried and untried prisoners—a source of much mischief.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is entirely of bread and milk; it appears to keep the prisoners in excellent health, and has one vast advantage over all others, viz., that it does not involve the necessity of a kitchen, which is one of the very most difficult departments in a prison to keep under proper discipline and control. To this may be added the very great saving in the articles of fuel.

The prisoners eat their meals alone.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The keeping of the books in this prison reflects very great credit upon Mr. Beatty, the Clerk and Sub-Governor; they are exceedingly well arranged. There is a general inspection of gaol furniture once in each week, in which all breakages are noted and ordered for repair.

The Turnkeys' class and employment books are on an excellent plan, and the manner in which they are kept shows the efficiency of those officers as instructors. The Matron keeps a book of the same nature, which shows the occupation of each individual on each day of the week.

The Grand Jury present in advance, and all moneys are paid by the Secretary of the Board.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Abbott, the Local Inspector, pays the greatest attention to the establishment under his charge; and the progress he has made towards establishing an effective system of employment shows that his attention has produced most excellent fruit.

The balance of profit shown by the abstract of work is the more creditable to Messrs. Abbott and Rock, as no money was advanced by the Board to enable them to commence; all materials were originally procured by credit, and it is stated that nearly the entire debt has been cleared by the profits of the work. Mr. Rock, the Governor, appears most active and anxious in the execution of his duty. Of Mr. Beatty I have already spoken in connexion with the accounts; and the Schoolmaster, Turnkey, and his assistants, have been mentioned as efficiently discharging their duties, and generally they seem zealous and intelligent. The system of inspection of all officers, at the time of locking up for the night, is one which I should wish to see adopted in all prisons.

Number of visits paid to the Gaol by Non-resident Officers during the past year.

Local Inspector,	234	Protestant Chaplain,	101
Surgeon,	283	Roman Catholic do.,	88

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

This department is clean and neat; the prescription book is properly kept. The dates of admissions and discharges appear in the Turnkeys' class books. The medicines are purchased by wholesale, and made up by the Surgeon.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This class is not so troublesome as I have found them in other gaols, and the Governor ascribes this in a great degree to the exertions of a very intelligent young man in whose charge they are. I hope as soon as the Lunatic Asylums are completed that he may be rewarded with some more lucrative and agreeable employment. Any one who succeeds in his present occupation must be well tempered, intelligent, and kind.

Number of lunatics, ... 10

General Observations.

General observations.

The system of having a Turnkey's sleeping room in each ward is an excellent one. The iron bedsteads made in the gaol are strong and of a good construction.

Sheets are allowed in this prison; the general appearance of a gaol is always much improved by their use. No regular prison dress has as yet been issued, but it is to be given, and the tradesmen are busily engaged in making materials for the purpose. Indeed from the anxiety manifested on this point, both by the Governor and Local Inspector, I entertain no doubt that no time will be lost in making the arrangements; there are tradesmen enough in the gaol to make it up. A great deal of inconvenience is experienced in this gaol from a system which has been permitted, of allowing prisoners to be introduced at all hours of the night. If any measures could be adopted to put a stop to this practice it would be most desirable, as in no prison can the gates be opened at night for the admission of drunkards and chance prisoners without serious injury to the good order and discipline of the establishment.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are generally well arranged, and, under the inspection of Mr. Rock, the Governor of the county gaol, are kept properly supplied with necessaries. The books also are upon a very excellent arrangement.

Newport bridewell is clean and well kept, but as a prison it is damp, and so badly constructed as to require very great alteration to render it a proper place of confinement. Newport.

Borrisokane.—I found this prison clean and neat, but the walls are too low for security. The building is new but inconvenient, in consequence of the cells being sacrificed to the court house and magistrates' rooms. Borrisokane.

Roscrea bridewell is clean and neatly kept. The books are correct. The building is old and inconvenient, and the exercise yards are nearly useless, on account of the want of height in the walls. Roscrea.

The bridewell at *Templemore* seems properly kept, and the books well arranged. Templemore.

Thurles bridewell.—This is a large prison, containing 22 cells, but it is often much crowded at Quarter Sessions. Some of the blankets required to be changed, and the window sashes were out of repair. In so large a prison it would be requisite to have some means of procuring medical assistance for the prisoners in cases of emergency; a small increase of salary to the physician in charge of the dispensary might be the simplest mode of procuring it. The keeper would require to be cautioned as to the necessity of paying early attention to renewing the bedding and washing the blankets in any cell which may have been occupied by a prisoner suffering from contagious disease. Thurles.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel. Visited Nov. 25, 1846.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This large and well-managed establishment consists of two completely separate departments under one Governor; namely, the Sheriff's prison and the house of correction. In the first are confined all untried prisoners, debtors, lunatics, &c.; to the second, all convicted prisoners are sent for the purpose of carrying out their sentences.

The accommodation is very extensive, but the original prison, although a strong and airy building, is not well constructed for purposes either of classification or superintendence, while as the number of convicted prisoners exceeds usually the amount of accommodation in the house of correction, it follows that the difficulties in the way of carrying out these essential points of discipline are considerable.

On the whole, however, I have seen few prisons in Ireland from the inspection of which I derived greater satisfaction than from that of Clonmel.

The average number of prisoners for the current year is a considerable increase upon that reported by Major Palmer in the last; namely:—

In 1845, ...	156
In 1846, ...	210
	54 increase.

There are for this number in the two gaols an aggregate of 225 cells, so that, generally speaking, a separate cell can be allotted to each prisoner at night. The attendance required by lunatics, however, renders it necessary, in a few instances, to break through this rule. The arrangement of the day-rooms and yards I am sorry to say renders it necessary in many instances, for the sake of superintendence, to collect considerable numbers of prisoners at work together. This I fear it will never be possible to correct in the present buildings, and the outlay of erecting sheds for separate employment for so great a number would be very great; still I am sure, from the generally liberal manner in which this prison is conducted, that the Board will bear in mind that this is the only practicable method of remedying the evil, and proceed, when it is in their power, in the same course which they have already begun in separating the prisoners at work at stone breaking.

School and Employment.

School and Employment.

School is kept for an hour each day in every class, but the progress is not very marked, employment and the acquisition of knowledge of trades, together with improvement of habits of industry, being considered of the first importance. Almost all the prisoners are at work at one branch of useful employment or another. There is a smith's forge, a saw-pit, and large carpenter's work shop, in which many are constantly receiving instruction. All the blankets are made in the gaol by a weaver who was instructed in the prison, and there are eight other looms engaged in making material for bacon wrappers, a very large quantity of which are manufactured and sold. Many were employed in picking hair, but the tailors, shoemakers, and wrapper makers, were all employed in the one room under the supervision of a single turnkey. This evil I have already referred to. The prisoners employed in stone-breaking are all sheltered and separated.

Female Classes and Matron.

Female Classes and Matron.

This department is divided into four classes, not including the laundry. This last is exclusively worked by the women of the town, a most excellent arrangement, as it renders them useful and keeps them apart from the rest. The prisoners in all the classes were employed in spinning, sewing, knitting, &c. Eight women are kept in constant employment carding wool for the blanket loom. There is better accommodation in this department than I have seen in any prison, there being a separate cell for each prisoner. The whole is kept perfectly clean. Mrs. Cleary, the matron, seems an excellent and intelligent person; she is rather feeble personally for so large a charge, but being assisted by her two daughters, only one of whom receives a salary, I should consider any change in this department uncalled for at present, and not likely to benefit the establishment. The laundry and drying room are both good and airy apartments.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are most accurately kept, the system of checks well managed, and the issue of provisions carefully watched. The table of daily consumption is kept strictly in accordance with the schedule of the Act. There are, moreover, strict accounts of the expenditure and profits on the system of works in the gaol, as well as of the wages paid to prisoners on discharge.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Morton, the Local Inspector, is constant in his attendance, and seems to fulfil the duties of his position in a most effective manner. The general order and discipline of this large establishment are the best proofs of the pains taken by him and Mr. Strahan; the diligence, activity, and intelligence of the latter are such as I am certain must meet the strong approbation of the Board.

Mr. Alison's department is more especially that of the works, and accounts connected with them, and the general activity of the one, and the apparently accurate minuteness of the other, are most creditable to him. Generally speaking the staff is well selected and efficient.

South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The provisions are good and sufficient; bread and milk. The expense, however, owing to extremely high prices, seems very great—5*d.* per head per diem. The prisoners eat their meals apart from each other.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is exceedingly clean, wholesome, and kept *well ventilated.* The accounts appear to be arranged with the greatest attention to accuracy and economy. Dr. Shiel visits the gaol every day, and is most attentive to his department. The female hospital is in a separate building, and is well taken care of by a respectable nurse.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are nine male lunatics in the prison, and the largest and best yard in the gaol is allotted to them. The greatest and most humane attention seems to be paid to them, but they are allowed to take up too much room in the gaol, where their presence impedes discipline and classification.

General Observations.

Generalobservations.

A turnkey sleeps in each ward, a system which appears to work well in this gaol. I am assured that re-commitments of persons who have been taught trades is very rare. Clothing is only given to the prisoners in the house of correction. I am aware that issuing prison dresses to all classes is expensive, but I think the Prisons Act is explicit upon its necessity. There is a strong forcing pump for cleaning the sewers; it is worked by the hard labour class, which is very numerous.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets the first Saturday in every month to pay bills and check the accounts. The members seem to pay every attention to the improvement and proper management of the prison.

The Grand Jury present in advance. The number of visits paid by non-resident officers is as follows:—

Local Inspector,	241	Protestant Chaplain,	176
Surgeon,	361	Roman Catholic do.,	237

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this riding are generally well managed; they are visited by Mr. Strahan under the direction of the Board, and the keepers appear to be respectable, trustworthy men, and well selected for their duties. I visited most of them and found them in a very creditable condition.

Cashel.

The bridewell at *Cashel* is a large prison containing several good and airy cells. The flags in this part of the county are of a bad description, and consequently Cashel and the other bridewells have an appearance of damp which it is difficult to obviate. In Cashel there are two large stoves. I found the prison very clean, and the books properly kept. The diet is supplied by contract; it was good and sufficient.

Cahir.

The *Cahir* bridewell was clean and well kept, but it seems exceedingly damp and unwholesome. From the offensive smell I should say that the sewers are very badly constructed. In justice to the keeper, I think the Board should take some steps to render the apartments he inhabits more comfortable.

Carrick-on-Suir.

The *Carrick-on-Suir* bridewell was clean and in good order. The books are properly kept, and the whole in creditable condition. The roof is much out of repair.

Clogheen.

The *Clogheen* bridewell also was in good and creditable order: it was exceedingly clean, and the books correctly kept. On the whole, these small prisons seem well managed.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Waterford Gaol.

County of Waterford Gaol. Visited Dec. 8, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I found this prison perfectly clean and in admirable order. The building itself is quite unfit for maintaining any thing in the nature of separation, or even proper classification of the prisoners. The very utmost that can be done with so inconvenient a building is done by Mr. Ryan, but he is obliged to depend far more upon his own vigilance, and his officers' superintendence, than on any classification of prisoners for carrying out reformatory discipline.

On the day that I inspected Waterford gaol, the number of persons confined was almost exactly the average of the year—there were 86 prisoners, the average number being 84; of these 70 were males, and 16 females. The accommodation of the prison being 83 single cells, and 8 rooms with beds, is generally sufficient to allow of total separation at night, but the number of day-rooms is quite insufficient.

The number of committals during the last year were—

Males,	316	Females,	64	Total,	380

Recommitals.

Males,	18	Females,	8	Total,	26

Employment and School.

Employment and Schools.

The system of employment carried out in this gaol by those excellent officers, Mr. Hobson and Mr. Ryan, is most effective, and such as proves upon their part a due appreciation of

South District.

County of Waterford Gaol.

the great benefits to be derived from it, as well as a most praiseworthy zeal, in taking advantage of the means which it affords for the reformation of prisoners. All classes in the gaol are employed—some shoemaking, some weaving, some at carpenter's work, while many have been taught, and several are learning, these useful trades. There are at present, two young men (brothers, I think,) employed in making an excellent and strong linen for the use of the gaol, both of whom were quite ignorant of the use of the loom at the period of their committal. All the prison dresses are made in the gaol. Some idea may be formed of what a busy scene Waterford gaol exhibits, from the fact, that there were in that confined building no less than 22 looms at work; in addition to all this, many were employed in making up bacon wrappers and biscuit bags, which are readily disposed of in the town of Waterford, while for some years a considerable supply has been sent even so far inland as the town of Mountmellick.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

This department is well conducted. The general registry of prisoners is most effective, and the gate porter's book is kept on an excellent principle. The daily consumption book, as well as the checks on receipts and expenditure, are also correctly managed and well arranged. The punishments are few in number.

Female Department and Matron.

Female Department and Matron.

The great want of accommodation prevents further classification than can be obtained by separating the prisoners into two divisions, which are principally assorted according to the characters of the individuals. Where the several classes or individual prisoners cannot be effectively separated, I doubt if a better system can be adopted than this, which at least allows of *constant* superintendence by the Matron and her assistant. The women are all employed, principally in washing for the public, and making up the gaol clothing; they are kept busy from the time of opening the cells in the morning till six in the evening, exclusive of meal times, and after school and prayers are locked up, each in a separate cell. A large drying room has been built by the Governor out of the profits of the work. The laundry is good, and the store room clean and orderly. The prison dresses are of good material. The Matron informs me that she finds the system of strict superintendence, employment, and silence, as far as it can possibly be enforced, productive of great good. I consider this department as most creditable to Mrs. O'Neill.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good, wholesome, and sufficient. The prisoners do not eat in their cells, a system I should wish to see adopted, if Mr. Ryan can find the means of doing so—as much because it affords the officers some short relaxation from their duties, as on account of the benefit to the prisoners.

Officers.

Officers.

What I have already said of the state of the gaol, more fully gives my impression of the merits of the superior officers of this prison, than any formally expressed opinion. I have only to congratulate them on the great success which has attended their efforts.

Mr. O'Neil performs his duties well, and I received a very high character of him from Mr. Ryan. The subordinate officers seem active and well chosen for their duties, but the inconvenient construction of the prison must render efficient superintendence difficult.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The books are correctly kept. The separation of the sexes complete. Both sides of the hospital were clean and airy. There were only two female patients.

Doctor Carroll is attentive to his duties, and the Apothecary's bill is but £14. There are but two lunatics in this gaol.

General observations.

General Observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet once a month, to check and regulate the accounts, and pay the bills. The Chairman gives a draft for the gross amount to the Local Inspector, and the receipts are produced the following Board day. The members of the Board seem to take a great interest in the gaol, and the expenditure for improvements is liberal.

The number of visits paid by non-resident officers during the year was as follows:—

Local Inspector,	127	Protestant Chaplain,	53
Surgeon,	167	Roman Catholic do.,	96

I have little to suggest with regard to this prison; nothing with regard to its management, unless some alteration would be made in its construction. As I do not think it probable that the Grand Jury would contemplate the building of a new gaol at the present moment, I can only say, that I think the building of a few separate sheds in the yards, for the instruction of junior prisoners, and the total separation of recommitals, would be productive of the best effect.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Lismore.

The bridewell at *Lismore* is exceedingly badly constructed, and difficult to keep in good order. I should recommend the Grand Jury either to build a proper prison, or give it up altogether as a county establishment; it is only fit for a lock-up house. The registry was properly kept.

Dungarvan.

The bridewell at *Dungarvan* was clean and regular, but it is damp and confined. The registry was properly kept, but there was no proper visitors' book.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

City of Waterford Gaol.

City of Waterford Gaol. Visited Dec. 8, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners belonging to the county of the city of Waterford are divided between two gaols; the mass of the untried male prisoners are confined in the old city gaol, to which the present report refers, while the females and the convicted males are kept generally in the House of Correction, a small prison about half a mile from the town.

The debtors form a large proportion of the persons confined in the city gaol, and occupy a part of the prison in which are 6 rooms with beds; while for the prisoners awaiting trial there are 14 single cells and 3 day-rooms. The numbers confined on the day of my visit were—

Debtors, . . .	12	Felons and Misdemeanants, .	15	Total, . . .	27

The average, however, is not above 20, so that there is ample room for all. The number of recommittals is not large, being only 12 out of 540, the total of the past year up to the 8th of December.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very correctly and creditably kept.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is the same as in the county gaol, and the contracts are far below the present market prices of provisions. The prisoners eat their meals in the day-rooms. This should be altered.

General Observations.

General observations.

Punishments are very few. The prison was clean and in good order; but I am sorry to say there is little employment but stone-breaking and picking oakum. There are prison dresses for the pauper prisoners, but no uniform for the officers. The Grand Jury advance sufficient money, and all bills are checked and discharged monthly by the Board of Superintendence.

Officers.

Officers.

The Governor appears an exceedingly respectable and well-disposed person, and Mr. Hobson, the Local Inspector, is as attentive as he is at the county gaol. One of the Turnkeys instructs a class of boys, who are well separated from the other prisoners.

The visits of non-resident officers were as follow during the last year—

Local Inspector, ...	156	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	44
Surgeon, ...	150	Roman Catholic do., . . .	62

The hospital is clean and unoccupied, the best praise.

House of Correction.

House of Correction.

In this prison the principal part of the males undergoing punishment, and the whole of the female prisoners are kept. It is a small, neat, and airy prison, and is exceedingly clean and well kept. It contains 41 single cells divided into 4 yards, all overlooked by the Governor's apartments; there are also 4 day-rooms. The women are divided into two well-separated classes—tried and untried; and all are employed, either in washing or making thread for the linen weavers. Proper superintendence is, however, impossible, as there is only one matron; an assistant is much wanting to prevent one of the female classes being left entirely without supervision. On the day of my visit the whole of the women were employed in making up shirts for the city prisons.

There is no employment for the male prisoners, except that those sentenced to hard labour work on the treadmill.

The Governor seems attentive, and keeps his books well.

The registry of school improvement is satisfactory. The number of prisoners is never large. On the whole, although the two establishments are creditable to the city of Waterford, I should far prefer seeing only one, if it could be so managed. I am satisfied that the dividing of a necessarily small staff into two bodies impairs the efficiency of the whole, and that we can never look for really useful employment and reformatory discipline in small establishments.

Mr. Hobson superintends this prison also. The dietary is good and wholesome.

Number of Visits paid by Non-resident Officers in the past year.

Local Inspector, ...	139	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	21
Surgeon, ...	100	Roman Catholic do., . . .	97

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wexford Gaol.

County of Wexford Gaol. Visited Dec. 10, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The accommodation for prisoners in this gaol was, at the period of my visit, exceedingly limited, the number absolutely confined amounting to 109, of whom upwards of 30 were women. The average number for the year is 64 males and 30 women: for this number the old gaol affords only 36 cells, so that prisoners are obliged to sleep three in a cell. This is of course to be deprecated in every point of view, more especially as the cells are in themselves cold and damp. The Grand Jury have, however, applied a remedy to the evil by building a very handsome addition of two wings to the prison, containing 72 airy comfortable cells, fit

South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

for separate confinement, and the instruction of prisoners in trades. Proper classification in the part of the gaol at present in use is utterly impossible; there is as much done by superintendence and inspection as the Officers can effect, and as soon as the new part of the prison can be be brought into use, I expect, from their zeal and intelligence, that much good will result. I would recommend the Board, as soon as the spring is a little further advanced, to occupy the new cells as sleeping rooms at once, and to lose no time in making their application to the Privy Council in order to obtain permission to apply them to the purpose for which they were built.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a Schoolmaster regularly employed in this prison, and apparently with good effect. The male prisoners who attend once every day are divided into four classes, exclusive of a class of boys, which attends twice a day, for an hour each time. The school seems to be efficiently conducted, and many of the prisoners have much improved, while several have been instructed from the commencement. All the prison clothing is made in the gaol; the jackets are of very good material, of cotton and thread, but I particularly observed the duck for trowsers which is made by the prisoners, and is of an excellent and durable fabric. A great deal of work is done in the prison; all the coopering, and smith's and carpenter's work, as well as the shoemaking, is executed by the prisoners. On the whole, the manner in which the works are conducted is highly creditable to the overseer, Mr. Needham, who has proved himself a zealous, intelligent, and valuable officer.

Matron and Female Department.

Matron and Female Department.

There is no classification possible, and the wards are close and confined. I found 31 women, besides children, crowded into 18 cells. An assistant matron is much required, as it is quite impossible for one person to superintend so large a number effectively. I trust that as soon as the new cells are occupied, the Board will lose no time in enlarging the acommodation for female prisoners. Some of the women in this department require prison dresses.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are well and carefully kept. The payments are made once a quarter, the bills being previously examined and checked by the Board of Superintendence. The account of profit upon the works is well arranged, and the expenditure of the establishment has been very considerably reduced within the last five or six years.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The books are correctly kept. There is but little sickness in the gaol. The new hospital is airy and wholesome, and the separation between the male and female wards good except that the wall dividing the outer staircases should be raised.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 13 lunatics in the prison; the system which has been adopted of employing them as much as possible seems to work very well. They are taken care of with great kindness by an old non-commissioned officer, who deserves the highest credit for his management of them, especially with regard to the very difficult matter of cleanliness.

Officers.

Officers.

The Local Inspector appears to pay every attention to the wellbeing of the prison, and the Governor, to judge from the small amount of punishment in the gaol, and its general good order and discipline, must second Mr. Elgee to the best of his power. Of Mr. Needham I have already spoken as an active and valuable officer. The turnkeys generally seem efficient and intelligent; they superintend the prisoners under their charge constantly by day, and sleep in the wards at night.

The number of visits paid by non-resident officers during the last year was as follows:—

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	211
Surgeon,	135
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	191

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

New Ross.

The *New Ross* bridewell is neat and well kept. It is also a well constructed prison, except that the outer walls are too low. A drunkards' cell is much wanting at the women's side of the prison, and there is quite sufficient room to build it at the end of the row of cells. The keeper has his accounts in good order, but complains of a difficulty with regard to feeding drunken persons who are brought in from the neighbouring county of Kilkenny; as there is no bridewell on that side of the river nearer than Thomastown, it would be advisable for the Grand Juries to enter into some arrangement on this point.

Enniscorthy.

Enniscorthy bridewell.—This prison was exceedingly neat, although a new building was in course of erection. I should say that the new addition was much wanting, and would be a great advantage to the town. The books were correctly kept.

Gorey.

Gorey bridewell.—This bridewell also was in very excellent order. The books were correctly kept. It is however too small, and I consider that the addition which I understand is to be made to it is quite necessary.

On the whole, the bridewells of this county are highly creditable to the management of the Grand Jury; and the keepers appear to be respectable and trustworthy persons.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wicklow Gaol.

South District.

County of Wicklow Gaol. Visited Dec. 11, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This gaol I found in a state of cleanliness and discipline highly creditable to the Local Inspector and the Governor. The number of prisoners confined was 75—45 males and 30 women. The average for the year is 77, which is exactly the number of separate cells—of these there are 37 in the old part of the prison, which are, of course, unfit for any other purpose than sleeping cells. There are, however, 40 cells constructed for separate confinement—airy, dry, well built, and completely adapted for the purpose. I hope the Grand Jury will soon apply for the proper permission from the Privy Council, so as to enable Mr. Barry to turn these to the purpose of teaching the junior prisoners trades, and completely separating, and, as far as possible, instructing those who have been more than once committed to prison. These cells are at present only used as sleeping rooms, and are appropriated to the two classes of felons. The bedding is excellent in quality, and very clean. There is gaol clothing for all the prisoners. Classification is attended to, and its importance seems to be well understood by the superior officers.

School and Employment.

School and Employment.

The Turnkeys keep school in their separate classes, which they constantly and diligently oversee. The registries of progress are well kept, and creditable to the prison. The male prisoners make large quantities of fishing nets, and many are taught shoemaking. I hope as soon as the completion of the separate cells renders them available for workshops, that the Grand Jury will supply the means of extending instruction, by granting a sum of money for the purchase of looms, and other means of carrying out a useful system of reformatory industry.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts of this prison are exceedingly well kept, and are so numerous, that unless Mr. Barry obtains the assistance of a clerk, I should fear they would occupy too much of his time, which might be more usefully employed. There is not any symptom of this causing any relaxation of attention to his other business, but it must render his situation one of exceeding labour—a good deal, however, is kindly done by Mr. Nolan, the active and excellent Local Inspector. There is a very accurate form of morning state, which might be usefully adopted in other prisons. The turnkeys' class books are on a good system, and plainly show the earnings of each prisoner during the week.

Female Department and Matron.

Female Department and Matron.

The registry of education for the women is properly kept, and in many instances proves that the prisoners have benefited by the instruction afforded them. They spin the hemp which is used in the net making, and make up the prison dresses. As there are no looms in the gaol, the materials for the clothing are purchased, but the dresses are made up in the prison. The women appear to be well managed and superintended by the Matron and her assistant; they are classified as much as possible, according to character; all are employed. The laundry is small and confined, and there is no drying room. There is, generally speaking, a separate cell at night for each woman, except in cases of lunatics.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Nolan, the Local Inspector, seems to take the greatest interest in the management of the gaol, and is well assisted by Mr. Barry, who appears to be a very valuable and intelligent officer. The salaries of these officers are far below what is usual in other counties, and, as I stated before, no clerk is allowed. The Turnkeys are respectable and intelligent men, and pay great attention to their classes.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

More than a fourth of the prisoners confined in Wicklow Gaol belong to this class—21 lunatics out of a total of 77; this is a very grievous state of things. Many of them appear harmless, and are employed. They are dispersed through the misdemeanant classes, and seem contented, and to be kindly treated.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital books are properly kept, and Doctor Nolan attends his patients carefully and kindly. The hospital, though clean, is small and very confined. The medicines are bought in town, and made up by Doctor Nolan himself. There is no apothecary.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The food is good in quality, and sufficient in quantity. The prisoners eat their meals in their cells.

General Observations.

General observations.

A good store has been built by the prisoners—it is well and cleanly kept. A stove for steaming the prisoners' clothes is much wanting. The chapel is built on the new construction, and of course the separation during divine service is complete.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers during the last year was as follows:—

Local Inspector, ...	126	Protestant Chaplain, ...	307
Surgeon, ...	169	Roman Catholic do.	220

South District.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Baltinglass Bridewell.

Baltinglass Bridewell.

This is the only small prison in the county, and some time since was appointed a district bridewell and rendered available for carrying out sentences of imprisonment. I inspected it on the 18th November. The keeper was absent on duty attending Quarter Sessions. The prison is large, containing 13 cells; but it struck me as damp and ill arranged. The cells are low, dark, and ill ventilated. The bedding in the female department was exceedingly bad. There should be a Local Inspector appointed by the Grand Jury, and if they wish to continue the prison on its present footing of a district bridewell, it would require to be entirely re-modelled if not re-built. It is, in fact, quite unfit to carry out sentences of imprisonment in.

The room which was shown me as the hospital was very dirty, and except a single broken bedstead, was entirely without furniture. The female yard was damp, and required gravelling, and the whole prison would require to be heated by stoves to be wholesome.

If Mr. Nolan, the Local Inspector of the county gaol, could be induced to superintend it, I think it would be most desirable. The system has been tried in several counties, and found most beneficial, both to the discipline of the bridewells, and the general good of the officers and prisoners.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

Appendix, No. 2.

SCHEDULE (A)—List of Prisons.

Schedule A. List of Prisons.

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.
NORTH DISTRICT.		
Dublin	Kilmainham	County Gaol.
	Green-street	Newgate.
	S. Circular-road	House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane	Four Courts' Marshalsea.
	St. Sepulchre's	Manor Prison.
Antrim	Carrickfergus	County Gaol.
	Belfast	House of Correction.
	Antrim	Bridewell.
	Ballymoney	ditto.
	Ballymena	ditto.
Armagh	Armagh	County Gaol.
	Ballybot	Bridewell.
	Lurgan	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton	ditto.
	Markethill	ditto.
Cavan	Cavan	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell	ditto.
	Cootehill	ditto.
Donegal	Lifford	County Gaol.
	Buncrana	Bridewell.
	Donegal	ditto.
	Glenties	ditto.
	Letterkenny	ditto.
Down	Downpatrick	County Gaol.
	Newry	Bridewell.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler	Bridewell.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton	ditto.
Londonderry	Londonderry	County Gaol.
	Coleraine	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady	ditto.
Longford	Longford	County Gaol.
Louth	Dundalk	ditto.
	Drogheda	Town Gaol.
	Ardee	Bridewell.
Mayo	Castlebar	County Gaol.
	Ballinrobe	Bridewell.
	Belmullet	ditto.
	Swineford	ditto.
	Westport	ditto.
Meath	Trim	County Gaol.
	Kells	Bridewell.
	Navan	ditto.
Monaghan	Monaghan	County Gaol.
	Ballybay	Bridewell.
	Carrickmacross	ditto.
	Castleblayney	ditto.
	Clones	ditto.
Roscommon	Roscommon	County Gaol.
	Athlone	Bridewell.
	Boyle	ditto.
	Castlerea	ditto.
	Strokestown	ditto.
Sligo	Sligo	County Gaol.
	Ballymote	Bridewell.
Tyrone	Omagh	County Gaol.
	Clogher	Bridewell.
	Dungannon	ditto.
	Strabane	ditto.
Westmeath	Mullingar	County Gaol.
	Moate	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow	Carlow	County Gaol.
Clare	Ennis	ditto.
	Ennistymon	Bridewell.
	Killaloe	ditto.
	Kilrush	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge	ditto.
	Tulla	ditto.
Cork	Cork	County Gaol.
	Cork	City ditto.
	Cork	Bridewell.
	Kinsale	Corporation Gaol.
	Bandon	Bridewell.
South District—*continued.*		
Cork	Bantry	Bridewell.
	Castletown	ditto.
	Charleville	ditto.
	Clonakilty	ditto.
	Cove	ditto.
	Dunmanway	ditto.
	Fermoy	ditto.
	Kanturk	ditto.
	Macroom	ditto.
	Mallow	ditto.
	Middleton	ditto.
	Millstreet	ditto.
	Mitchelstown	ditto.
	Rosscarbery	ditto.
	Skibbereen	ditto.
Galway	Galway	County Gaol.
	Galway	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe	Bridewell.
	Clifden	ditto.
	Eyrecourt	ditto.
	Gort	ditto.
	Loughrea	ditto.
	Outerard	ditto.
	Portumna	ditto.
	Tuam	ditto.
	Woodford	ditto.
Kerry	Tralee	County Gaol.
	Cahirciveen	Bridewell.
	Castleisland	ditto.
	Dingle	ditto.
	Kenmare	ditto.
	Killarney	ditto.
	Listowel	ditto.
	Milltown	ditto.
	Tarbert	ditto.
Kildare	Naas	County Gaol.
	Athy	ditto.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny	City Gaol.
	Callan	Bridewell.
	Thomastown	ditto.
	Urlingford	ditto.
King's Co.	Tullamore	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown	Bridewell.
Limerick	Limerick	County Gaol.
	Limerick	City Gaol.
	Bruff	Bridewell.
	Croome	ditto.
	Glinn	ditto.
	Kilfinane	ditto.
	Newcastle	ditto.
	Rathkeale	ditto.
Queen's Co.	Maryborough	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory	ditto.
	Stradbally	ditto.
Tipperary	Clonmel	County Gaol.
	Nenagh	ditto.
	Borrisokane	Bridewell.
	Cahir	ditto.
	Carrick-on-Suir	ditto.
	Cashel	ditto.
	Clogheen	ditto.
	New Birmingham	ditto.
	Newport	ditto.
	Roscrea	ditto.
	Templemore	ditto.
	Thurles	ditto.
	Tipperary	ditto.
Waterford	Waterford	County Gaol.
	Waterford	City Gaol.
	Waterford	House of Correction.
	Dungarvan	Bridewell.
	Lismore	ditto.
Wexford	Wexford	County Goal.
	Enniscorthy	Bridewell.
	Gorey	ditto.
	New Ross	ditto.
Wicklow	Wicklow	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass	Bridewell.

SCHEDULE (B).

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st December, 1846.

SCHEDULE B.

Return of Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, 31st December, 1846.

GAOLS.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals.		No. of Prisoners Sick in Hospital.	No. of Lunatics.	
	Males.	Females.	Tried.	Untried.	Tried.	Untried.		Male.	Female.
Antrim,	29	5	37	12	7	4	6	10	3
Belfast,	–	–	67	5	22	6	–	1	–
Armagh,	27	5	35	45	17	28	15	2	–
Carlow,	4	5	33	13	24	18	3	3	2
Cavan,	12	1	31	38	12	10	6	3	4
Clare,	13	2	55	42	15	4	7	12	4
Cork, County,	27	4	213	94	65	42	15	2	3
Cork, City,	37	1	72	15	46	8	7	–	1
Donegal,	2	–	21	13	4	10	3	14	3
Down,	17	3	50	30	18	22	12	18	2
Dublin County,	7	–	36	41	25	13	8	4	10
Dub'in City:									
Newgate,	–	–	15	64	–	30	17	–	–
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	62	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	–	–	–	–	204	–	14	–	47
Richmond Bridewell,	–	–	240	1	–	–	15	45	–
Fermanagh,	11	1	47	29	15	6	9	6	3
Galway, County,	6	1	47	49	20	12	16	6	6
Galway, Town,	3	–	5	6	10	7	2	–	4
Kerry,	12	1	43	34	18	16	4	14	13
Kildare, Naas,	3	1	5	17	6	12	3	1	2
Kildare, Athy,	4	–	14	15	9	11	2	–	1
Kilkenny, County,	9	2	35	25	19	14	1	20	1
Kilkenny, City,	5	–	8	5	7	5	–	–	–
King's County,	7	1	47	31	13	21	4	2	1
Leitrim,	27	1	30	57	9	13	8	7	4
Limerick, County,	3	3	50	44	15	8	3	9	7
Limerick, City,	13	1	21	17	10	17	1	–	–
Londonderry,	6	–	38	19	16	6	4	–	–
Longford,	10	–	20	44	3	14	2	–	2
Louth,	7	–	15	11	7	7	–	6	2
Drogheda,	1	1	7	–	5	1	1	–	–
Mayo,	10	2	112	55	19	23	5	9	15
Meath,	4	–	29	32	2	15	3	11	5
Monaghan,	9	–	15	19	9	13	1	3	1
Queen's County,	9	1	25	53	12	34	8	9	3
Roscommon,	22	–	57	68	10	15	14	7	3
Sligo,	20	1	23	46	17	20	8	19	18
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	1	98	89	9	21	12	5	–
Tipperary, Clonmel,	15	1	125	70	40	30	5	7	2
Tyrone,	22	2	36	38	8	16	7	11	2
Waterford, County,	5	–	47	30	9	6	4	1	1
Waterford, City,	9	–	12	4	6	3	–	1	–
Westmeath,	6	2	35	17	11	6	3	–	1
Wexford,	11	–	33	19	16	15	2	10	4
Wicklow,	2	1	22	20	21	19	–	10	10

SCHEDULE (C).

RETURN of Accommodation in the several County, City, and Town Gaols, 1846.

Schedule C.

Accommodation in the County, &c. Gaols.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Daily Average Number confined.	Highest Number	Number of Cells.	Other Rooms with Beds.	Number of Beds in the Rooms.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.	NUMBER OF RECOMMITTALS.				
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	Total.
Antrim,	97	161	50	13	38	650	65	30	21	15	131
Belfast,	121	161	320	–	1	1,958	215	88	56	444	803
Armagh,	105	160	12	36	103	922	34	20	5	6	65
Carlow,	76	110	79	14	14	823	7	2	1	–	10
Cavan,	78	105	86	14	29	649	4	3	4	2	13
Clare,	95¼	160	125	9	17	629	27	19	–	–	46
Cork, County,	293	445	245	9	32	2,381	204	54	14	31	303
Cork, City,	126	185	108	10	42	997	72	18	5	1	96
Donegal,	68½	105	85	15	32	382	–	3	1	–	4
Down,	157	189	200	16	32	804	75	27	11	11	124
Dublin County,	116	153	92	1	5	1,735	72	30	9	18	129
„ City,	66⅓	157	64	1	3	2,265	313	146	96	93	648
„ Grangegorman Pen.,	278	348	251	–	–	7,588	294	162	103	185	2,097
„ Richmond Bridewell,	260	311	288	9	100	4,693	415	198	217	146	976
Fermanagh,	85	118	102	6	8	606	4	2	–	–	6
Galway, County,	136	149	92	6	18	819	21	5	2	4	32
Galway, Town,	31⅓	44	3	12	12	606	12	10	9	9	40
Kerry,	136½	182	82	4	4	907	24	9	14	13	60
Kildare, Naas,	45⅔	70	62	10	12	335	6	4	3	1	14
Kildare, Athy,	20⅗	56	32	2	4	411	20	5	2	2	29
Kilkenny, County,	80⅜	125	48	7	26	392	10	1	–	–	11
Kilkenny, City,	32	56	15	3	14	115	10	3	–	–	13
King's County,	102	131	124	8	16	640	5	1	1	–	7
Leitrim,	78⅛	158	81	12	38	617	–	1	2	4	7
Limerick, County,	155	205	115	16	38	787	46	2	4	–	52
Limerick, City,	89⅜	138	70	10	30	1,692	44	29	23	8	104
Londonderry,	80⅗	102	153	17	51	1,001	6	3	–	–	9
Longford,	67	104	63	13	30	833	39	13	9	11	72
Louth,	51¾	77	39	10	18	601	10	1	–	–	11
Drogheda,	18	32	16	3	6	353	2	4	–	–	6
Mayo,	192⅜	260	128	20	60	1,017	27	9	6	14	56
Meath,	54	82	112	29	20	335	15	15	2	1	33
Monaghan,	59	89	75	10	38	383	3	4	1	1	9
Queen's County,	96	135	95	4	19	727	50	10	6	5	71
Roscommon,	99	187	60	16	32	674	12	2	1	3	18
Sligo,	105¼	164	84	20	28	608	32	12	2	7	53
Tipperary, Nenagh,	150⅗	222	192	22	31	1,242	41	7	1	2	51
Tipperary, Clonmel,	220	288	224	18	20	1,548	20	9	6	18	53
Tyrone,	90¾	142	69	20	39	586	39	13	2	2	56
Waterford, County,	86	108	83	8	16	440	21	7	2	–	30
Waterford, City,	42½	70	54	6	12	870	7	2	3	2	14
Westmeath,	98	110	91	11	22	598	8	3	2	–	13
Wexford,	94	122	37	9	13	634	40	23	11	9	83
Wicklow,	77	102	77	6	10	458	2	12	6	5	25

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in

GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners	COST OF				
						Fuel, for use of Prison.	Soap and Candles for same.	Straw.	Medicine, &c.	Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		£ s. d.	d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	Mixed.	596 1 7	4⅜	Coal.	21	114 2 6	19 4 2	14 3 8	18 19 11½	35 18 1½
Belfast, . . .	Do.	640 12 3½	3½	Do.	23	228 17 3	14 9 1½	3 18 8	10 12 2	—
Armagh, . . .	Do.	445 15 0	3½	Coal & Turf.	17	77 3 10	27 9 10	10 0 0	45 19 2	39 2 6
Carlow, . . .	Do.	498 9 4	4	Do.	25	135 18 2	21 4 5	13 17 5	27 3 7	6 15 6
Cavan, . . .	Do.	256 12 2	3½	Turf.	16	46 1 1	32 6 1	14 11 8	20 0 0	30 2 3
Clare, . . .	Do.	469 13 0	4½	Coal & Turf.	31	66 5 2	18 13 11	3 7 3½	30 0 0	2 4 0
Cork County, . .	Bread.	1,763 4 3	4½	Coal.	32	117 9 3	29 12 2½	26 8 4	33 9 1	63 7 7
„ City, . . .	Bread and Milk.	746 18 7	4¼	Do.	27	90 15 0	17 0 6	14 9 3	30 19 6	54 0 1½
Donegal, . . .	Mixed.	394 5 3½	3½	Do.	20	77 17 6	6 3 2	14 6 4	10 15 0	10 9 9½
Down, . . .	Do.	902 1 6½	3¾	Coal & Turf.	45	113 4 11	21 14 5¼	14 9 3	35 1 9	10 14 6
Dublin County, . .	Do.	579 7 7	3⅝	Coal.	28	128 8 1	33 2 8	18 8 0	37 6 5	10 11 10
Dublin City:										
Newgate, . .	Bread and Milk.	452 15 7	5¼	Do.	16	57 18 2	11 9 8	9 0 10	42 10 4	78 14 6
Richmond Bridewell,	Mixed.	1,494 19 0	3¾	Do.	26	414 16 3	44 19 0	14 8 1½	138 14 6	90 9 9
Grangegorman Penitentiary	Do.	1,522 7 2	3	Do.	20	225 5 8	41 16 0	26 11 3	127 10 4	135 5 10
Fermanagh, . .	Do.	444 13 4	3½	Turf.	27	83 18 8	9 11 2	7 18 0	22 7 5	21 0 0
Galway County, .	Do.	673 10 3	2¼	Turf & Coal.	15	136 11 2	22 6 8	8 13 1	8 13 6	17 15 2
„ Town, . .	Do.	118 13 0	3⅝	Turf.	10	27 8 10	3 17 0	4 15 5	4 6 0	8 5 6
Kerry, . . .	Do.	759 1 3¼	3⅜	Do.	17	64 5 11¼	9 8 4½	14 16 1½	60 17 1½	32 10 11¼
Kildare, Naas, . .	Do.	315 6 4½	4¼	Coal.	28	95 4 0	18 4 11	9 13 0	20 8 1	11 5 2½
„ Athy, . .	Do.	106 16 1	3¼	Turf.	10	40 13 0	6 18 8	5 7 4	6 3 0	—
Kilkenny County, .	Do.	529 1 8	4⅞	Turf & Coal.	20	93 4 9	7 0 2	8 6 5	33 18 9	43 14 3
„ City, . .	Do.	250 18 9	5½	Do.	6	41 18 4	6 17 9½	4 1 3½	17 12 1	4 15 1½
King's County, . .	Do.	450 11 10½	3	Do.	40	94 17 5	18 9 5	5 11 3½	33 10 4	23 15 5½
Leitrim, . . .	Do.	424 16 9	3	Do.	35	84 15 10½	13 18 7½	6 14 7	36 13 2	50 16 1
Limerick County, .	Bread.	915 17 5½	4⅛	Coal.	24	68 3 4	15 8 2½	10 9 11½	24 12 0	37 0 2½
„ City, . .	Indian Meal & Bread	475 10 11¾	3⅝	Do.	15	47 19 0	12 14 9	11 2 4½	10 0 0	9 9 2
Londonderry, . .	Mixed.	440 19 2	3⅝	Do.	16	44 17 4	25 7 11	16 19 7½	39 16 3	30 15 2
Longford, . . .	Do.	300 7 1	3¼	Turf.	18	45 1 10	14 5 0	7 19 11½	25 0 0	12 6 11
Louth, . . .	Do.	262 11 4	3¾	Coals.	16	27 14 3	6 6 0	11 12 0	9 18 5	11 4 0
Drogheda, . . .	Do.	109 10 0	4	Do.	8	41 13 0	4 7 0	3 6 0	9 3 0	3 0 10
Mayo, . . .	Do.	980 5 0½	3¼	Turf & Coal.	44	179 8 2	32 11 9½	35 16 5¾	14 5 5	50 3 6½
Meath, . . .	Do.	268 2 11	3½	Do.	31	56 16 10½	17 7 3	6 11 1½	66 18 6	21 12 3½
Monaghan, . .	Do.	286 7 10¾	3¾	Coal.	19	76 15 10	4 8 5	10 10 2½	23 0 8½	45 19 3¾
Queen's County, .	Do.	438 16 8	3¼	Turf & Coal.	12	68 13 1½	16 12 10	11 19 1½	2 5 10	28 13 10½
Roscommon, . .	Do.	577 8 3	3⅞	Coal.	22	192 9 7	9 16 5	12 10 8	42 0 0	75 2 0½
Sligo, . . .	Do.	557 5 0	4	Do.	20	115 3 8	36 11 8	18 3 3½	3 4 1	113 8 0½
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	Bread and Milk.	897 10 11	3⅔	Turf & Coal.	32	144 3 3½	18 15 3	12 10 6	42 10 8	52 17 2
„ Clonmel, .	Bread.	1,464 2 8	4¼	Coal.	37	94 11 2	67 15 6	16 19 4	21 5 7	17 5 2½
Tyrone, . . .	Mixed.	471 10 5	3⅝	Turf.	41	72 5 9	26 9 11	19 2 0	4 18 0	18 15 6
Waterford County, .	Do.	453 3 2¼	3½	Coal.	12	66 10 4	67 1 7½	21 8 5	23 16 2	2 7 3
„ City, .	Do.	192 15 6	4	Do.	9	39 6 6	9 14 1	9 11 5	19 1 7	6 19 5
Westmeath, . .	Do.	454 1 11½	3¾	Turf & Coal.	19	95 7 0	17 9 6	14 1 7	42 0 0	16 3 4½
Wexford, . . .	Do.	607 3 4½	5	Coal.	18	33 3 9	9 11 9	9 8 10	10 10 4	24 2 0
Wicklow, . .	Do.	444 11 1½	3⅜	Do.	16	44 6 4	18 9 6	14 8 9	7 15 5	22 0 9

In consequence of the failure of the Potato crop and the very high price to which articles of food have risen in many of the Irish Markets, it has been dietaries. We beg to state, that these alterations have been made under the authority of the Queen's Bench; and as an explanation of all the articles comprised

THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1846.

COST OF							SALARY OF			
							MALE DEPARTMENT.			
								Chaplains.		
Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Local Inspectors.	Protestant.	Presbyterian.	R. Catholic.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22 5 4	39 2 8½	13 2 7	52 6 10	44 5 1	—	30 2 1½	92 6 2	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
10 9 10	49 11 11	7 7 1	18 14 2½	52 11 10	—	18 9 2	55 7 8	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
14 11 0	17 2 5	7 19 10	15 5 7	35 16 5	—	23 13 5	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
24 4 0	22 18 6	18 10 0	24 15 2	21 18 7	17 1 6	21 12 9	36 18 4	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
8 14 3	13 17 8	2 14 11	35 8 10	21 7 2	—	29 6 9	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
8 6 2	8 1 1½	3 13 0	5 5 6	32 19 2½	21 15 0	78 7 2	—	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
22 5 3	122 19 11½	58 0 0	68 3 7	185 6 6	12 0 0	58 10 7	150 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
24 9 1	75 0 0	42 4 11	80 14 11	48 8 8	32 8 0	32 4 10	75 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
7 11 1	35 14 11	0 8 6	19 13 10	36 6 9	29 16 8	17 9 10	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
20 6 3½	70 19 4	44 8 6	101 1 4½	61 18 9½	—	59 6 10½	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
19 3 10	44 10 4	30 16 4	14 12 6	125 1 3	5 4 8	105 10 8	120 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8
20 9 2	—	—	32 13 0	35 18 5	—	138 11 5	133 6 8	50 0 0	33 6 8	50 0 0
17 18 4½	144 16 6	—	160 17 9	168 13 11½	—	71 7 6	133 6 8	40 0 0	33 6 8	40 0 0
23 4 4	—	169 17 2	47 16 7	120 7 6	—	303 5 3	133 6 8	40 0 0	33 6 8	40 0 0
6 0 0	10 10 0	—	36 12 0	3 5 0	18 17 4	23 0 8	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
3 3 0	—	17 14 11	26 5 0	—	18 1 0	73 17 5	73 6 10	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
3 13 7	—	—	—	1 8 11	—	5 18 0	36 18 6	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
17 15 5½	1 2 4	7 0 5	65 1 9	53 8 0½	10 2 6	40 12 8	146 3 1	—	—	46 3 1
19 2 10½	44 1 8	22 8 9	30 0 1	39 12 4½	24 18 2	89 7 2	36 18 5	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
7 7 7	2 17 7	4 3 5½	5 8 0	22 14 7½	16 3 9½	12 14 6¾	27 13 10	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
18 16 5	37 8 2	11 0 8½	11 7 5	59 9 8	4 2 0	10 6 11	60 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
3 15 0	13 6 8½	4 0 0	22 2 5	5 6 0	—	11 1 1	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
7 17 6	86 4 6	34 4 2	27 14 8½	114 16 0	—	17 9 5	130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
35 16 4	73 11 6	15 9 2	93 15 7	74 14 0	—	63 13 1½	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
12 19 1	75 16 9	2 1 10	52 7 5	102 12 11½	9 12 0	83 19 7	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
13 6 11	0 11 6	0 19 6	51 4 7	16 4 1	—	23 11 4	150 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
23 7 5	17 7 10	12 8 6	67 12 8	172 19 9	—	20 4 4½	90 0 0	46 3 1½	46 3 1½	46 3 1½
11 10 3	5 16 3	4 6 3	8 13 11	43 17 10½	7 16 0	38 1 5	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
10 17 10	0 6 1	1 15 0	9 17 4	8 18 3	—	24 9 0	50 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
0 16 0	—	—	2 13 0	—	—	27 5 11½	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
40 9 11	21 6 3½	14 10 0	10 5 3	224 14 5½	34 13 6	144 12 11½	75 0 0	37 10 0	27 13 10	37 10 0
11 15 5	17 6 2	—	58 11 11	53 8 8	16 18 0	21 17 10	60 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
7 18 2	32 4 0½	—	5 17 6½	71 1 0½	—	0 11 0	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
13 2 0	10 0 11	8 3 5	24 2 0½	49 2 2	2 10 0	14 19 1½	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
12 12 0	12 4 6	4 10 9½	98 5 0	77 9 6½	3 19 0	59 18 10	92 6 2	46 3 1	—	46 3 1
20 2 0	105 14 11½	51 12 11	79 6 9	70 6 1	10 19 0	46 15 1½	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
12 9 8	46 12 6	—	8 6 8	55 11 4	—	106 2 6	70 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
31 6 4	97 0 5	9 4 10	77 8 6	126 6 0½	—	43 11 5	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
34 6 1	81 16 1	8 0 0	77 14 4	134 12 5	47 16 5	122 1 5	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
9 17 3	70 4 0	8 6 10	44 13 10½	32 4 5	23 13 4	2 5 2½	80 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
4 11 8	9 19 4	8 14 2	13 7 4	23 14 0	—	2 7 2	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
23 1 9	57 1 10	14 17 0	13 2 4	64 0 10	—	16 8 4½	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
22 8 0	16 9 6	9 2 8	46 8 5	10 9 3	10 1 5½	11 14 7½	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
13 6 4	70 12 3	37 12 2	34 16 1	12 4 5	—	9 3 10½	45 1 1	36 18 5	—	36 18 5

found necessary to vary the dietaries of several of the County Prisons, and to authorize the use of provisions which were not formerly to be found in the Gaol in those alterations would occupy more space than could be conveniently spared in the returns, we have included them under the head of Mixed Dietary.

[*Continued.*

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in

GAOLS.	SALARY OF MALE DEPARTMENT.																							
	Medical Officers.									Governors.			Clerks.			Deputy Governors, or Head Turnkeys.			Turnkeys.			Schoolmasters			Other Prison Officers.		
	Physicians.			Surgeons.			Apothecaries.												No.	Total Amount of Salary.							
23.	24.			25.			26.			27.			28.			29.			30.	31.			32.			33.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	74	0	0	—			—			301	18	6	—			45	0	0	8	245	0	0	27	13	10	13	17	0
Belfast,	—			36	18	6	—			250	0	0	—			50	0	0	11	370	0	0	—			57	5	0
Armagh,	—			—			20	0	0	144	0	0	—			37	0	0	6	153	0	0	30	0	0	—		
Carlow,	92	6	2	—			—			200	0	0	20	0	0	50	0	0	3	85	0	0	—			—		
Cavan,	—			—			—			200	0	0	—			55	7	8	5	175	7	8	30	0	0	—		
Clare,	74	0	0	—			—			300	0	0	50	0	0	40	0	0	8	233	0	0	30	0	0	26	0	0
Cork County,	74	0	0	—			20	0	0	618	0	0	—			43	7	6	15	428	1	0	—			94	17	4
„ City,	—			54	3	4	10	0	0	200	0	0	—			60	0	0	8	218	8	0	—			10	0	0
Donegal,	—			—			15	0	0	150	0	0	25	0	0	40	0	0	5	121	10	0	—			—		
Down,	—			—			27	13	10	300	0	0	—			80	0	0	10	342	12	10	52	0	0	—		
Dublin County,	—			110	15	4	—			250	0	0	40	16	8	100	0	0	9	367	13	4	—			35	0	0
Dublin City:																												
Newgate,	133	6	8	133	6	8	—			500	0	0	100	0	0	200	0	0	7	335	8	0	52	0	0	—		
Richmond Bridewell,	133	6	8	133	6	8	—			400	0	0	70	0	0	250	0	0	13	653	2	4	95	0	0	314	0	0
Grangegorman Penitentiary	133	6	8	133	6	8	—			200	0	0	60	0	0	—			5	172	0	0	—			52	0	0
Fermanagh,	—			—			—			150	0	0	—			32	0	0	5	130	0	0	22	0	0	25	0	0
Galway,	—			74	0	0	—			375	7	8	—			46	0	0	7	209	0	0	—			20	0	0
„ Town,	56	0	0	—			—			138	9	2	—			—			4	88	0	0	—			—		
Kerry,	73	13	10	—			—			240	0	0	—			100	0	0	12	315	0	0	—			70	0	0
Kildare, Naas,	—			40	0	0	30	0	0	160	0	0	—			50	0	0	6	120	0	0	20	0	0	—		
„ Athy,	25	0	0	—			—			100	0	0	—			—			3	60	0	0	—			—		
Kilkenny County,	65	0	0	—			—			240	0	0	—			37	0	0	4	134	0	0	28	0	0	—		
„ City,	—			30	0	0	—			84	0	0	—			—			2	50	0	0	—			—		
King's County,	65	0	0	—			—			184	12	2	—			60	0	0	8	210	0	0	20	0	0	66	10	0
Leitrim,	22	10	0	—			20	0	0	150	0	0	—			36	0	0	6	180	0	0	—			30	0	0
Limerick County,	50	0	0	30	0	0	—			300	0	0	70	0	0	45	0	0	9	315	0	0	—			—		
„ City,	—			28	0	0	28	0	0	130	0	0	25	0	0	52	10	0	6	122	19	5½	—			—		
Londonderry,	—			94	0	0	—			130	0	0	30	0	0	45	0	0	5	125	0	0	30	0	0	4	15	0
Longford,	—			—			25	0	0	200	0	0	30	0	0	—			6	178	0	0	—			30	0	0
Louth,	—			—			15	0	0	176	15	6	—			40	0	0	4	120	0	0	30	0	0	—		
Drogheda,	—			—			—			80	0	0	—			—			2	40	0	0	—			—		
Mayo,	—			—			30	0	0	305	0	0	—			40	0	0	10	320	0	0	—			10	0	0
Meath,	—			74	0	0	66	18	6	276	18	6	60	0	0	—			5	165	0	0	25	0	0	74	0	0
Monaghan,	73	16	10	—			—			138	9	2	—			35	0	0	6	165	0	0	—			—		
Queen's County,	—			—			20	0	0	250	0	0	32	10	0	30	0	0	8	198	13	11	—			5	17	9
Roscommon,	—			—			—			200	0	0	40	0	0	—			8	215	0	0	—			61	0	0
Sligo,	65	0	0	—			21	0	0	200	0	0	30	0	0	50	0	0	9	195	0	0	20	0	0	—		
Tipperary, Nenagh,	—			60	0	0	25	0	0	195	0	0	—			80	0	0	9	235	0	0	—			75	0	0
„ Clonmel,	—			74	0	0	—			250	0	0	100	0	0	120	0	0	12	378	5	2½	—			30	0	0
Tyrone,	—			—			—			150	0	0	—			42	10	0	9	156	15	0	18	0	0	—		
Waterford,	65	0	0	—			—			200	0	0	30	0	0	—			5	135	0	0	—			30	0	0
„ City,	40	0	0	—			—			120	0	0	—			60	0	0	4	100	0	0	—			—		
Westmeath,	—			—			—			150	0	0	—			50	0	0	8	220	0	0	—			—		
Wexford,	—			—			20	0	0	160	0	0	—			60	0	0	5	140	0	0	30	0	0	51	0	0
Wicklow,	65	0	0	—			—			100	0	0	—			—			6	194	5	0	—			—		

It will be seen that in some Gaols there is no charge made under the head of Physician or Surgeon, on account of the Surgeon of the County Infirmary being obliged, under the Grand Jury Act, 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 116, to attend also the County Gaols, if within five miles of Infirmary, without any additional salary. In many of the Gaols there is no charge under the head of Schoolmaster, as the Turnkeys, when qualified, instruct the Prisoners.

THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1846—*continued.*

SALARY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.			OFFICERS'			Total Expense of the Gaol.	Average Number of Prisoners per day Dieted.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per head per day.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per head per annum.
Matrons.	Assistant Matrons, or Female Turnkeys.	Hospital Nurse-tenders.	Other Prison Officers.	Rations, Total Cost of.	Clothing, Total Cost of.	Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing.			
34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
35 0 0	18 0 0	22 13 2	—	93 7 1½	28 11 6	1,108 2 9½	2,107 17 5½	97	1 2¼	21 14 7½
40 0 0	50 0 0	—	23 8 0	15 17 7½	27 9 0	1,087 1 2½	2,142 14 9	121	0 11½	17 14 2
30 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	—	4 15 2	33 7 4	647 2 6	1,317 4 5	101	0 8¼	12 10 11
50 0 0	—	—	—	54 15 0	—	644 7 2	1,498 16 1	76	1 0¾	19 14 5
40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	67 5 3	—	764 0 7	1,275 3 5	78	0 10¾	16 6 11½
40 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	—	56 16 0	19 5 10	1,005 7 10	1,753 18 4	91¼	1 0¼	18 7 1½
50 0 0	35 0 0	36 18 0	—	100 17 7	64 15 0	1,808 2 5	4,368 19 0	277	0 10½	15 15 5½
33 4 9	22 7 3	24 18 4	5 0 0	62 3 0½	32 5 9	899 16 5½	1,289 13 4½	116	0 7½	11 3 0¾
30 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	182 10 6	33 19 10½	798 0 4½	1,458 19 0½	68½	1 2	21 5 10
40 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	81 4 7½	20 0 0	1,045 11 3¾	2,500 18 10	150	0 10	15 18 7
32 10 0	25 0 0	—	—	31 18 4	—	1,279 16 8	2,432 19 4	116	1 1	20 19 5
100 0 0	—	16 0 0	—	165 13 8½	—	2,002 8 4½	2,882 9 5½	66½	2 4½	43 6 10¾
—	—	—	—	347 0 3	3 0 0	2,645 9 3	5,244 2 2	260	1 1¼	20 3 4
200 0 0	570 0 0	55 0 0	24 0 0	286 10 2	—	2,132 16 10	4,871 3 11	268½	0 11¾	18 3 3
30 0 0	—	17 0 0	—	57 2 11	—	633 2 11	1,350 16 6	81¼	0 10½	15 17 10
30 0 0	15 0 0	41 0 0	12 0 0	8 6 0	38 17 8	1,035 4 2	2,033 1 10	129	0 10½	15 19 4½
20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	18 7 0	—	423 2 4	601 7 7	28	1 2	21 5 10
50 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	124 19 11¼	70 13 11½	1,286 13 10¾	2,422 16 10½	131	0 11⅜	17 14 10⅛
20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	127 6 3½	19 10 0	685 1 4½	1,424 15 0	45¼	1 8¼	31 4 10
20 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	78 17 10⅓	9 15 0	382 14 4	520 2 0¾	19½	1 4½	25 15 9½
30 0 0	—	—	—	33 13 10	10 0 0	703 19 10	1,571 17 1½	80½	1 0½	19 19 4
15 0 0	—	—	—	43 14 6	—	312 14 6	698 9 1	30	0 10	21 16 6½
40 0 0	25 0 0	16 0 0	—	39 16 3	27 12 3½	904 10 8½	1,819 12 9½	102	0 11¾	17 17 5
30 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	—	—	18 18 3½	678 8 3½	1,602 7 0	73¾	1 1¼	20 8 3¼
40 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	33 4 7	1,028 4 7	2,439 5 4	146	0 10½	15 14 9
30 0 0	24 0 0	16 11 6	—	—	—	667 0 11½	1,339 15 1¾	86⅓	0 9⅝	14 18 10
30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	186 8 6	33 15 0	969 7 10½	1,882 3 10½	74	1 3½	23 10 6½
40 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	670 15 6	1,195 8 3	67	0 11⅝	17 16 8
30 0 0	—	—	—	37 10 0	21 7 0	631 8 0	1,016 17 6	49	1 1	19 12 11
6 0 0	—	—	—	28 14 6	—	224 14 0	426 8 9½	18	1 4	23 13 10
40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	115 12 9½	—	1,088 6 7½	2,871 9 5	183½	0 9¾	14 17 10¾
40 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	34 2 6	21 16 8	1,009 16 2	1,560 14 7½	53	1 7½	29 8 11½
24 16 0	16 8 0	—	—	44 4 10	33 10 0	713 11 0	1,278 5 2	55	1 3¼	23 4 9¾
50 0 0	—	16 0 0	—	51 10 0	—	774 11 8	1,463 12 9½	89	0 10	15 4 11
32 6 1	—	17 0 0	—	28 3 0½	30 5 3½	808 6 9	1,986 13 4½	99	1 1⅜	20 1 1⅜
20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	196 16 1	47 11 8	1,047 13 11	2,276 6 6	100¼	1 2¼	21 13 5¼
40 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	—	8 5 5	59 12 0	992 17 5	2,390 7 10½	148½	0 10¾	16 2 7½
40 0 0	22 0 0	20 17 6	13 0 0	48 18 3	73 19 10	1,371 0 9½	3,437 17 9½	213	0 10¼	15 12 6¼
30 0 0	5 1 11	12 0 0	—	142 15 11	73 9 4	820 12 2	1,940 0 6	89¼	1 2⅜	21 17 2¼
30 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	25 8 0	16 16 7½	737 4 7½	1,561 16 6¼	86	1 0	18 3 2½
40 0 0	—	—	—	31 17 0	—	531 17 0	871 19 2	40⅓	1 1½	20 10 5½
20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	26 3 6	—	626 3 6	1,453 19 0½	92	0 10	15 16 0½
45 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	128 16 5	11 14 0	808 10 5	1,629 4 4½	94	0 11⅓	17 6 7¼
30 0 0	20 0 0	7 0 0	—	—	—	534 3 0	1,285 4 6	77	0 11¼	17 2 2

Total Expense of Gaols for 1847, £83,497 15*s.* 11¾*d.*
Total Expense of Gaols for 1846, £75,657 4*s.* 4*d.*

SCHEDULE (E).

RETURN of Trades' Work, Hard Labour, and Schools, in the several Gaols in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1846.

GAOLS.	MALES.														FEMALES.						AMOUNT of Cost of Work.				AMOUNT of Return of Work.				Profit on Works.			No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: Number of Feet Ascent per Day.	Total No. of Trades taught.	Total No. taught to Read and Write during 1846.	SCHOOLS.	
	Masons or Stone-cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Other Trades.	TOTAL OF TRADES.	Stone-breakers.	Treadwheel.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.									Males.	Females.
																					£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.							
Antrim	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	6	35	–	10	17	78	8	2	2	3	1	16	153 4 5		29 10 4		214 8 11		62 19 11		84 14 1		2	–	2	52	1	1
Belfast	–	5	4	4	4	–	1	6	24	48	–	–	1	73	25	6	1	–	–	32	611 15 5		–		899 17 7		36 16 5½		324 18 7½		17	–	17	14	1	1
Armagh	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	20	84	106	12	27	4	3	3	49	15 3 9		16 1 4		71 8 11		31 8 9		71 12 7		–	7,632	–	51	1	1
Carlow	1	3	4	6	7	2	2	4	29	4	4	4	5	46	12	10	6	4	10	42	71 4 6		16 8 9		271 2 2		50 8 4		223 17 3		69	11,520	12	38	1	1
Cavan	1	2	4	2	3	1	1	2	16	34	14	9	8	81	5	6	6	2	4	23	48 2 1		22 3 0		246 14 0		43 13 7		220 2 6		16	240	7	17	1	1
Clare	1	4	6	5	8	6	1	10	41	38	7	14	22	122	–	5	9	2	9	25	44 0 3		5 16 2		124 13 3		33 1 2		108 3 0		28	10,240	5	107	1	1
Cork County	1	1	5	9	9	–	–	8	33	23	65	32	181	334	48	16	16	6	25	111	451 5 5		18 12 11		689 18 5		168 12 0		388 12 1		30	14,400	4	89	2	1
Cork City	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	18	31	12	61	124	12	2	20	7	15	56		–		–		–		–		–	9,460	–	22	1	1
Donegal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	9	24	55	3	2	4	2	6	17	155 8 3		15 7 10		160 4 7		72 5 8		61 14 2		–	–	–	5	1	1
Down	–	1	3	5	7	2	–	14	32	44	–	11	28	115	10	13	3	6	13	45	281 4 9		137 14 9		394 3 0½		182 2 4		157 5 10½		10	5,760	5	70	1	1
Dublin	1	1	1	1	–	–	2	6	12	40	–	12	16	80	6	14	10	6	12	48	105 14 0		28 5 1		121 16 11		35 12 11		83 10 9		7	–	3	82	1	1
Newgate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	72	79	–	–	–	3	27	30		–		–		–		–		–	–	–	111	1	–
Richmond Bridewell	–	2	4	3	12	–	2	–	23	–	21	32	165	241	–	–	–	–	–	–		–*		–*		282 11 4½		–		75 19 5	19	10,880	19	1598	2	8
Grangegorman Pen.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	42	55	23	92	251		–		259 2 5		–		468 8 0		209 5 7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermanagh	–	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	8	58	–	12	15	93	3	8	6	2	6	25	74 19 8		8 6 0		141 7 1		33 16 3		91 17 8		3	–	3	27	1	1
Galway	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	3	11	23	30	22	6	92	4	5	6	7	10	32	184 6 8		118 8 4		253 2 4		149 4 7		99 11 11		–	2,610	–	142	1	1
Galway Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–†		–		–		–		–	12,000	–	33	1	1
Kerry	–	4	1	2	19	–	–	51	77	–	–	10	16	103	8	15	8	2	15	48	445 9 1½		7 14 5		515 0 5		17 12 10		79 9 8¾		111	–	9	85	1	1
Kildare, Naas	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	3	11	–	–	8	3	22	6	2	5	3	2	18	7 10 5½		5 9 0½		40 1 1		20 18 3½		57 19 10¾		7	–	3	78	1	1
Kildare, Athy	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	5	24	–	4	2	35	8	–	6	6	1	21	50 4 3½		6 6 2		62 6 2½		29 15 3		35 11 0		4	–	2	14	1	1
Kilkenny	–	2	2	6	1	2	1	3	17	38	6	8	18	87	14	6	4	3	9	36	40 17 0		4 11 2		101 6 0		39 13 3		95 11 1		12	11,250	6	17	1	1
Kilkenny City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	4	–	13	7	–	3	2	–	12		–		–		–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–
King's County	4	2	4	4	8	2	6	7	37	20	–	16	5	78	6	19	3	3	3	34	96 10 6		36 18 2		254 16 2		52 3 6		173 11 0		27	–	8	51	1	1
Leitrim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	15	21	32	127	4	3	12	4	6	29	28 5 6½		13 5 3		36 2 5½		30 3 6½		24 15 2½		–	7,640	–	56	1	1
Limerick	–	5	3	5	7	1	–	25	46	18	–	14	28	106	6	8	4	2	13	33	50 11 5		24 12 6		60 13 9		28 17 1		14 6 11		31	–	12	41	1	1
Limerick City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	12	–	5	16	51	5	12	3	4	4	28	31 10 0		5 12 0		43 15 0		6 15 0		13 8 0		–	7,040	–	18	–	–
Londonderry	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	37	–	6	15	63	6	6	–	2	8	22	225 6 6		–		283 7 6		–		58 1 0		–	–	3	36	1	2
Longford	–	2	–	–	14	–	–	–	16	24	11	16	8	75	2	6	6	2	4	20	125 14 0		–		165 8 0½		5 6 0		45 0 0½		11	9,600	2	18	1	1
Louth	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	3	8	16	–	4	11	39	5	2	4	1	4	16	50 5 11		7 4 7		101 2 0		43 14 8		87 6 2		3	5,110	–	19	1	1
Drogheda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	2	2	2	6		–		–		–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo	–	–	2	1	2	–	2	5	12	–	39	73	62	186	–	3	3	20	33	59	37 13 7		–		46 16 7		–		9 3 0		3	7,200	6	32	1	1
Meath	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	3	15	14	12	12	12	65	2	4	2	2	7	17	15 19 9		2 11 1		33 7 7		1 17 8		16 14 5		17	11,520	17	6	1	1
Monaghan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	8	7	46	2	9	3	4	5	23	4 18 9		3 14 1		13 7 0		15 4 7½		19 18 9½		–	9,600	–	43	1	1
Queen's County	–	1	1	3	–	1	–	–	6	38	12	16	15	87	5	7	14	6	15	47		–		–		–		–		9	6,720	6	44	1	1
Roscommon	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	3	17	43	18	10	67	155	2	13	4	3	5	27	360 15 10½		15 4 11		513 4 8½		29 11 3		166 15 2		21	5,120	7	–	–	–
Sligo	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	5	44	–	14	45	108	5	8	8	10	25	56	128 14 2		102 0 5		222 18 10½		168 13 8¾		100 18 0		19	6,400	50	26	1	1
Tipperary, Nenagh	1	3	5	9	8	1	2	15	44	81	18	24	24	191	5	5	13	3	5	31	223 1 4		19 17 2½		353 12 2		58 6 8		169 0 3½		22	20,160	13	44	1	1
Tipperary, Clonmel	2	3	6	9	14	2	1	44	81	56	40	12	20	269	12	16	20	6	18	72	401 11 11½		128 17 2½		514 12 7		200 7 1		184 10 6		54	12,000	11	83	1	1
Tyrone	1	–	3	1	2	–	1	–	8	60	–	26	15	109	9	8	4	1	11	33	46 8 11½		16 6 10½		147 19 9		165 17 1½		2 1 1 0½		5	6,380	7	12	1	1
Waterford	–	2	2	2	35	–	1	20	62	–	–	16	7	85	–	–	16	–	2	18	1109 0 4½		170 4 5½		1244 16 4		305 18 8¾		271 19 2¾		30	–	4	–	3	1
Waterford City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	3	17	4	4	1	–	–	9	4 12 6		14 2 6		4 1 8		58 3 8		43 10 4		–	6,740	–	29	1	1
Westmeath	–	3	2	2	3	1	–	4	15	9	23	8	5	60	2	9	4	2	–	17	140 8 3½		9 3 2		199 12 8½		15 7 3		65 8 6		13	5,760	9	37	1	1
Wexford	–	2	4	5	3	–	–	12	26	15	–	12	17	70	4	12	6	4	11	37	176 14 7½		–		346 1 0½		–		169 6 5		33	–	9	28	1	1
Wicklow	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	26	34	–	–	6	14	54	15	12	–	2	12	41	135 12 6		86 8 11		237 4 10		120 9 5		135 12 10		93	–	5	114	3	2

* Work supplied without cost to the public—as Barrack washing, &c.

† No means of employment provided by Grand Jury.

SCHEDULE (F).

A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different Periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.
Ink-making	–	–	1	–	6	Wire-lattice making	1	–	–	1	6	Coopering	2	–	–	1	6	Collar-making	3	–	–	1	6	Cabinet-maker	12	–	–	3	0
Blacking-making	–	–	1	1	0	Sack-cloth weaving	1	–	–	1	6	Bellows-making	2	–	–	1	0	Tackling-making						Carpenter	12	–	–	3	0
Lath-splitting	–	1	–	1	0	Nail-making	1	–	–	1	0	Horse-shoeing	3	–	–	1	6	for Farmers	3	–	–	1	6	Stone-cutter	12	–	–	3	0
Putty-making for glazing	–	–	1	1	0	Turner's Work for Kitchen use	1	–	–	1	0	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1	0	Shoe-maker	3	–	–	2	0	White-smith	12	–	–	3	0
Putty-making for plastering	–	–	1	1	0	Glue-boiling	1	–	–	1	0	Cap-making	–	–	–	—		Straddle-maker	2	–	–	1	0	Harness-maker (Coach)	12	–	–	3	0
Pegwood for Shoe-makers	–	–	1	1	0	Varnish-making	1	–	–	1	6	Flesher of Hides	1	–	–	1	0	Candle-maker	2	–	–	1	6	Tailoring	6	–	–	3	0
Fleshing Skins	–	1	–	1	0	Baking (Bread)	1	–	–	1	0	Brush-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Sailcloth-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Hatting	6	–	–	1	6
Basil Skin-straining	–	–	3	1	6	Flax-dresser	1	–	–	1	0	Brogue-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Currier	2	–	–	1	6	Cutler	3	–	–	2	0
Cord-making(Twine)	1	–	–	1	6	Last-maker (Shoes)	1	–	–	1	0	Glazier	–	3	–	1	6	Comb-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Cart and Waggon-making	6	–	–	1	6
Size-making	–	1	–	1	0	Sieve-making	1	–	–	1	0	Glue-boiler	1	–	–	1	0	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker	3	–	–	1	6	Plough-making	3	–	–	1	6
Mop-making	–	1	–	0	6	Spinner of Cotton	1	–	–	1	0	Pump-borer	1	–	–	1	0	Brazier	3	–	–	1	0	Block-making for Ships	2	–	–	1	0
Oakum-cording	–	1	–	0	6	Straw Plat for Bonnets	1	–	–	1	0	Reed-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Whitesmith(House-smith)	3	–	–	1	6	Engraving	12	–	–	3	0
Paint-grinding	–	1	–	1	6	Toy-making	1	–	–	0	6	Sail-cloth maker	1	–	–	1	6	Glass-cutter	3	–	–	1	6	Printing	12	–	–	2	0
Paint-mixing	1	–	–	1	6	Bird-cage making	1	–	–	1	0	Stone-cutter	1	–	–	1	6	Harness-maker (Car	3	–	–	1	6	Turning	2	–	–	1	6
Lime-burning	–	1	–	1	0	Blacking-making for Shoes	1	–	–	1	0	Turner	2	–	–	1	0	Saddler	3	–	–	1	6	Waggon-wheel making	6	–	–	1	0
Wire-drawing	–	2	–	1	6	Paper-staining	1	–	–	1	6	Whip-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Rope-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Wire-worker	6	–	–	1	6
Mat-weaving	1	–	–	1	0	Lint-making	1	–	–	1	0	Rope-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Shuttle-maker	3	–	–	1	6	Hair-cloth maker	6	–	–	1	6
Wool-scouring	–	2	–	1	0	Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes	–	2	–	1	6	Patten and Clog-maker	1	–	–	1	6	Upholsterer	3	–	–	1	0	Pocket-book maker	6	–	–	1	0
Painting in Oil	1	–	–	1	6	Sail-cloth making	1	–	–	1	0	Wheelwright	2	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Cloth	6	–	–	1	0	Saddle-tree maker	6	–	–	2	0
Hair-twisting(curled	1	–	–	1	0	Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1	0	Block-maker for Ships	2	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Cord	3	–	–	1	0	Pin-maker	6	–	–	2	0
Flax-scutching	–	2	–	1	0	Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1	6	Dyer	1	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Cotton	3	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Broad Cloth	6	–	–	1	6
Slate-squaring	–	1	–	0	6	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1	0	Stocking-hosier	2	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Linen	6	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Cotton Cord	3	–	–	1	0
Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas)	1	–	–	1	0	Wood-cutting	–	2	–	1	6	Racket-maker	–	2	–	1	0	Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Calico	3	–	–	1	0
Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1	0							Thread-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Damask	6	–	–	1	0
Wax-making (Shoe-makers)	–	–	2	0	6							Cutler	2	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Linen	6	–	–	1	0
Down-napping(Hatters)	–	1	–	1	0							Wool-scourer	1	–	–	1	0							Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1	0
Sack-making	–	1	–	1	0																			Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1	0
Basket-making	–	2	–	1	6																			Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	–	–	1	0
Net-making	–	2	–	1	0																								
Besom-making	–	–	3	1	6																								
Bruising Oats	–	–	1	1	0																								
Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1	6																								
Wick-cutter(Chandlers)	–	1	–	1	0																								
Box-making(forHatters)	–	2	–	1	0																								
Trunk-covering	–	2	–	1	6																								
Pulverizing Bones	–	1	–	1	6																								

P

SCHEDULE (G.)

Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells, within the Year 1846.

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £	s.	d.	Salary of Keeper. £	s.	d.	Total Charge to the County. £	s.	d.
Antrim	Antrim	19	2	9	20	0	0			
	Ballymena	56	11	11	20	0	0			
	Ballymoney	26	17	6	20	0	0			
								162	12	2
Armagh	Ballibot	16	5	9	12	0	0			
	Lurgan	47	13	5	10	0	0			
	N. T. Hamilton	9	11	0	10	0	0			
	Market-hill	9	9	8	10	0	0			
								124	19	10
Cavan	Bailieboro'	14	5	11	25	0	0			
	Ballyconnell	8	12	1	20	0	0			
	Cootehill	12	3	3	30	0	0			
								110	1	3
Clare	Ennistymon	8	15	1	20	0	0			
	Killaloe	16	13	4	20	0	0			
	Kilrush	20	13	1	30	0	0			
	Sixmilebridge	9	2	1	20	0	0			
	Tulla	29	11	1	20	0	0			
								194	14	8
Cork	Bandon	38	2	6	25	0	0			
	Bantry	43	3	5	25	0	0			
	Castletown	26	4	7	10	0	0			
	Charleville	20	17	0	10	0	0			
	Clonakilty	24	1	5	25	0	0			
	Cove	45	18	5	10	0	0			
	Dunmanway	29	19	8	10	0	0			
	Fermoy	55	13	9	20	0	0			
	Kanturk	44	17	3	25	0	0			
	Macroom	24	5	8	25	0	0			
	Mallow	62	13	0	25	0	0			
	Midleton	30	2	1	20	0	0			
	Millstreet	17	11	2	10	0	0			
	Mitchelstown	30	3	9	10	0	0			
	Rosscarbery	20	14	6	10	0	0			
	Skibbereen	47	6	10	25	0	0			
								846	15	0
Donegal	Donegal	10	11	5	25	0	0			
	Buncrana	6	15	5	25	0	0			
	Letterkenny	11	4	8	30	0	0			
	Glentees	6	15	4	23	0	0			
								138	6	10
Down	Newry	59	3	7	35	0	0			
								94	3	
Galway	Clifden	53	0	5	26	9	0			
	Tuam	31	13	4	18	9	0			
	Portumna	34	10	9	18	9	0			
	Longhrea	66	2	9	27	9	0			
	Ballinasloe	33	17	10	18	9	0			
	Oughterard	14	15	7	18	9	0			
	Gort	49	16	9	26	9	0			
	Eyrecourt	52	12	5	18	9	0			
	Woodford	18	6	6	18	9	0			
								545	17	4
Kerry	Cahirciveen	21	4	3	10	0	0			
	Castleisland	30	7	5	10	0	0			
	Dingle	15	4	11	10	0	0			
	Kenmare	17	18	10	10	0	0			
	Killarney	42	15	9	20	0	0			
	Listowel	37	9	5	10	0	0			
	Milltown	23	18	1	10	0	0			
	Tarbert	15	14	0	10	0	0			
								294	12	8
Kilkenny	Callan	12	3	6	9	4	8			
	Thomastown	10	8	6	9	8	8			
	Urlingford	10	2	8	9	4	7			
								60	12	7

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £	s.	d.	Salary of Keeper. £	s.	d.	Total Charge to the County. £	s.	d.
Leitrim	Ballinamore	20	18	6	30	0	0			
	M. Hamilton	13	8	2	30	0	0			
								94	6	8
Limerick	Rathkeale	41	16	5	30	0	0			
	Bruff	34	1	11	20	0	0			
	Newcastle	22	17	3	20	0	0			
	Croom	4	10	4	20	0	0			
	Kilfinane	28	0	11	10	0	0			
	Glynn	16	1	9	10	0	0			
								257	8	7
Londonderry	Coleraine	30	19	6	20	0	0			
	Magherafelt	20	4	0	15	0	0			
	N. T. Limavady	12	6	0	12	0	0			
								110	9	6
Louth	Ardee	12	8	0	50	0	0			
								62	8	0
Mayo	Ballinrobe	19	7	5	10	0	0			
	Belmullet	15	11	9	10	0	0			
	Westport	7	2	9	10	0	0			
	Ballina	10	10	3	10	0	0			
								92	12	2
Monaghan	Carrickmacross	19	16	9	30	0	0			
	Castleblayney	20	1	10	40	0	0			
	Clones	1	18	0	0	0	0			
								111	16	7
Queen's Co.	Abbeyleix	13	3	9	25	0	0			
	Borris-in-Ossory	11	0	4	25	0	0			
	Stradbally	10	5	3	25	0	0			
								109	9	4
Roscommon	Athlone	17	8	0	10	0	0			
	Boyle	31	12	11	20	0	0			
	Castlerea	13	16	1	10	0	0			
	Strokestown	18	12	8	10	0	0			
								131	9	8
Sligo	Ballymote	12	19	4	40	0	0			
								52	19	4
Tipperary	Borrisokane	20	1	2	10	0	0			
	Cahir	36	12	4	30	0	0			
	Carrick-on-Suir	16	15	3	30	0	0			
	Cashel	37	6	2	35	0	0			
	Clogheen	15	11	3	30	0	0			
	N. Birmingham	23	13	0	30	0	0			
	Newport	18	14	1	15	0	0			
	Roscrea	48	16	3	20	0	0			
	Templemore	23	1	1	20	0	0			
	Thurles	54	5	10	30	0	0			
	Tipperary	63	12	3	30	0	0			
								638	8	8
Tyrone	Clogher	11	18	9	20	0	0			
	Strabane	10	13	4	20	0	0			
								62	12	1
Waterford	Dungarvan	45	10	10	30	0	0			
	Lismore	13	0	6	12	0	0			
								100	11	4
Westmeath	Moate	28	10	3	30	0	0			
								58	10	3
Wexford	Enniscorthy	19	3	0	30	0	0			
	Gorey	14	0	3	30	0	0			
	New Ross	10	2	0	30	0	0			
								133	5	3

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

TWENTY-SIXTH

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1847;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1848.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

Page

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND, ... 5
CONVICT DEPOTS, ... 11

APPENDIX, No. 1.

FORM OF REPORT MADE TO GRAND JURIES, ... 27

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS :

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham, ... 30
City of Dublin Gaol, Newgate, ... 32
Richmond Bridewell and House of Correction for Males, ... 35
Grangegorman-lane Prison, ... 38
Four Courts' Marshalsea, ... 43

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus, ... 45
Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction; Ballymoney, Ballymena, and Antrim Bridewells, ... 46
County of Armagh Gaol; Lurgan, Markethill, Newtownhamilton, and Ballybot Bridewells, . 49
County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan; Ballyconnell, Bailieborough, and Cootehill Bridewells, . 51
County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford; Donegal, Glenties, Letterkenny, and Buncrana Bridewells, 53
County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick; Newry Bridewell, ... 55
County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen; Newtownbutler Bridewell, ... 57
County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon; Ballinamor and Manorhamilton Bridewells, . 59
County of Londonderry Gaol; Coleraine, Newtownlimavady, and Magherafelt Bridewells, . 60
County of Longford Gaol, ... 62
County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk; Ardee Bridewell, ... 64
County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol, ... 66
County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar; Ballinrobe, Westport, Ballina, and Belmullet Bridewells, 67
County of Meath Gaol, at Trim; Navan and Kells Bridewells, ... 69
County of Monaghan Gaol; Castleblaney, Carrickmacross, Ballybay, and Clones Bridewells, . 71
County of Roscommon Gaol; Athlone, Castlerea, Boyle, and Strokestown Bridewells, . 72
County of Sligo Gaol; Ballymote Bridewell, ... 74
County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh; Dungannon, Clogher, and Strabane Bridewells, . . 76
County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar; Moate Bridewell, ... 78

SOUTH DISTRICT.

	Page
County of Carlow Gaol,	79
County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis; Ennistymon, Kilrush, Tulla, Sixmilebridge, and Killaloe Bridewells,	81
County of Cork Gaol; Charleville, Mitchelstown, Fermoy, Mallow, Kanturk, Millstreet, Macroom, Clonakilty, Rosscarbery, Kinsale, Cove, and Middleton Bridewells,	82
City of Cork Gaol; Bridewell,	84
County of Galway Gaol; Portumna, Woodford, Eyrecourt, Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Oughterard, and Gort Bridewells,	85
Town of Galway Gaol,	87
County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee; Tarbert, Listowel, Kenmare, Milltown, Killarney, and Castleisland Bridewells,	89
County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy,	91
County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas,	92
County of Kilkenny Gaol; Thomastown, Callan, and Urlingford Bridewells,	93
City of Kilkenny Gaol,	94
King's County Gaol, at Tullamore; Birr Bridewell,	96
County of Limerick Gaol; Croom, Bruff, Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Glinn Bridewells,	97
City of Limerick Gaol,	99
Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough; Borris-in-Ossory, Abbeyleix, and Stradbally Bridewells,	100
County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh; Newport, Borrisokane, Roscrea, Templemore, and Thurles Bridewells,	101
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel; Cashel, Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, and Clogheen Bridewells,	102
County of Waterford Gaol; Lismore and Dungarvan Bridewells,	105
City of Waterford Gaol; House of Correction,	106
County of Wexford Gaol; New Ross, Enniscorthy and Gorey Bridewells,	108
County of Wicklow Gaol; Baltinglass Bridewell,	110

APPENDIX, No. 2.

SCHEDULE (A),	LIST OF PRISONS,	111
„	(B), RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN GAOLS on 31st December, 1847,	112
„	(C), ACCOMMODATION OF COUNTY GAOLS in the Year 1847,	113
„	(D), EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS in the Year 1847,	114
„	(E), RETURN OF TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, AND SCHOOLS IN GAOLS, on the 31st December, 1847,	118
„	(F), RETURN OF TRADES APPLICABLE TO GAOLS,	119
„	(G), COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, &c., OF BRIDEWELLS in 1847,	120

INSPECTORS-GENERAL for { NORTH DISTRICT, . . CAPTAIN JOHNSON.
SOUTH DISTRICT, . . SIR NICHOLAS FITZSIMON.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
29th April, 1848.

SIR,

WE have the honor to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1847.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

CLEMENT JOHNSON, } *Inspectors-General*
NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honorable

SIR WILLIAM M. SOMERVILLE, BART., M.P.,

Chief Secretary for Ireland,

&c., &c.

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

1847.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND.

No task can well be more discouraging and, indeed, melancholy than that of attempting to detail the history of the Irish prisons for the year 1847.

Years of untiring assiduity had overcome many of the evils under which they formerly laboured. Our predecessors as Inspectors, and the various Boards of Superintendence, Local Inspectors, and Governors had, under circumstances of great difficulty, brought the county gaols, as a general rule, to a state of which any country might be proud; and we had looked forward to the comparatively easy task of eradicating the few real blots which existed in their discipline and order, and exciting the very few Boards and Grand Juries, who had not earnestly commenced the work of improvement, to imitate the example shown them by the great majority, when the terrible catastrophe, which has disorganized the whole framework of society in Ireland, fell with its full force upon the establishments under our charge; and instead of having a pleasing statement of improved discipline, enlarged prison accommodation, and advanced instruction, we can only describe industrial works given up, classification destroyed, separation unattempted, and disease and death increasing to a degree that could never have been contemplated by those acquainted with the usual orderly and healthy state of our gaols.

The accumulated misfortunes and evil coincidences of the last year have been such as to produce a state of things, for which, although the Inspectors-General in a great measure foresaw their results, it was utterly impossible for them to adopt any effective preventative measures, and their utmost efforts have merely tended to produce a palliative effect.

The principal causes to which we refer are three, namely, the occurrence in the same year, 1st, of distress amounting to famine; 2nd, the sudden cessation of transportation; and, 3rdly, the passing of the Vagrant Act—the effect of the first having been to quadruple the evils occasioned by the two last.

The present state of the gaols will be seen from a glance at the accompanying tabular statement, setting forth the actual numbers confined in the several prisons, the accommodation which each gaol contains, (having due regard to the health of the prisoners,) and the effect produced by overcrowding, as proved by the vast increase of deaths within the prisons as compared with that of the preceding years. It may be necessary to state, that the accommodation of the different gaols has been estimated in the following manner:—Each separate cell has been calculated for a single person, and the medical officers have furnished a statement of the number of beds which the rooms—not cells, or included in the hospitals—could contain without unwholesomely crowding the prisons. It is further to be remarked, that a cell which contains *more than a single individual* must by law be occupied *by three*, as it is not legal, under *any circumstances*, to *confine* two male prisoners in the same cell. It will thus be seen that even in a prison containing *only* double

the number for which it was originally constructed, numbers must be crowded, three in the same cell.

Gaols.	Males in Gaol.	Females in Gaol.	Gross Total.	No. for which Accommodation is provided.	Expenditure in 1845. £	s.	d.	Expenditure in 1846. £	s.	d.	Expenditure in 1847. £	s.	d.	Deaths in 1845.	1846.	1847.	Separate Return of Vagrants, and Summary Committals included in the above. Vagrants.	Summary Committals.	No. of Debtors (Male and Female) in the Gaols on Feb. 15, 1848.
Antrim,	118	26	144	88	1,865	0	3	2,107	17	5½	2,387	5	3¼	1	3	9	.	.	62
Belfast,	148	45	193	321	1,283	17	0	2,142	14	9	3,358	6	1	.	2	9	.	39	.
Armagh,	237	66	303	115	1,206	1	1	1,317	4	5	2,197	14	3	2	4	33	.	28	99
Carlow,	169	105	274	93	1,384	8	8	1,498	16	1	2,219	0	6¼	1	.	6	53	.	28
Cavan,	199	42	237	115	1,210	17	2	1,275	3	5	1,923	11	1	1	4	27	.	10	65
Clare,	413	100	513	142	1,697	18	11	1,753	18	4	4,122	16	2	2	2	18	11	22	85
Cork, County,	963	334	1,297	277	3,728	5	9	4,368	19	0	12,384	10	5½	5	12	351	128	9	95
Cork, City,	157	61	218	150	1,902	11	7	1,289	13	4½	2,927	0	10	1	1	7	5	.	50
Donegal,	177	18	195	117	1,415	11	3¼	1,458	19	0½	1,866	16	1	.	1	5	1	24	25
Down,	211	49	260	232	2,150	2	4	2,500	18	10	3,928	8	10	2	3	16	.	30	59
Dublin County,	222	33	255	97	2,211	8	8	2,432	19	4	2,677	10	2½	1	3	29	46	38	14
Dublin City :—																			
Newgate,	44	25	69	67	2,778	6	4	2,882	9	5½	3,273	13	7	.	1	3	.	.	2
Grangegorman,	.	310	310	251	4,740	9	7	5,244	2	2	5,089	17	6	11	11	18	.	57	.
Richmond Bridewell,	453	.	453	388	5,109	17	7	4,871	3	11	5,840	1	2	13	22	27	17	107	.
Fermanagh,	246	72	318	110	1,040	7	4	1,350	16	6	3,042	11	8½	4	.	46	2	18	61
Galway, County,	644	339	983	110	1,768	5	11	2,033	1	10	5,503	18	2	.	7	106	.	349	18
Galway, Town,	97	43	140	54	546	8	8	601	7	7	1,042	1	3½	.	1	7	10	31	15
Kerry,	328	59	387	86	2,192	7	1	2,422	16	10½	4,678	18	2	1	5	101	.	35	47
Kildare, Naas,	89	26	115	74	1,157	14	3½	1,424	15	0	1,773	5	2½	2	.	1	2	6	6
Kildare, Athy,	56	27	83	36	571	1	6¼	520	2	0¾	1,053	12	11	.	.	3	.	11	12
Kilkenny, County,	225	61	286	74	1,367	19	3	1,571	17	1½	2,559	19	1	1	2	10		9	54
Kilkenny, City,	60	11	71	29	571	2	6	698	9	1	878	18	0	.	1	.	2	3	22
King's County,	207	57	264	140	1,476	19	6	1,819	12	9½	2,349	18	9	5	.	15	4	.	33
Leitrim,	167	56	223	119	1,419	4	1	1,602	7	0	3,944	17	1½	2	3	120	.	.	47
Limerick, County,	435	90	525	153	1,987	0	4	2,439	5	4	4,103	2	1	2	5	10	.	36	38
Limerick, City,	119	50	169	100	1,264	14	7	1,339	15	1¾	1,688	16	1½	3	4	3	38	10	50
Londonderry,	143	43	186	204	1,682	7	5	1,882	3	10½	2,815	3	1½	1	.	8	2	14	34
Longford,	206	48	254	93	1,249	0	4¼	1,195	8	3	1,861	3	2	1	1	16	4	10	37
Louth,	72	35	107	57	1,054	12	4	1,016	17	6	1,487	11	6½	.	.	2	1	6	17
Drogheda,	38	12	50	22	407	8	0	426	8	9½	536	6	8	1	1	.	.	.	18
Mayo,	358	83	441	188	2,223	9	5	2,871	9	5	4,745	10	9⅔	.	7	80	.	17	40
Meath,	113	32	145	132	1,554	12	7	1,516	14	7½	2,095	12	5	6	4	7	2	15	25
Monaghan,	176	61	237	113	1,248	12	10	1,278	5	2	2,530	4	1	1	1	33	.	13	82
Queen's County,	220	69	289	114	1,532	1	4	1,463	12	9⅛	2,507	8	8	1	.	26	.	22	44
Roscommon,	295	47	342	92	1,593	9	2	1,986	13	4½	4,041	9	5½	books	lost	79	4	12	57
Sligo,	234	74	308	112	1,838	1	5	2,276	6	6	3,369	5	7	3	4	10	.	41	43
Tipperary, Nenagh,	338	61	399	223	2,221	3	7	2,319	7	10⅓	4,973	3	2	.	3	16	12	17	75
Tipperary, Clonmel,	394	87	481	244	2,867	8	11	3,437	17	9½	5,087	10	10½	1	3	14	7	43	45
Tyrone,	297	44	381	108	1,497	14	1	1,940	0	6	4,180	5	0½	2	2	21	42	19	133
Waterford, County,	200	45	245	99	1,437	14	2	1,561	16	6¼	2,585	12	4	1	1	8	39	4	19
Waterford, City,	67	45	112	66	813	10	7	871	19	2	1,009	7	8	.	.	1	1	2	18
Westmeath,	151	52	203	113	1,418	18	5	1,453	19	1½	1,959	14	10⅛	1	1	6	.	37	26
Wexford,	191	81	272	50	1,423	7	0	1,699	4	4½	2,397	16	3½	1	1	1	3	61	27
Wicklow,	98	44	142	87	1,546	1	6	1,285	4	6	1,817	7	3	1	5	7	.	26	15
Total,	9775	3108	12883	5655	75,657	4	4	83,497	15	11¾	125,817	3	8	81	131	1315	436	1231	1742
																	*1667		

N.B.—The Smithfield and Spike Island Convict Depots are not included in the above. These prisons contained, on the 15th February, 790 prisoners.

* These two items have of necessity been united, as many of the gaols only returned as Vagabonds those committed under the old Vagrant Act; those confined under that of last session being returned as Summary Committals.

Having shown by the above table the actual state of the prisons, we shall at once proceed to comment on the causes which produced such a condition of things, and, as far as we can, point out the remedies to be applied to evils so great as those necessarily occasioned by crowding together 12,883 prisoners in gaols only calculated to contain 5,655—evils which have increased the deaths in the Irish prisons from 131 to 1,315 within the course of a single year, and raised the expenditure of the gaols from £75,657 in 1845, to £125,817 3*s.* 8*d.* in 1847.

The direct causes of overcrowding may be included under the following heads:—

1st. In many of the gaols the working of the Vagrant Act. This law, passed last sessions, compels magistrates to commit to gaol all persons found begging, whereby an immense mass of destitution, filth, and disease is forced into prisons, never in their original construction calculated to receive. It must be borne in mind that in addition to the want of absolute room in the prisons, the supplies of bedding and clothing are limited to the *average* wants of each county, and that the present distress for funds in all the counties of Ireland precludes the possibility of those supplies being enlarged to any extent at all capable of meeting the present demand. The immediate evil then is, that numbers of these wretched creatures so committed are obliged to lie on straw in the passages and day-rooms of the prisons, without a possibility of washing or exchanging their own filthy rags for proper apparel.* The effect of such a state of things as this upon the health and lives of the other unfortunate inmates of the prison, requires no comment. Upon the necessity of passing this Act, or the propriety of the mode of punishment adopted under it, it is not our place to offer any opinion, but of its effect upon the condition of the gaols we are painfully conscious.

With a view to remedy this great evil as far as their discretion allows, magistrates have in many places adopted the course of committing vagrants only for the shortest period specified by the Act, namely, 24 hours. But even this practice affords no remedy for the misfortune occasioned by the almost inevitable introduction of fever and dysentery into a crowded prison, thereby not only increasing largely the expenditure of the gaol, already enormous, but causing the sacrifice of many lives. The modification of this Act, by substituting some other remedy for the suppression of vagrancy, is much to be desired.

2nd. The general distress of the country has vastly increased the number of pauper debtors, who are a class very little removed in filth, misery, and destitution, from the vagrants we have described above; many of these persons being old and feeble, with the filthy habits incident to age and poverty, renders the keeping of the apartments occupied by them in a healthy and cleanly state nearly an impossibility. We may mention as examples, that in Omagh gaol 120, and in Armagh 90 debtors, are crowded into accommodation, which renders the occurrence of a state of disease which can be little short of pestilence upon the approach of summer, almost inevitable.

A bill was under consideration last year which, as far as we could gather, was intended to do away with the power of arrest for debts under £10, or at least contemplated an assimilation of the Irish to the English Law of arrest. Should this law not be immediately brought forward, we would suggest that the 83rd section of the Prisons' Act be made imperative. This clause gives a *discretionary* power to the court, under process from which any person is confined for a sum less than £10,† to compel the detaining creditor to make an allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week for the support of the prisoner, upon its being ascertained that he is a pauper and unable to support himself. This clause not being imperative is, from many causes, exceedingly inoperative. At present, we grieve to say, that many of the debtors confined in the county gaols are detained for the rent of land, which they hold without the power either of cultivating it or paying the rent, and who would be immediately discharged were they to surrender their holding, in most cases without being asked for the payment of the debt. Another class of debtors numerous in the gaols, are military pensioners, who in many instances receive the paupers' allowance while their pensions are received by their families. It would be most desirable that a clause similar to the 56th of the 56th cap. 1st and 2nd Vic., could be introduced into the Prisons' Act. This clause allows

* See Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon's report on the gaol of Galway county.

† If this clause were made imperative, and applicable to persons confined for any sum under £20, we think it would be a decided improvement, and might do away with the necessity of *abolishing* the power of arrest for small sums.

Guardians of workhouses to receive pensions in payment of relief given to pensioners: and the concession of the same power to Governors of gaols would be found of great use in preventing fraud. The money so received should, in county gaols, be credited to the Boards of Superintendence, to defray the expense of supporting the pensioners, and in the Four Courts Marshalsea it should be credited to the Consolidated Fund by the Local Inspector.

3rd. A great number of boys, in most instances under 12 years of age, (in Cork gaol they amount to 200,) have this year found their way into the prisons, being committed for various petty larcenies—some for stealing food under pressure of distress, but the greater number for having committed offences in the workhouses for the purpose of being transferred to the prisons, wherein the dietary is better than in the poorhouses.

The remedy to be applied to the latter evil rests almost entirely with the Magistracy and Recorders of the different cities, and we need not say, that a greater mistake than sending such offenders to prison cannot be committed. When sent to gaol the criminal actually gains his point, whereby an actual premium is given for the commission of offences, and an encouragement held out to others to follow the same course. The simple plan in such cases would be, to *whip* such *juvenile offenders*, and send them back to the workhouse; but in *no case to commit them to prison*, where, as all classification is almost given up, they must, from association with old offenders, become confirmed thieves, and be in every way corrupted.

Another remedy might be adopted—by diminishing the dietary, in prison, of such juvenile offenders, and putting them, as to rations, upon a footing with inhabitants of the workhouses. The Court of Queen's Bench is the only power competent to arrange such a change; but many difficulties lie in the way, as the quantity of food is fixed by law, and objections exist to establishing different rates of dietary in the same prison: still, however, we hope that the necessity of the case being taken into consideration, some such remedy may, under strict regulations, be sanctioned.

The 4th cause of the great pressure has been the unfortunate necessity which occurred, simultaneously with the distress, of discontinuing transportation to Van Diemen's Land. This has inevitably resulted in the Government being compelled to leave large numbers of persons under rule of transportation in the county gaols. This necessity will be at once admitted when we state, that at the commencement of the year 1847 there was not accommodation for a single prisoner sentenced to transportation at the disposal of Government; Smithfield prison, the only one previously available, requiring to be entirely remodelled, in order to render it fit for the confinement of prisoners for lengthened periods. During the year 1847, the number of prisoners sentenced to transportation actually increased fourfold—the average of male prisoners transported during the preceding seven years being only 618, while, including 200 left at the termination of the year 1846, the number has within the last year amounted to 2,350 convicts, up to the 14th February, 1848. The majority of these have been, or very soon will be, disposed of as follows:—

STATEMENT of number of convicts whom it has been necessary to dispose of in the year 1847, and to the first of February, 1848, with the means adopted for that purpose:—

Total number of convicts to be provided for		2,350
Smithfield has been fitted to contain	300	
Richmond Bridewell,	250	
Kilmainham Gaol,	84	
Spike Island Depot*	600	
Total in Depots at present,	1,234	
Sent to Bermuda in the Medway,	450	
Ditto, in the Bungalore,	250	700
Total disposed of in 1847, to February, 1848,		deduct 1,934
Total number which remain in the County Gaols,		416

* This prison will in a very few days be prepared for the reception of 200 additional convicts.

This number will certainly be immensely increased by additional convicts at the approaching assizes.

To provide for this latter body, we see no other mode practicable at the present moment, except by procuring hulks, to be stationed either in Kingstown or Cork harbour, or making arrangements for sending still greater numbers abroad, should it be found possible to resume the system of transportation. We may further observe that the prisons at this moment most crowded, are, by a singular chance, almost all seaport towns, viz.:—Cork, Tralee, Galway, and Castlebar, and it might be worth the consideration of Government, whether they should not supply or empower Boards of Superintendence to hire tonnage in the various harbours, for the purpose of confining prisoners, as a temporary measure for meeting the present emergency.* Such a scheme as this of course could only be contemplated under the extreme circumstances of misery, distress, and disease at present existing in those prisons. For the gaols more inland, such as Roscommon, Carrick-on-Shannon, Armagh, Omagh, &c., we feel that there exist no remedies except those indicated above, viz.:—1st, if possible refraining from committing vagrants and beggars, and discharging those already committed for slight offences and short periods; 2nd, directing a different course to be pursued with regard to the workhouse offences, or giving powers to Magistrates to punish such in the workhouses themselves; 3rd, modifying the dietary of prisons to meet the case of juvenile offenders; and 4th, at once adopting some plan for clearing the prisons of the pauper debtors. We are aware that all these measures are in themselves more or less objectionable, but we feel that unless some effectual course be adopted, the prison system in Ireland, will, we may say, break up, in consequence of the enormous crowd of prisoners, and the impossibility of levying or otherwise procuring funds to meet the increased expenditure; besides which, numbers of lives must inevitably fall a sacrifice to the continuance of the present state of affairs. We cannot in this statement avoid specifying our opinion, that all parties connected with the Irish prisons, both Boards of Superintendence and the various officers employed in the gaols—Local Inspectors, Governors, and Medical Attendants—have done their utmost to meet the difficulties of their position during the last year, and have devoted themselves in every way to the fulfilment of their always arduous and often dangerous duties.

We must further remark, that there are various evils connected with the prisons which we have not touched upon, as having been set forth at large in the report of the Inspectors-General for 1846, to which we beg to refer. These principally consist of the total want of *proper* accommodation, and of *any* medical attendance whatever in bridewells, as well as the enormous numbers frequently collected together in these confined and inadequate buildings, there being, in many instances, 90 or 100 persons to be tried at one quarter sessions town, where there is not fit accommodation for above 15 or 20 prisoners; add to this the system of sending the prisoners backwards and forwards from the bridewell to the county gaol, and *vice versa*, sometimes three journeys of 40 or 50 miles in the depth of winter. We have only, in conclusion, to state, that the Inspectors-General are utterly powerless to remedy any of the evils above described, produced as they are by an injudicious system of law; in fact, an entire modification of the prison system in Ireland has, from a variety of causes, become almost absolutely necessary. As the law stands at present, the authority over the prisons is divided between the Government, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Sheriffs of Counties, the Boards of Superintendence, and the Inspectors-General, while all matters connected with the enlargement or improvement of the prisons are referred to the Board of Works. The result of this complicated arrangement is, that no central or responsible authority exists upon any one point, and the efforts of the Inspectors-General to produce uniformity of system, either in discipline or expenditure, are entirely dependent for any effect they may produce upon the attention which may be voluntarily conceded to their recommendation or advice. This attention—thanks to the good feeling of the gentlemen composing the various Boards of Superintendence—we are happy to say, they have hitherto generally received; but it must be obvious that, under such a system, the progress of prison discipline must of necessity be slow, more especially as the officers of the different county gaols, being aware that there exists no power to promote them out of the county

* For this purpose a short Act extending the jurisdiction of the Sheriff would be required.

to which they belong, are deprived of the stimulus to exertion which would be sufficient did such a power exist. Upon this subject we should not have touched were it not that we feel that the misfortunes and distresses of the past year, and we fear, of that which is to come, will render the remodelling of the present prison system of Ireland almost a matter of compulsion. As an instance of the way in which the necessity of applying to various parties in order to effect any improvement in a prison really works, we may specify, that the gaol of the County of Kilkenny has long been considered inadequate for the wants of the district, and in more than one instance the Grand Jury have voted the sum necessary to effect the enlargement required, viz., £10,000. They have never, however, been able to carry out their intention, and within a very few days we have received information that the sum so voted has been reduced by the Rate-payers to one-half, £5,000; thus virtually frustrating a most useful project, because, as the improvement cannot be carried out without the sanction of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who generally acts upon the recommendation of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, the matter will be submitted to us for consideration, and our report *must be against it*, seeing that the sum now proposed is totally inadequate, and in fact, would be quite thrown away, as little, if any, real benefit could be derived from its outlay. We cannot conclude this report without specifying that numbers of Boards engaged in the management of the gaols in Ireland, were occupied at the moment when the great misfortunes mentioned above fell upon them, in carrying out improvements in the buildings under their charge, with a view of realizing, in a degree, the benefits to be derived from the separate system. Among those so engaged I may mention the Counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Armagh, Fermanagh, and Limerick, while the Grand Jury of Louth have voted a liberal sum for the purpose of building an entirely new gaol upon the plan of separation, for the construction of which an exceedingly eligible site has been selected. In fact, we have little doubt, that had matters progressed, as we had every reason to hope they would, that the very greatest benefits, both to the criminal population and the rest of the community, would have resulted from the very general effort which was making in almost all the prisons to improve their discipline, introduce a system of constant employment, and gradually to carry out the principle of separate confinement. It is lamentable to reflect that this prospect is entirely overcast, and that it is impossible to say in the present melancholy state of things, resulting from the distress of the lower orders and the financial difficulties of the different counties, when it will be practicable to resume the onward course from which we expected so much advantage. At the present moment, we grieve to say, that the efforts of the Boards of Superintendence and the Inspectors-General will avail little, except to palliate in a degree the almost inevitable evils with which they have had, and for some time *must have* to contend. The table which we append to this report will show the principal features of the state of the gaols; the number of prisoners confined, the accommodation provided for them, and the rapid increase of the number of deaths, as well as of the expenditure of the prisons for the last three years. There is also a separate statement of the number of beggars and vagrants.

We have thought it right to bring this statement to the very latest possible period, and have therefore closed it from the gaol returns of the 14th February, 1848, just previous to the commencement of the Spring Assizes.

CLEMENT JOHNSON,
N. FITZSIMON, } *Inspectors-General.*

CONVICT DEPOTS.

A summary of the great accumulation of persons under rule of transportation has been already given under the head of the general increase of prisoners in Ireland. It will, however, be necessary to enter more into detail with regard to this particular department, in order to specify the measures which, with the sanction of the Government, have been taken by the Inspectors-General of Prisons, for the purpose of, in some degree, meeting the difficulties produced by the *fourfold* increase of the numbers sentenced to transportation, at a moment when the possibility of carrying out their sentences had in a great degree ceased. In the beginning of the autumn of 1846, the Inspectors-General called the attention of Government to the necessity of making provision for the altered state of things in the convict department; and authority was given to the Board of Works to re-model the Convict Depot at Smithfield—then the only available prison at the disposal of Government—in order to render it capable of being used as a place of detention for persons likely to be confined for long periods. This was by no means an easy task, as the situation of the prison is unhealthy—in one of the very worst districts of the city—in a great measure abutting on the habitations of the least respectable part of the population, ready at any time to assist an escape, or protect the fugitive; while it is surrounded on every side by cattle-yards, with dung-heaps piled high against the very wall of the prison; I mean the back walls of the building itself, for there is not even an insulating passage or boundary wall. After much trouble, however, the prison was considerably improved in its interior, so as to render it fit for occupation by 280, and in time of pressure, by 300 prisoners. To effect this the cells next the adjoining houses had to be plated with iron, as the party wall was only a few inches thick, and built of stone and sand, so that persons in the next house could at any time break through. A large temporary wooden building was also constructed in one of the yards for the purpose of being used for work-shops. The chapel was fitted up for a school, and one of the interior yards roofed over and floored to make a large dormitory or work room. This prison has been in constant occupation since March, 1846, and has been wonderfully healthy; but as the convicts, of necessity, sleep three and four in each cell, and are crowded together in the day time when at work, little can be effected in the way of reformatory discipline. They are indeed kept constantly employed, and the schoolmaster devotes a great deal of attention to the younger prisoners; but although a very great quantity of work is done in making the shoes and prison clothing, and many are kept employed in making mats, for which an advantageous sale can be had, still, with all the benefits to be derived from ceaseless supervision, I cannot but hope that measures may be taken which will enable the Government to adopt some other system with the convicts, being, as I am, painfully sensible, that whatever pains we may take, both in procuring employment and enforcing strict superintendence, that any thing in the way of radical reformation must be utterly hopeless, while such numbers are in constant and inevitable association.

About the time that we were enabled to remove prisoners from the County gaols to Smithfield, we were enabled to conclude arrangements, by which a part of the County gaol of Kilmainham, and a large detached building in connexion with the Richmond Bridewell, were placed at the disposal of Government. Alterations, similar to those at Smithfield, were effected in each of these buildings by the Architect of the Board of Works; and in Kilmainham we were enabled to place 84, in Richmond Bridewell, 250 convicts. In these prisons, as at Smithfield, we organized as much employment and instruction as it was possible to give to prisoners so circumstanced; but the same evil prevails in all—the prisoners sleep three and four in each cell, while they are of necessity crowded together at their work, and during school and meal times, in the passages and corridors of the several buildings, there being no day-rooms. Finally, in June last arrangements were made with the Board of Ordnance, to hand over Fort Westmoreland, in Spike Island, Cork Harbour, to Government, for the construction of a Convict Depot, and the Inspectors were directed to

furnish the Engineer department with a schedule of the required alterations, in order to fit the Barracks in the Fort for a prison. This schedule was furnished early in July, and the late Major Cottingham proceeded to Spike Island, in order to superintend the carrying on of the works. To this task he devoted himself with the greatest zeal, intelligence, and assiduity; but many difficulties arose in the execution of the works which occasioned unforeseen delays; the whole of the foundation of the buildings being the solid rock, the sewers absolutely essential for health and cleanliness, were of necessity formed by the laborious and tedious process of blasting, while holes had to be drilled in the rock for each of the upright posts necessary to support the stockade, within which the prison yards for exercise, and, as far as possible, for separation of classes were placed. The fitting the deep wells with forcing pumps, and the separate buildings with iron tanks for the necessary supply of water for washing and cleaning the sewers, also occupied considerable time; while detached and unfinished buildings had to be fitted up, and, indeed, roofed in for kitchen, laundry, bakehouse, and drying room. The hospital also was entirely reconstructed from a large store, and a new temporary chapel built. In fact, every thing had to be constructed as *de novo*, except the absolute walls of the Barracks. From July to October, Major Cottingham, with little interval, resided almost constantly at Cove, and, I believe of those who met him there, none will deny that few could have equalled him in the quickness and intelligence with which he carried out the arrangements; and none could have exceeded him in anxiety and constancy of exertion. The last, however, combined with exposure to severe weather, proved too much for an enfeebled constitution; and shortly after the completion of his undertaking, and his return to Dublin, he was taken seriously ill, never rallied, and died at the beginning of the year. In him the Government have lost a most active, zealous, and intelligent servant. Early in October, the first body of prisoners was sent down from Smithfield Depot to Spike Island; and in a very short time the full number, for whom preparation had been made, viz., 600, were lodged within the Fort. In January, preparations were commenced for fitting up an additional building to contain 200 more convicts; and I have every hope that before this report is published, as every exertion is making by Colonel Cole, R.E., and the contractors under him, I shall be enabled to announce that it has been completed and occupied, and the County gaols so far relieved.

Of course the system of discipline possible in such a building as Fort Westmoreland can, as in the other depots, amount to little more than superintendence, employment, and, as far as may be possible, school instruction. The mere fact of 30 men sleeping in each of the dormitories, is sufficient to prove that the sooner such a system can be done away with the better, and a plan adopted which will enable the Government to send the convicts abroad, or in some other way provide for their instruction and reformation. As no system of discipline had ever hitherto been laid down for the management of convicts under the peculiar circumstances in which this department is now placed in Ireland, I embodied my views upon the subject, in a letter to Mr. Grace, the Governor of Spike Island Depot; and in it I endeavoured to combine the three great objects attainable in such a prison, viz., supervision, strict discipline, and constant employment, as far as was possible under the circumstances. This letter I append, as I think it will give the most compendious view of the plan which, I am happy to say—considering the facts, that nearly the entire of the new staff appointed were untried men, very few having any previous experience, and that the whole establishment required to be organized, from the very beginning, in all its details—has hitherto worked most creditably for the Governor and his subordinates. I must also say, that in every matter connected with the discipline and regularity of the establishment, the very greatest and most valuable assistance has been derived from the Local Inspector, Captain Atkins.

For the details connected with these large and, be it recollected, all new establishments, I must refer to the tables which accompany this report; and while, for any deficiencies which exist, I must rely for excuse upon the exceeding difficulty of organizing, within a single year, four prisons, all inconveniently constructed, and collecting together and disciplining, from the commencement, a staff capable of taking charge, under circumstances of great disadvantage, of nearly 1,500 of the most desperate characters in Ireland, I shall close by stating, that if any success has attended the undertaking—and I cannot but feel that

it has in a great measure succeeded—it never could have been brought to its present nearly effective state, unless my late colleague, Major Cottingham, and myself, had been aided by the untiring zeal and active intelligence of Mr. John Lamb, the Governor of Smithfield Depot, whose unremitting exertions in the course of the last laborious and anxious year, I shall ever have the greatest satisfaction in acknowledging. I feel more especially called on to specify the fact, that he undertook the exceedingly difficult task of superintending the complicated accounts of the three Dublin Depots; and has executed that duty without remuneration.

The Female Convict Depot, at Grangegorman-lane prison, has entirely escaped the complicated evils of the male department. In the first place, the numbers of women sentenced to transportation during the past year has not increased in any thing like the proportion which has rendered the disposal of the male convicts so difficult. In addition to this, the transportation of females to Van Diemen's Land being still considered most desirable, it has continued as usual. The numbers in this department sentenced and transported during the year 1847, are given in the following return:—

RETURN of the Number of Female Convicts received into Depot at Grangegorman, Dublin, and the Number removed therefrom, as under:—

	Convicts.	Children.
In the depot on the 1st January, 1847,	18	–
Received for the year 1847,	312	72
	330	72

	Convicts.	Children.		
Transported in July, 1847,	134	33		
Ditto in January, 1848,	171	33		
	305	66		
Died in depot,	3	2	311	68
Removed to County Gaols,	2	–		
Ditto to Lunatic Asylum,	1	–		
In depot on the 19th January, 1848,			19	4
Free settlers sent out in July, 1847,	40			
Ditto ditto January, 1848,	9			
	—		49	

The discipline and arrangements of this department have been carried on as hitherto, most judiciously, by Mrs. Rawlins, and the accounts and embarkations, as far as the prison arrangements are concerned, have been carefully superintended by Mr. Marquess. A great improvement in the mode of conducting the arrangements for the discipline and instruction of the female convicts during the voyage to Van Diemen's Land, has been effected by obtaining the sanction of Government to the employment of a carefully selected Matron to superintend the women while on ship-board. This has now been done in each of the three last ships which have sailed from Ireland; and I have no doubt that when we receive accounts of their arrival at Van Diemen's Land it will be found that the effect has been most beneficial.

The conduct and exertions of the newly appointed officers on the staff of the various depots, taking into consideration that almost the entire were men necessarily new to their duties, have been most unexceptionable and praiseworthy. It will, however, be more in place to speak of the several officers when I have had further experience of the mode in which they shall hereafter carry on the duties of the several departments. Mr. Grace, Governor of Spike Island, and Mr. Young, Superintendent at Richmond, have both had considerable opportunities and experience in their former positions, the first as Governor of the House of Correction of Cork County, the other as Deputy-Governor of Carlow Gaol; and I have great pleasure in stating, that I have received the greatest assistance and effective co-operation from them in organising the prisons under their care. I may safely say that the best spirit has prevailed amongst all classes of the officers, and that little complaint has been heard, although many of necessity were placed in circumstances of very great discomfort.

The tables which are appended to this report were framed with a view to give, as nearly as possible, at one view, the present state of the convict service in Ireland, and the difficulties with which all parties connected with it have had to struggle during the last year.

Some observations may be useful with regard to the employment of the convicts at Spike Island. It must be borne in mind that the workshops in which it is intended to place looms for weaving, and hand-mills for the grinding of corn, as well as to organise any other modes of employment which it may be found economical and advisable to adopt, are still unfinished, indeed, not commenced; so that every in-door occupation we are able to carry out is of necessity done in the dormitories; and that although no one is allowed even now to be idle, still, the establishment being quite in its infancy, no very great progress can have been made as yet. Nevertheless, we are even at present able to promise that a great deal can be done to render this prison a scene of constant industry, and so far that a great saving of expenditure shall be effected. The out-door employment, in the absence of any instruction to the Board of Ordnance to employ the convicts, consists chiefly in levelling and arranging the parades, and forming communications between the various parts of the Fort. In order to explain this I may observe, that the whole of the interior of the Fort was found by us in a state of nature, *i.e.*, that no steps had been taken to level the ground within the walls; the whole was rough, and in many places blocks of solid rock of great height intercepted communication. In fine weather the convicts have been constantly employed in removing these, and reducing the surface of the parades to a comparative level. There is, however, still ample employment in this and other matters for unskilled labour, to occupy all available hands for a considerable period.

I have already in my letter to Mr. Grace called attention to the peculiar description of convict at present found in the Irish depots; I allude to those persons confined for offences not involving a degree of moral turpitude so great as to preclude amendment, and who of course would afford the best subjects for any experiment of reformatory discipline. This is a matter to which I intend to devote considerable attention; but at the present I merely wish to point out, in confirmation of my views, that out of 608 convicts, 415, more than two-thirds, are under 30 years of age; and fully one-half under 25. This alone is an immense advantage; but when I add, that more than one-third of the entire numbers, namely, 227 persons have (during the famine year,) been sentenced for various offences connected with sheep, cattle, and food stealing, it opens a still greater prospect of benefit arising from the adoption of some system of transportation, which would afford the convict an opportunity of redeeming his character by a course of good conduct while undergoing a long course of penal labour and reformatory discipline, combined with a hope that at its termination he might be placed in a situation which would allow of his maintaining himself and his family by honest industry.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

LETTER TO MR. GRACE, GOVERNOR OF CONVICT DEPOT, SPIKE ISLAND.

SIR,—As you are about to undertake a task of no little difficulty, namely, the management of a large number of prisoners condemned for a high class of offences, without the ordinary advantages for carrying out discipline, which are to be found in prisons constructed for the purpose, I think it may be as well to send you a few notes containing my views generally as to the mode of management which I consider it advisable to adopt under the peculiar circumstances of the case. It is evident, that where large numbers of prisoners of very violent character, and whose natural recklessness is much increased by the prospect of long confinement and restraint, are collected together, nothing but the most ceaseless supervision and vigilance, combined with a strict course of firmness, and consideration for their unhappy situation, can be expected to maintain discipline amongst men so situated. The natural difficulties of your position are much increased by the necessity under which you will labour of confining large numbers of these men in the same room, not only at night, but during their hours of labour and instruction. I will now proceed to detail a few of the points which strike me as most worthy of your attention and consideration. One of the very first matters to which our attention must be directed, I take to be the effective lighting of the dormitories. As the prison at Spike Island is not contemplated as a permanent establishment, it has not been deemed expedient to incur the expense of erecting a gasometer; you will, therefore, arrange in such a manner, that each room shall be supplied with a number of lanterns or lamps, with reflectors, sufficient to render every thing within perfectly visible from the outside to the officer on duty. There will be in

each room door an aperture covered with a moveable cap, through which a command of the greater part of each room and its inmates can be obtained. I consider, however, that in addition to this it will be requisite to have in each window a pane of glass, moveable upon hinges, through which the officer may obtain a more perfect view; this might be so arranged that the glass should open inwards, while the fastenings were outside, and next the iron bars, leaving the control of the aperture entirely within the power of the officer. Your arrangements for the duties of your officers at night, will of course be subordinate to circumstances; I consider it might be so contrived, that every quarter of an hour each room should pass under the eye of the Inspecting Officer, and that this should be arranged in such a way as would leave the prisoners in doubt as to the exact period of time at which the examination might take place, while the officer, on his part, should be ignorant of the time of the night he may be visited by the Governor, Sub-Governor, or Head Turnkey, so that he may keep constantly on the alert. The hours* of duty of the officers should not be of sufficient length to fatigue or prevent their being fit for their ordinary duties the following day. Should these duties become too severe for the present number of your staff, I am satisfied that Government will not object to increase its strength. During the day time, the principal object must be to keep the convicts constantly employed and under strict inspection. Exercise within their yards, making and repairing the prison clothing, attending to the instructions of the schoolmaster and his assistants, are obvious modes of employment;† but it will also be your duty to put yourself in communication with the Officers of Engineers so as to ascertain what works of manual labour connected with the fortifications and buildings it may be advantageous and safe to employ the prisoners in completing for the public benefit. During these periods of employment the very strictest discipline will be necessary; and all verbal communication, except for the purpose of carrying on the works, must be restrained as much as possible. I am of opinion, both from observation and reading, that any attempt to enforce *perfect silence* amongst bodies of prisoners employed together, produces an evil effect. In the first place, as the prisoners *will* attempt to communicate with each other, the number of offences against discipline and consequent punishment is aggravated far beyond the proportion of any benefit which would possibly be derived from the most complete success. Any communication between the prisoners likely to produce evil, can be easily held in check by keeping the prisoners as far apart from each other as is consistent with the space in which they are employed, and strictly requiring that any address from one prisoner to another should be made in a voice audible to the officer in charge. It is notorious that the desire to communicate with each other becomes among prisoners almost unrestrainable where an attempt is made *totally* to prevent it; while from constant irritation, a spirit of extreme animosity is produced between the prisoners and their guardians, which results in a series of charges and countercharges, almost incapable of proof, and the investigation of which occupies much valuable time. The experiments at the Cold Bath Fields Prison amply prove the whole of the above statement. During school hours, as many persons must be collected together it is obvious that the schoolmaster cannot at the same time instruct and supervise the conduct of the prisoners; it will therefore be absolutely necessary that a turnkey should *always* be in the apartment, otherwise the attention of the schoolmaster will be constantly withdrawn from his more immediate duty to prevent improper communication between the prisoners. I now approach a point which I wish most especially to impress upon your mind—I mean the fact that the establishment at Spike Island is *penal* in its nature, and that, although every attention must be paid to the health of the prisoners and *to that degree of comfort upon which health depends*, it is by no means our wish that it should be made *a desirable residence*, or that the position of the convicts should be on a level with, not to say superior to, that of the industrious labourer outside. For this purpose the labour exacted from them must, as far as possible, be continuous and severe. This I consider imperative for two reasons: in the first place, constant occupation during the day will be necessary to prevent plotting and scheming to escape; while in the second, as great numbers must of necessity be left together during the night, it is desirable that the prisoners should go to bed to *sleep*, and not to converse or cabal, from which practice the greatest mischief might arise. To effect this purpose a certain degree of fatigue is most desirable, and that is most easily induced by labour in the open air. It is a matter much in your favour, that the major part of the convicts under your charge, although many are under sentence for crimes of a violent and bloody nature, are (at least among the great increase of the last year,) chiefly persons guilty of offences against property; crimes in some few instances committed under the pressure of distress, but by still greater numbers perpetrated in the hope that their particular offence might escape notice in the vast increase of delinquency brought about by the disorganized state of society; of these it is natural to suppose that the greater number have been led into their present situation more from a laxity or perhaps total absence of moral principle than by the perversity, or as it may be called the *educated evil principle* which is to be found among English criminals. I advert to this more particularly because of the absence of the power to punish, at least with severity, which distinguishes the prison discipline of Ireland from that of England. The power of the lash does not

* This might be arranged after the manner of watches at sea, where each sailor gets eight hours sleep every night.

† I hope to be able soon to give you directions for hiring instructors in the several trades which will be necessary for carrying out these objects, but I cannot at present determine whether we shall be able to engage them permanently as Officers of the establishment, or merely for a temporary purpose. This matter shall be attended to as soon as the buildings preparing for work sheds are roofed in and ready.

exist in the Irish gaols, and although my opinion is that it might be useful in many instances, and that in cases of juvenile delinquency it is *most beneficial*, I am inclined to think that even among the many daring and desperate men who will be under your charge, discipline *may* be maintained without its use. I have observed, both in my short experience as Inspector of Prisons, and during long and varied service in the army, that the Irish peasant, either as soldier or convict, is above all others accessible to reasoning and argument *when once he becomes convinced of the good intentions and kind wishes towards himself* of the persons in authority over him; in dealing with them, the first step necessary is to impress this conviction strongly on their minds, the next, to prove to them that if they resist reasoning and admonition *they will be punished with inflexible firmness.* The great prevalence of crime in Ireland of late years has not proceeded from want of severity in the nature of the punishments themselves, but from the utter uncertainty of their infliction. It is not our duty to enter into the causes of this uncertainty; but the fact is undeniable, that even when arrested for the worst crimes the chances have hitherto been vastly in favour of the escape of the delinquent. I therefore urge once more upon you the paramount necessity of convincing your prisoners that no desire exists to punish as long as their conduct is peaceful and submissive, but that *every breach of discipline will be punished as certainly as it is committed.*

The powers conceded to you, according to those granted by the Lord Lieutenant in council to the Governors of the hulks, amount to the infliction of seven days' solitary confinement upon bread and water; and I am fully convinced that by judicious management, the full extent of this will seldom be required, and an application to the Local Inspector, in his capacity of magistrate, rare indeed. I have had under consideration for some time the subject of communication with friends, either by visitors or letters, and I have come to the conclusion that in this matter arrangements should be made to bring all such communications as nearly as possible to the condition which would have existed had the prisoner been, in the fulfilment of his sentence, transported to the colonies; this of course at once precludes the possibility of admitting visitors*, and I have many reasons for considering this a proper arrangement. In the first place, the prisoner is not confined solely and *entirely* with reference either to his own individual reformation or punishment; the far higher consideration is that of deterring others from following his example. Now, if we look at the matter in its true light, it is a fact that the absence of a party consists, to those who stay behind, in the cessation of intercourse with him; and in this way a man may be as effectually absent from all his previous connexions at Spike Island as in Van Diemen's Land. The Irish peasant is quick in intellect, and will soon perceive that for all *practical purposes* one is as distant as the other, and this impression once established, the fear of transportation will become as strong an agent as when it signified inevitable removal beyond sea. In the second place, many of the prisoners will still be sent to the colonies, and *we* have no right to render punishments unequal, which the law meant to be the same, by conferring an indulgence upon one party which the accident of location has rendered a physical impossibility to others, who ought not to be the worse off than those who have remained at home. As for letters I should recommend that they be allowed as sparingly as possible; they serve to little purpose, but to maintain feverish expectations both within and without the walls of the prison of future combinations for escape. In fact I am perfectly convinced that such communications tend essentially to unsettle the minds of the prisoners, and render them unmanageable. With regard to classification, I fear that this most desirable object will be one of considerable difficulty, on account of the great numbers which it will be a matter of necessity to place together; still, however, I consider that it will be our duty to carry it out as far as possible even at a risk. It is true that danger may arise from placing together great numbers of men whose crimes are of such a nature as to show that the shedding of blood will form no insuperable obstacle to the execution of any designs they may form; nevertheless the evils of placing persons whose offences are of a less awful nature in the same category with those who have been engaged in the commission of crimes against life are certain, while the danger of separating the classes is contingent, and I hope to be guarded against by greater vigilance and unceasing watchfulness. I consider, therefore, that classification must be carried out as far as it possibly can, and that in that classification no object should be kept so constantly in view as proving to the criminals that the most inexplicable offences in the eye of the law are those involving bloodshed. The first object of course to which you will direct your attention will be the separation of the juvenile offenders from those of maturer years; and for this purpose I hope we shall soon, with the approval of Government, be enabled to fit up a portion of the large building hitherto appropriated as officers' quarters. Judging from what was stated in both houses of parliament last year, and in Sir George Grey's letter of the 20th January, 1847, to the Colonial Secretary, I should consider that it was the intention of Government to carry on among the convicts who are not sent abroad, a system of labour, by means of which men of good conduct and industry will find their advantage in shortening, by their own exertions, the period of penal discipline to which they are to be subjected. Should this be the case, I think it will be a matter of great importance to have available a species of labour which can be used as a punishment for the refractory, and which shall not be only more severe than that ordinarily in use, but shall be universally known as one, from the performance of which, the prisoner shall derive no benefit towards his ultimate release. I have, therefore, sent a certain number of the officers who are to do duty at Spike Island to learn the shot exercise as

* Except in very special cases provided for by the rules, and only by order of the Inspectors-General.

it is called, at present in use with the best effect in the military prisons. It is severe, but wholesome labour, and most appropriate as a punishment, because of the benefit which I think will spring from impressing by contrast on the mind of the prisoner the association between *useful labour* and *advantage to himself;* seeing that from this, which is more severe but unproductive, he can derive none. By pursuing this course I have no doubt the convicts will soon comprehend, that by insubordination and misconduct, they not only increase the severity of their labour but absolutely lengthen the period of their imprisonment; as every day lost at punishment-labour might be added to the whole term of their confinement. I have now little to add, except to request that you will caution your officers, that in the service in which they are engaged strict discipline is so absolutely essential that the Inspectors-General have been compelled to come to a resolution that no offence or breach of rules can possibly be overlooked. The officers must not rely upon the usual rule of pardon for a first offence, for they *cannot* be allowed the opportunity of committing a second. The consequences which might result from the misconduct of the officers in such an establishment as that of Spike Island are far too serious to permit of any leniency in dealing with them. Drunkenness more especially will be invariably punished with dismissal. As such is the fixed rule laid down, it cannot be too early impressed upon the turnkeys and others, that there will be no departure from it. With regard to your dealings with the military guard, your first duty will be to look to the security of the prison; your next, when that is provided for, to spare them all annoyance and unnecessary trouble in your power. By adopting this course, although I have no doubt of your receiving, under any circumstances, all necessary support, you will secure an alacrity and good will upon their part in complying with your requisitions, of which you will be the first to experience the advantage. In writing you these long and minute instructions, you will bear in mind that I do so not from entertaining any doubt of your judgment and good will, but as there may be many instances in which a reference to Dublin will be difficult, I think it as well to put you in possession of our views as far as possible beforehand.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General, Prisons.*

Mr. Richard Grace,
Governor of the Convict Depot,
Spike Island.

SMITHFIELD CONVICT DEPOT.

Statement of the Number of Convicts in custody on the 1st January, 1847, the Number committed, and how disposed of, for one year ending 31st December, 1847.

1st January, 1847—In custody,		92
„ Committed,		562
		654
Transported,	227	
Died,	10	
Removed to gaols,	16	
„ Kilmainham Convict Depot,	10	
„ Richmond Convict Depot,	2	
„ Spike Island Convict Depot,	158	
Sentences commuted,	6	
1st January, 1848—Remain in custody,	225	
		654

CRIMES IN CONFORMITY WITH GAOLER'S RETURNS.

Appearing in arms,	1	Fraudulent enlistment,	1	Robbing Roman Cath. chapel,	1
Assault, malicious,	12	Felonies,	27	Receiving stolen goods,	6
Assault with intent to murder,	1	Highway robbery,	23	Stealing from house, and putting in fear,	2
Assault and robbery,	6	House robbery,	4	Sheep stealing,	66
Assaulting a dwelling,	8	Horse stealing,	2	Stealing asses,	4
Attacking house and firing at,	2	Having in possession a stolen cow and sheep,	1	Threatening notice,	4
Burglary,	29	Implements for coining,	1	Threatening letters,	1
Burglary and felony,	57	Killing cattle,	10	Violation of an infant,	1
Burglary and cow stealing,	1	„ sheep,	5	Vagrant,	1
Bigamy,	2	Larceny,	89		533
Coining,	1	„ from house,	13		
Cattle stealing,	97	„ from shop,	5	MILITARY.	
Cutting and wounding persons,	3	„ from person,	5	Desertion, and making away with necessaries, &c.,	15
Embezzlement, goods,	2	Murder,	3	Violence to superiors, and general bad conduct,	10
„ money,	1	Manslaughter,	3	Shooting at,	2
Forgery,	1	Oaths, administered unlawfully,	3	Mutiny,	2
Forged notes in possession,	1	Perjury,	1		29
Felony of money letters from Post Office,	1	Pig stealing,	4		
Fraud, obtaining money by false pretences,	2	Rape,	4	Total,	562
Fraud, obtaining goods,	1	Robbery,	6		
		Robbery of arms,	8		

Highest number confined at one time, 290.

Periods of Sentences of Prisoners committed.

Seven years,	312	Seventeen years,	1
Ten years,	140	Life,	43
Fourteen years,	32		
Fifteen years,	34	Total,	562

Ages.

10 years and under 14,	2	50 years and under 60,	22
14 „ 16,	6	60 „ 70,	5
16 „ 20,	74	70 years and upwards,	1
20 „ 30,	283		
30 „ 40,	97	Total,	562
40 „ 50,	72		

Return of Manufactures and Prisoners' Labour for the year ending 31st Dec., 1847.

Cost of Materials. £ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	Articles for Prison use. £ s. d.	Sold for Cash. £ s. d.
	MAT-MAKING.			
	Mats and cocoa fibre sold for cash, .			141 10 2
For cocoa fibre, twine, yarn, &c. 116 10 1	32 cocoa fibre mattresses for use of Spike Island, Richmond, Kilmainham, and Smithfield Convict Depots, weight 805lbs., at 6*d.* .	20 2 6		
	1 mat prison use, Smithfield, . .	0 8 6		
			20 11 0	
	SHOEMAKING.			
	Making 120 pairs shoes for Spike Island Convict Depot, . .	27 0 0		
	Making 58 pairs ditto to prisoners embarked on board H. M. ship			
Leather findings, &c. 31 13 1	Medway, ...	13 1 0		
	20 pairs do. prison use, Smithfield,	4 10 0		
	Repairing 387 pairs do. prison use, Smithfield, Kilmainham, and Spike Island Depots, ...	34 0 6		
	41lb. leather sold, ...			0 4 2
			78 11 6	
	TAILORING.			
	Making 32 jackets on prisoners embarked on board H.M.S. Medway, at 7*s.*, ...	11 4 0		
	Making 55 trowsers on ditto, at 6*s.*,	16 10 0		
	Making 59 jackets to Spike Island			
Cloth, thread, &c. 119 1 6	Depot, ...	20 13 0		
	Making 298 trowsers to ditto, .	89 8 0		
	Making 41 ditto, prison use, Smithfield Depot, ...	12 6 0		
	Repairing 323 suits prison clothes for Smithfield, Kilmainham, and Spike Island Depots, . . .	8 1 6		
			158 2 6	
	PICKING OAKUM, WOOL, AND COCOA FIBRE.			
	Picking 316 stone oakum, . .	5 5 4		
	„ 37 stone wool, . .	1 13 6		
	„ 6 stone cocoa fibre, .	0 4 0		
				7 2 10
	CARPENTRY.			
	Making a hand cart for conveying mats to shopkeepers, and sundry articles of work to prisoners in			
Timber, nails, &c. 8 2 7	Richmond and Kilmainham, .	3 0 0		
	Making 5 bread trays for use of prison,	0 12 6		
	Making closet in front house of prison,	4 0 0		
	Sundry repairs and alterations prison use, as per book, . . .	12 5 4		
			19 17 10	
	KNITTING.			
	70 pairs worsted socks, prison use, Smithfield, ...	3 10 0		
Worsted yarn, 2 14 11	306 pairs worsted socks repaired, prison use, Smithfield, . .	3 16 6		
			7 6 6	
	NET-MAKING.			
Twine, &c., . 1 8 4½	210 nets, prison use, . . .		3 10 0	
£279 10 6½	Carried over,	£	287 19 4	148 17 2

Cost of Materials.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	Articles for Prison use. £	s.	d.	Sold for Cash. £	s.	d.
Brot. forward,	279	10	6½	Amount brought forward,				287	19	4	148	17	2
				TIN WORK.									
				Making 83½ dozen tin spoons for Spike Island Convict Depot, .	2	1	9						
				Making 11½ do. do. Kilmainham, .	0	5	9						
				„ 44 do. do. for use of convicts embarked on board H. M. ship Medway, at 2d.,	1	2	0						
				„ 516 tin quarts for use of convicts embarked on board H. M. ship Medway, at 2d.,	8	12	0						
Tin, solder, &c.,	10	13	2	„ 100 tin plates for use of convicts embarked on board H. M. ship Medway, at 2d.,	1	13	4						
				„ 50 tin quarts, Grangegorman Female Depot, at 4d., . .	0	16	8						
				„ 250 tin quarts use of Smithfield Convict Depot,	4	3	4	14	11	6			
				„ 38 doz. tin spoons use of Smithfield Convict Depot,	0	19	0						
				„ 4 tin cases use of Smithfield Convict Depot,	0	4	0						
				GENERAL EMPLOYMENT.									
				1,123 prisoners repairing yards, cleaning sewers, painting, &c., at 10d., ...				5	6	4			
Total amount expended,	290	3	8½					46	15	10			
By balance, being the profit or saving on prisoners' labour,	213	6	5½	Articles delivered for prison use, and work done, ...	354	13	0	354	13	0	148	17	2
				Prison articles sold for cash, . .	148	17	2						
	£503	10	2		£503	10	2						

Education.

A Report of Smithfield Male Convict School, for the year ending 31st December, 1847.

The total number in attendance at school during the first five months of the year 1847 was 37 boys, whose daily average number in attendance was 27.

The strengthening and improving of the prison during the above-mentioned period of five months precluded the attendance of adult convicts at school.

The total number of convicts in attendance at school from 1st June, 1847, till the 31st December, was 366, whose average number in daily attendance was 94.

The sum of the above items will give a total number of 403 convicts in attendance for the whole year of 1847.

There were 154 convicts attending school during a period so very short from the date of their committal till they were embarked, that no observable progress could be expected from them.

Distribution of the above 403 convicts into classes according to their respective acquirements when committed to Smithfield Prison, with a classified statement of their progress till their departure or close of the year 1847.

Scale of Classification and Proficiency.

Acquirements when Committed.		Proficiency.							
Classes.	No. in each Class.	Advanced to early Spelling.	Advanced to early Reading.	Advanced to advanced Reading.	Advanced to Writing and Reading.	Advanced to simple Rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced to the higher Rules of Arithmetic.	Read a general course of Arithmetic.	Made no Progress.
1 Began in the alphabet, .	67	12	10	10	20	–	–	–	15
2 Began in early spelling, .	113	–	20	20	15	11	–	–	47
3 Began in early reading, .	97	–	–	–	20	14	–	–	63
4 Began in advanced reading,	38	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	14
5 Began writing and the simple rules of arithmetic, .	63	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	11
6 Began the rule of three, .	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	4
Totals, . . .	403	12	30	30	55	25	76	21	154

Expense of Medicine, Hospital Sustenance, &c., £73 3*s.* 10½*d.*

The following cases were admitted into Hospital:—

Abdominal Abscess, . .	1	Dysentery, with Fever, .	34	Herpes, ...	1
Acute Bronchitis, . .	10	Dysentery, acute, . .	41	Venereal, with Phagedæna, .	2
Phthisis, ...	7	Typhus Fever, . .	37	Necrosis of leg, . . .	7
Pneumonia, ...	15	Continued Fever, . .	10	Necrosis of arm, . . .	1
Empyema, ...	2	Itch, ulcerated, . .	40		
Febrile Catarrh, . .	40	Itch, common, . . .	32		280
Epidemic do., . .	10				

Cases treated in their cells of scrofula, sore legs, diarrhœa, wounds, common colds, slight febrile attacks, ophthalmic affections, rheumatism, &c., were about . . 100 in number.

280

Total, . 380

While forwarding this report, I beg to record my best thanks to the governor, Mr. Lamb, for the able assistance he has given me by his close attention to the cleanliness and ventilation of my Hospital, as also for the readiness he evinced on all occasions in having my wishes and suggestions accomplished regarding the sick, and the prevention of disease. The trifling mortality that it pleased God should have occurred in the fearful fever and dysentery that raged in the prison through the year, is attributable to a considerable extent (at least so far as we can attribute to human interference,) to the conduct of this excellent officer, and also to his deputy, Mr. Good.

I beg to recommend my Hospital man, Fairly, for the commendation of the Inspectors-General; he is a good and efficient servant; and also a convict of the name of Wilson, that has been engaged by me in the service of the sick; he has acted as an hospital assistant to my hospital man, and has been particularly attentive, well behaved, and most useful.

FRANCIS RYND, A.M., F.R.C.S.I., &c., &c.,
Medical Superintendent of Convicts, Smithfield Depot.

The sick report of this Depot would not have included so many cases of disease (particularly of Typhus Fever), had it not been that cases of fever were sent me from the County Gaols, but they have been so crowded that perhaps it was more safe for the medical gentlemen attached to those institutions to have sent them up here. I have not any doubt they acted for the best. F.R.

RICHMOND CONVICT DEPOT.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts Committed, and how Disposed of since the commencement, 5th May, 1847, till 31st December, 1847.

Committed,		527
Transported,	154	
Died,	9	
Removed to County Gaol,	3	
Removed to Convict Depot, Kilmainham,	7	
Removed to Richmond District Lunatic Asylum,	1	
Removed to Spike Island Convict Depot,	116	
1st January, 1848, Remain in Custody,	237	527

CRIMES in comformity with Gaoler's Returns.

Appearing in arms,	3	Having in possession stolen goods,	6	Stealing from house and putting in fear,	4
Assault, malicious,	6	Killing cattle,	8	Stealing asses,	4
Assault, with intent to murder,	1	„ sheep,	5	Serving threatening notice,	1
Assault and robbery,	6	Larceny,	90	Publishing and circulating ditto,	1
Assaulting dwelling,	5	„ from house,	12	Vagrancy,	2
Attacking houses and firing at,	3	„ from shop,	4		518
Burglary,	30	„ from person,	6		
Cattle stealing,	80	Murder,	2		
Cutting and wounding persons,	4	Manslaughter,	3		
Felony of money from Post Office letters,	1	Oaths, administering unlawfully,	6	MILITARY.	
Fraud, obtaining goods under false pretences,	2	Perjury,	3	Desertion and making away with necessaries,	5
Felonies,	28	Pig stealing,	4	Violence to superiors, and general bad conduct,	4 — 9
Highway robbery,	20	Rape,	2		
House robbery,	6	Robbery,	66		527
Horse stealing,	4	Robbery of arms,	8		
Having in possession stolen cattle,	2	Receiving stolen goods,	2		
		„ „ cattle,	2		
		Sheep stealing,	76		

Highest number confined at one time, 250

Periods of Sentences of Prisoners committed.

Seven years,	267	Fifteen years,	42	
Ten years,	157	Life,	40	
Fourteen years,	21		—	527

Ages.

10 years and under 14,		1	40 years and under 50,		37	
14 „	16,	14	50 „	60,	9	
16 „	20,	86	60 „	70,	7	
20 „	30,	278	70 years and upwards,		1	
30 „	40,	94			—	527

Return of Manufactures and Prisoners' Labour for the year ending 31st Dec., 1847.

Cost of Materials. £ s. d.		Cr. SHOEMAKING. £ s. d.	Articles for Prison use. £ s. d.	Sold for Cash. £ s. d.
Leather findings, &c.	22 17 8	Making 58 pairs shoes for Spike Island Convict Depot, at 4s. 6d.,	13 1 0	
		Making 15 pairs for convicts sent to Spike Island, at 4s. 6d.,	3 7 6	
		Making 25 pairs for convicts on board Medway,	5 12 6	
		Repairing 268 pairs, prison use, at 1s. 6d.,	20 2 0	
		Work sold to officers for cash,		3 19 9
			42 3 0	
Carried over,	£22 17 8	Carried over,	£	42 3 0 3 19 9

Cost of Materials.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	Articles for Prison use. £	s.	d.	Sold for Cash. £	s.	d.
Brot. forward,	22	17	8	Amount brought forward,				42	3	0	3	19	9
				TAILORING.									
Cloth, thread, &c.	52	6	10½	Making 150 pairs trowsers, sent to Spike Island Convict Depot, at 6s.,	45	0	0						
				Making 26 jackets for ditto, at 7s.,	9	2	0						
				Making 16 suits for convicts sent on board Medway, at 13s.,	10	8	0						
				Repairing 252 suits for prison use, at 1s. 6d.,	18	18	0						
								83	8	0			
				CARPENTRY.									
				Making 2 tables for prison use, at 15s.,	1	10	0						
				Making 1 chest and 1 tray for chapel, at 10s.,	1	0	0						
Timber, nails, canvass, &c.	7	11	4	Making 2 boxes, sold for cash, at 3s. 6d.,							0	7	0
				Re-making 23 stretchers, at 1s.,	1	3	0						
				Sundry repairs of forms, tables, shelves, and wooden houses, for prison use,	11	6	6						
								12	9	6			
				KNITTING.									
Worsted yarn,	1	0	6	8 pairs stockings, prison use, at 1s.,	0	8	0						
				Repairing 260 do. do., at 3d.,	3	5	0						
								3	13	0			
				NET-MAKING.									
Twine, &c.,	0	16	0	Making 264 nets for prison use, at 4d.,				4	8	0			
				WHITE-WASHING, PAINTING, STONE-BREAKING, &c.									
Lampblack, oil, and lime stones, &c.	24	5	0	1,468 men white-washing, painting, stone-breaking, & repairing yards, cleaning sewers, &c. &c., the prison being in a bad state when opened for convicts, at 1s. 4d.,				97	17	4			
Total amount expended,	108	17	4½	Articles delivered for prison use, and work done,	246	8	10	246	8	10	4	6	9
By balance, being the profit or saving on prisoners' labour,	141	18	2½	Prison articles sold for cash,	4	6	9						
	£250	15	7		£250	15	7						

Education.

State of Instruction and Distribution of Convicts in Richmond Depot from 10th July, 1847, to 31st December, 1847.

Classes.	State of Instruction on Committal.	No. in each Class.	Early Spelling.	Early Reading.	Advanced Reading.	Writing.	Simple Rules of Arithmetic.	Compound Rules of Arithmetic.	No progress.
1	Did not know the alphabet,	205	70	40	30	–	–	–	65
2	Began early spelling,	40	–	30	10	–	–	–	–
3	Began early reading,	186	–	–	140	26	20	–	–
4	Began advanced reading,	71	–	–	–	41	20	10	–
5	Began simple rules arithmetic,	13	–	–	–	–	–	10	3
6	Began compound ditto,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
	Totals,	527	70	70	180	67	40	20	80

Diseases.

Abscess,	2	Catarrh, epidemic,	15	Febris,	11
Ascites,	1	„ C. Epilepsy,	1	„ Typhus,	10
Amaurosis,	1	Debilitas,	1	„ Typhoid,	4
Apoplexy,	1	Dysenteria,	14	Fistula,	1
Anasarca,	2	„ Cum Febre,	13	Gastrodynia,	1
Asthenia Fictitia,	1	„ Chronica,	2	Hemicrania,	1
Bursal Inflammation,	2	„ with diseased Pylorus,	1	Hemorrhoids,	1
Bronchitis,	4	„ Radiora,	2	Hernia,	1
Cholera,	1	Diarrhœa Torminosa,	6	Itch,	68
Cynancha Tonsillaris,	2	„ Chronica,	1	Icterus,	3
Cephaloa Chronica,	1	Dysenteria C. Phthisis,	1	Impetigo,	1
Conjunctivitis Chronica,	1	Dyspnea C. Tussi,	3	Morbus Cordis,	1
„ acute,	1	Dyspepsia,	1	Neuralgia,	2
Catarrh, simple,	3	Ephemera,	2	Ophthalmia,	1
„ febrile,	10	Furunculi and Scabies,	2	Œdema,	7

Diseases—*continued.*

Porrigo Persistans,	1	Raucedo,	1	Synoritis,	1
Phthisis,	6	Rupia,	1	Testitis Chronica,	1
Pneumonia,	4	Stricture,	2	Tussis,	1
Phlegmon Axilly,	1	Scrofula,	1	„ Fernia,	1
Peritonitis,	1	Scrofulous Ulceration,	1	Ulcers,	16
Psoriasis Diffusa,	1	Syphilis,	1	Vomitus,	1
Palpitation, with Dyspnea,	3	Stomatitis Gangrenosa,	1	Vomiturilio,	2
Raucedo Trachealis,	4	Sycoris Menti,	1		

Trivial complaints, not requiring to be removed to Hospital, and cases of colds, influenza, &c., that could not be accommodated in Hospital,	Intern,	264
	Extern,	398
	Total,	662

Expense of medicine, hospital sustenance, &c., for the year since 5th May, £189 13*s.* 3*d.*

[I cannot account for the great prevalence of disease in this prison above that which exists in Smithfield. The medical attendance is the same as that at the City prisons; and there is every reason to believe that every attention is paid to the prisoners; but many persons have been sent up in a very feeble state from the County gaols, and the cells at Richmond are certainly smaller than those at Smithfield.—C. J., *I. G.*]

Kilmainham Convict Depot.

A Return of Convicts committed from the 23rd April, 1847, to the 31st December, 1847, and how disposed of.

Embarked,	74	Died,	3
Sent to Spike Island,	44	In custody 31st December, 1847,	84
Sent to other Depots,	16		
Sent to County Gaol,	1	Total committed,	222

Crimes.

Appearing armed,	14	Highway robbery,	9	Sending threatening letters,	1
Assaulting habitation,	3	Housebreaking and robbery,	2	Sheep stealing,	21
Assault and robbery,	1	Larceny,	29		213
Assault, malicious,	10	Larceny from person,	6		
Bigamy,	1	Manslaughter,	2	MILITARY.	
Burglary and robbery,	36	Murder,	3	Desertion,	6
Cattle stealing,	42	Conspiracy to murder,	2	Mutiny,	3
Embezzlement,	1	Receiving stolen goods,	4		9
Felony,	16	Robbery,	6		
Forgery,	2	Robbery of arms,	2	Total,	222

Highest number confined at one time, 97.

Periods of Sentences of Prisoners committed.

Seven years,	134	Twenty years,	2
Ten years,	54	Life,	17
Fourteen years,	8		
Fifteen years,	7	Total,	222

Ages.

10 years and under 14,	2	40 years and under 50,	15		
14 „ 16,	2	50 „ 60,	4		
16 „ 20,	33	60 „ 70,	2		
20 „ 30,	118	70 and upwards,	–		
30 „ 40,	46				222

State of Education on Committal.

Could read and write,	79
„ Read only,	49
„ Neither read or write,	94
	222

A Schoolmaster was appointed, but did not act; and as the Inspectors-General did not consider that the establishment was likely to be kept up, he was not replaced until the question was decided. Therefore no return of progress can be made.

Diseases.

Abscess,	2	Excoriation,	1	Pulmonary affections,	3
Ascites,	4	Febris,	25	Pain in Ear,	2
Boils,	8	„ Typhus,	13	Rheumatism,	13
Catarrh Feb.	10	Epilepsy,	1	Rheumatic Gout,	1
„ Simplex,	6	Tritis,	3	Syphilis,	2
„ Epidemic,	8	Hemorrhoids,	2	Tussis,	20
Diarrhœa,	37	Morbis Cordis,	1	Wounds of Head,	1
Dysenteria,	4	Œdema,	5	Ulcers,	7
Debilitas,	3	Peritonitis,	5		198
Eruption,	5	Phthisis,	4		

Itch, toothache, colds, &c. &c., and other minor diseases not requiring admittance into hospital, 80

278

Expense of medicine, hospital sustenance, &c., for the year since 23rd April, £53 16*s.* 8*d.*

Summary.

Total Number of Convicts committed to Dublin Depots, how disposed of, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1847.

In custody 1st January, 1847,	92	
Committed,	1,311	
		1,403
Transported,	455	
Died,	22	
Removed to Gaols, &c.,	51	
Removed to Spike Island Convict Depot,	318	
Sentences commuted,	10	
Removed to Lunatic Asylum,	1	
In custody 1st January, 1848,	546	
		1,403

Periods of Sentences of Prisoners committed.

Seven years,	713	Seventeen years,	1
Ten years,	351	Twenty years,	2
Fourteen years,	61	Life,	100
Fifteen years,	83		1,311

Ages.

10 years and under 14,	5	40 years and under 50,	124
14 „ 16,	22	50 „ 60,	35
16 „ 20,	193	60 „ 70,	14
20 „ 30,	679	70 and upwards,	2
30 „ 40,	237		1,311

Dietary for Male Convicts in Dublin Depots.

Breakfast.—For one prisoner, every morning, 3½ ozs. rice and 3½ ozs. oatmeal, (to make one quart stirabout,) with ¾ pint new milk.

Dinner.—For one prisoner, every day, except Sunday, 1 lb. household bread, and ¾ pint new milk.—Sunday, ¾ lb. household bread, 1 lb. beef, ½ oz. rice and 1 oz. vegetables, (to make one pint of soup in the liquor in which the beef was boiled.)

Supper.—For one person, every evening, ½ lb. household bread and ½ pint of new milk.

As directed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to commence 1st April, 1847,

Clement Johnson, Edward Cottingham, *Inspectors-General of Prisons.*

Expense of Diet for One Convict in Dublin Depots, according to the present Contract, 31st December, 1847.

		d.	*s.*	*d.*
Breakfast, 7 days.	5¼ pints new milk, at 9*d.* per gallon,	5$\frac{9}{32}$		
	24½ ozs. rice, at 22*s.* per cwt.,	3$\frac{144}{896}$		
	24½ ozs. oatmeal, at 18*s.* per cwt.	2$\frac{144}{896}$		
			1	0$\frac{448}{896}$
Dinner, 6 days.	6 lbs. household bread, at 1$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* per lb.,	10$\frac{1}{2}$		
	4½ pints new milk, at 9*d.* per gallon,	5$\frac{9}{16}$		
1 day, Sunday.	¾ lb. household bread, at 1$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* per lb.,	1$\frac{3}{4}$		
	1 lb. beef, at 3$\frac{7}{16}$*d.* per lb.,	3$\frac{7}{16}$		
	½ oz. rice, at 22*s.* per cwt.,	0$\frac{33}{56}$		
	1 oz. vegetables, at 2*d.* per lb.,	0$\frac{1}{8}$		
			1	8$\frac{152}{448}$
Supper, 7 days.	3½ lbs. household bread, at 1$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* per lb.,	5$\frac{3}{32}$		
	3½ pints new milk, at 9*d.* per gallon,	5$\frac{1}{16}$		
			0	9$\frac{7}{32}$
			3	6$\frac{41}{224}$

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Expense of diet for One Convict,	One week,	0	3	6$\frac{41}{224}$
	One day,	0	0	6$\frac{41}{1568}$
	One year,	9	5	3$\frac{191}{224}$

Establishment of Officers at Smithfield Convict Depot.

1 Governor
1 Deputy-Governor, master of works, and storekeeper
3 Chaplains
1 Medical superintendent
1 Apothecary
1 Clerk
9 First class turnkeys
6 Second class ditto
1 Schoolmaster
1 Cook and fireman
1 Hospital attendant
1 Watchman
1 Messenger.

Richmond Convict Depot.

1 Governor	1 Surgeon	1 Gate porter
1 Deputy-Governor	1 Protestant chaplain	1 Cook
1 Physician	1 Presbyterian ditto	1 Hospital attendant.

The above Officers are also on the Establishment of the City Bridewell, to which the Depot is attached.

1 Master of works and clerk	6 Second class turnkeys	1 Watchman
6 First class turnkeys	1 Schoolmaster	1 Messenger.

Kilmainham Convict Depot.

1 Governor	1 Surgeon	2 First class turnkeys
1 Deputy, acting clerk, and storekeeper	1 Hospital attendant	2 Second class ditto
3 Chaplains	1 Gate porter	1 Turnkey schoolmaster.

The foregoing 8 Officers are on the County Staff.

Spike Island Male Convict Depot.

First Occupation by Convicts, October the 9th, 1847.

State of this Depot, on March 1, 1848,—Total Number confined, 608.

Crimes.

Manslaughter,	4	Sending threatening letters,	4	Coining,	1
Assault, malicious,	17	Compelling to quit,	4	Having forged notes in possession,	1
Assault,	12	Horse stealing,	17	Larceny,	158
Burglary,	42	Cattle stealing,	85	Picking pockets,	3
Robbery,	27	Sheep stealing,	104	Robbery of provisions,	15
Attack of dwelling houses,	6	Pig stealing,	6	Unlawful assembly,	1
Robbery of arms,	4	Embezzlement,	2	Felonies not specified,	49
Appearing armed,	3	Fraud,	2	Vagrancy,	4
Arson,	3	Receiving stolen goods,	7		
Highway robbery,	15	Maiming and killing cattle,	5		
Perjury,	4	Post Office frauds,	2		608
Bigamy,	1				

Ages.

Under 15 years,	8	40 years and under 45,	28
15 years and under 20,	130	45 „ 50,	16
20 „ 25,	160	50 „ 55,	17
25 „ 30,	117	55 „ 60,	11
30 „ 35,	66	Over 60 years,	11
35 „ 40,	44		608

Occupation of Convicts.

Tailors	Cooking	Clearing and levelling ground, making roads, yards, breaking stones, and other out-door labour within the fort.
Shoemakers	Knitting	
Carpenters	Mat making	
Tin smiths	Picking oakum	
Painting and glazing	Pumping water	
Baking	Sweeping, cleaning prison, and lime washing	Sick.
Laundry		None unemployed.

School Instruction.

Building intended for School-room not yet finished, and has remained quite useless for its purpose. Instruction has therefore been carried on in the wards.

Daily average number of pupils from 12th November, 1847,		102
Total number on School registry,		412
1st Class,—Alphabet, spelling, reading,	166	
2nd „ —Reading, writing, arithmetic,	137	
3rd „ —Same, with grammar, geography, &c.,	109	
		412

Establishment for 600 Prisoners.

Local Inspector	Head turnkey	Eight first class turnkeys
Governor	Clerk	Sixteen second class ditto
Deputy-Governor	Schoolmaster	Baker
Protestant chaplain	Assistant ditto	Assistant ditto
Roman Cath. chaplain (resident)	Gate porter	Cook
Medical attendant (resident)	Hospital attendant	Lamp and fireman.

Additional Staff for 200 Convicts.

Eight second class turnkeys	One assistant cook and fireman.

Accommodation.

11 Rooms on ground floor, each 48 ft. by 18 ft.	Cooking kitchen
11 Rooms on upper floor, 40 ft. by 18 ft.	Bakehouse
10 Airing yards, with privies and washing troughs and sheds in each	Flour, meal, and rice store
1 Chapel and school-room	Laundry, with hot and cold water apparatus
1 Punishment cells	Drying-house
	Coal and straw stores.

Hospital.

Dispensary	1 Ward for convalescent cases
Hospital attendants' apartment and yard	3 Yards, privies, &c.
1 Ward for chronic cases	36 Beds
1 Ditto for acute ditto	1 Bath

Daily average number in hospital, ... 16
Deaths from 10th October, 1847, ... 9

March 1, 1848. RICHARD GRACE, Governor.

Accommodation for 200 Additional Convicts.

7 Rooms on ground floor, each 54 feet by 20 feet.
3 Airing yards, with washing troughs, privies, and sheds.
1 Large yard in front, extending the whole length of the building.

Statement of Baking Account for Three Months, ended 31st December, 1847.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
98 Sacks 2nd flour, at 42s. 6d.	208	5	0
89 Sacks whole meal, at 34s. 6d.	153	10	6
166 Buckets barm, at 1s. 6d.	12	9	0
Lard,	2	14	1
Salt,	0	12	0
Coals,	4	0	0
Salaries,—Two bakers, at £52 and £28 per annum,	19	5	9
	£400	16	4

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By flour remaining in store, 2 sacks, at 42s. 6d.	4	5	0
„ Whole meal remaining in store, 11 sacks, at 34s. 6d.	18	19	6
„ Barm, 10 buckets, at 1s 6d.	0	15	0
„ Bread for prison issued, 56,380 lbs.			
„ „ in store, 2,580 lbs.			
58,960 lbs.			
or 14,740 quarters, at 6¼d.	383	17	1
„ Household bread for officers and hospital:—Issued, 6,450 lbs.			
In store, 381 lbs.			
6,831 lbs.			
or 1,707¾ quarters, at 7¼d.	51	11	9
	£459	8	4

Scale and Expense of Diet for One Week.

Week-Days.

BREAKFAST,	Oatmeal, 131¼ lbs. at 14s. Rice, 131¼ lbs. at 21s. Milk, 450 pints, at 1½d.	or 1 13/16 d. each,	£4 17 2
DINNER,	Milk, 600 pints, at 1½d. Bread, 600 lbs., at 5½d. per 4 lbs.,	or 2½d. each,	6 5 0
SUPPER,	Milk, 300 pints, Bread, 300 lbs.,	or 1 7/16 d. each,	3 11 10½
			£14 14 0½

Sundays.

BREAKFAST,	Cocoa, 25 lbs. at 6d. per lb.,	£0 12 6		
	Sugar, 25 lbs. at 38s. per cwt.,	0 8 6	or 1 13/16 d. each,	£4 9 9
	Bread, 600 lbs.,	3 8 9		
DINNER,	Beef, 450 lbs., at 4½d.	8 8 9		
	Vegetables, 600 oz., at 6s. per cwt.,	0 2 0¾		
	Bread, 450 lbs.,	2 11 6½	or 4½d. each,	11 4 8¾
	Oatmeal, 300 oz.,	0 2 4½		
SUPPER,	Bread, 300 lbs.,		or 1 7/16 d. each,	1 14 4½
				£17 8 10
			Average,	£15 1 10½

Week-days, 6 at £14 14s. 0½d. £88 4 3
Sunday, ... 17 8 10

Week, £105 13 1 ÷ 7d. each.

CLEMENT JOHNSON,
Inspector-General.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

FORM OF REPORT MADE TO GRAND JURIES.

County of *Gaol.*

REPORT of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, made on his Inspection of the Gaol prior to 1st February, 184 .

7th Geo. IV., Chap. 74, Sect. 55.

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.
Sect.	
2. GRAND JURY to appoint a Board of Superintendence, of not less than eight and not more than twelve persons, one-half of whom to be Justices of the Peace, three of whom (one being a Justice of the Peace,) to form a quorum. Grand Jury empowered to present to the Board of Superintendence the moneys to be raised under this Act, and to advance any reasonable sums to defray the expenses of the Gaol.	
3. Powers of Board of Superintendence to visit all Gaols, to examine into their state, and into the conduct of the Officers.	
4. The Board to make By-laws for the Gaol, to be carried into effect by the Local Inspector, and to be binding upon all Magistrates and upon Sheriffs.	
5. Limits and defines the powers of Justices of the Peace, not being members of the Board of Superintendence; abuses to be reported by them to the Board.	
6. Accommodation of a County Gaol. Males and females to be completely separated.	
Class 1. Debtors and contempts on civil process.	
2. Felons convicted.	
3. Misdemeanants ditto.	
4. Felons untried.	
5. Misdemeanants ditto, and want of Sureties. Queen's Evidence.	
Separate Infirmaries for two sexes.	
Baths or bathing-tubs in places best adapted for the use of the different classes.	
Separate common halls, yards, and privies for the different classes, with a supply of good water.	
6. Separate cells for Prisoners, and some cells to be provided with three beds or more.	
Two male Prisoners only, never to be lodged together.	
Rooms for labour and industry.	
Cells for solitary confinement.	
One or more chapels, with separate divisions for males and females, and for different classes.	
57. Gaolers to transmit yearly returns according to the Schedule (E).	

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.
Sect.	
59. Inspectors-General empowered to examine persons on oath respecting the discipline of Gaols, and to report to the Lord Lieutenant, &c.	
62. Book of observations and visits of Officers to be kept in the Gaol.	
65 & 66. Duties of Local Inspector, &c.	
67. Returns to be made by Clerks of the Peace and Crown to the Local Inspector, and annual returns of that Officer to the Inspectors-General.	
68. Grand Jury to appoint a Chaplain of the Established Church, and, if required by the Court, a Protestant Dissenting minister, and a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, as Chaplains to the Gaol, to be approved by the Court of Assize, and preference to be given to parochial clergy.	
69. Duty of Chaplains:	
To read prayers on Sunday.	
To visit the Prison twice in every week, and to exhort every Prisoner.	
To attend malefactors condemned to death.	
To inspect provisions by alternate weeks on the days appointed.	
To keep a journal, to be produced when required to the Board of Superintendence.	
70 & 71. Regulates salaries of Chaplains, which are to be equal in amount.	
72. Regulates the qualifications and appointment of Physician or Surgeon.	
To visit each Prison twice in every week, or oftener, if necessary.	
To keep a journal, &c.	
Sustenance ordered by Physician to be procured under order of the Board of Superintendence.	
72 & 74. Apothecaries to supply medicines and other articles necessary for the sick.	
No Apothecary providing medicines shall be Physician or Surgeon to the Gaol.	
76. Regulates presentments for fuel, Prison dresses, and beds, &c.	
Money presented for these purposes to be paid to Contractors.	
78. Articles of bedding and Prison dresses.	
79. Contractors to account on oath.	
80. Contracts to be made with the Clerk of the Peace.	
81. Penalty on Grand Juror or Inspector being concerned in contracts.	
82. Poor Prisoners not to receive any provisions in addition to the allowance of the Gaol.	
83. Debtors confined for a sum under 10*l.* to receive an allowance from their creditors of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, by order of the Court.	
84. Inspectors-General to prepare Dietary Tables, to be approved by the Court of Queen's Bench, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of a common hall.	
85. Form of Dietary Account, Schedule (A).	

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.
Sect.	
87. Inspectors-General to supply deficient bedding, dresses, &c., for the fixed establishment of each Gaol, according to the forms in Schedule (B) and (C).	
Collectors of excise to advance the cost of purchasing the same.	
88. Grand Juries to appoint Matrons.	
Matrons to receive a salary approved by the Court of Assize.	
89. Authorizes the appropriation of part of the Gaol as a House of Correction.	
Exempt from the responsibility of the Sheriff.	
A Governor to be appointed by the Grand Jury.	
96. Persons committed by local jurisdictions, to be confined in County Gaol.	
99. Regulates the payment of expense of male Prisoners by local jurisdiction.	
100. Persons committed within a county of a city or town, to be confined in the County Gaol, by order of the Lord Lieutenant.	
104. Poor Prisoners to be kept to such work as shall be appointed by the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence.	
105. Prisoners before trial, and not being poor Prisoners, may be employed, with their own consent, and to receive such allowance as the Board of Superintendence may appoint.	
Such employment not to interfere with classification.	
106. Regulates the providing teachers, books, materials, tools, &c.	
107. Poor Prisoners to receive one-third of their profit, if any arise.—This clause does not extend to persons sentenced to hard labour.	
108. Keeper's return of hard labour, according to Schedule (F), to be made at every Assizes.	
109. Twenty-four Rules for the regulation of County Gaols.	
Local Inspector to report, on oath, on the state of the Prison to the Judge at every Assizes, inserting a Copy of these Rules, and his Special Report on the execution of each (Rules 14 and 24).	
110. Penalty on conveying spirituous liquors into Prisons.	
111. Allowance made to defray the expenses to their places of abode, or of honest employment of discharged Prisoners not having the means to pay for the same.	
112. Court of Queen's Bench empowered to make Rules and Regulations, whether temporary or permanent.	
Also, by a summary order to dismiss Officers guilty of misconduct or disobedience to the same.	
Officers so dismissed not re-eligible to other offices.	
113. Officers to attend and answer all inquiries of the Board of Superintendence.	
117. Regulates the issue of clothing to Convicts sentenced to transportation.	
137. Notice of abolition of fees to be posted in every Gaol.	

Here follow the *General Observations*, which are a copy of the Report made to Parliament.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham. Visited Jan. 24, 1848.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.—Visited 24th January, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my visit to Kilmainham I found it perfectly clean, orderly, and as well arranged as the difficulties under which it, in common with all other prisons, labours at present, would possibly permit. The bedding is good, and well arranged, and the prison altogether airy and wholesome. It is a remarkable fact, that the part of this prison—the entire of the old gaol—which is unglazed, is, if possible, more healthy than that in which lattices have been placed. A great part of the gaol has not a single pane of glass either in cells or corridors, but simply wooden shutters, which are only used in severe weather. There was, however, no complaint on the part of the prisoners, and their health *certainly* had not suffered.

The discipline of this gaol is much injured by the unfortunate necessity of committing beggars and vagrants; of this class there were 45 males and females, in addition to all the other classes. The untried felons and vagrants occupy one large yard; but as there are two day-rooms—both small and dark—and that a turnkey is constantly with them, they are kept apart as much as possible. The day-room in the first felons' yard, is far too small for the numbers who use it; and it would decidedly require to be furnished with a glazed sash, as it must be quite uninhabitable during rain and wind from the westward.

There is in this yard an excellent carpenter's workshop, but it is not much used. I should recommend the adoption of a suggestion of the Governor's—that the shed, raised upon iron pillars in this yard, should be closed in with boards and partitioned, by which three excellent rooms for workshops and day-rooms could be obtained at very little expense.

There is an exceedingly large class of boys imprisoned for larcenies of various kinds; it is melancholy to see them in such a place. I shall refer more particularly to them when speaking of the school.

The morning state is given below.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	–
Pauper do.,	6	1
Felons convicted,	22	9
Misdemeanants do.,	3	–
Felons untried,	13	1
Vagrants and beggars,	37	8
Deserters,	1	–
Summary convictions,	18	19
Lunatics,	–	2
Males,	106	40
Females,	40	
Total,	146	

To accommodate these, there are 75 separate cells, eight rooms containing beds in the debtors' department, two hospitals, seven day-rooms, and eight large yards. This is on the county side of the prison; but a part of the gaol consisting of 16 large cells, two large yards, one day-room, besides some rooms which have been converted into an hospital, has been for the last year appropriated to the convict service, and contains 84 convicts. There is only one sleeping-room, and one day-room for the pauper debtors. The floor of the latter is much out of repair.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is little employment of an industrial nature in the prison; a few mats are made, but there is not much sale for them. Clogs also are partly made; but, in fact, little in this way is done, except stone-breaking. If the shed I have alluded to were finished, looms could be set up, and much done towards manufacturing the linen used in the gaol.

The schools, however, are very creditably managed. The turnkeys, who are qualified and intelligent men, pass much of their time in instructing their classes, and very considerable progress has been made by many of the prisoners. In the classes A. and I. the return showed a certain degree of advancement for 270 persons within the year, while much attention appears to be paid to the instruction of the juvenile prisoners. They are under the charge of a very qualified turnkey, who is assisted by two prisoners selected

for the purpose from the misdemeanant class. There is an exceedingly good day-room in this class, which is constantly occupied as a school-room. The registries of progress are all accurately kept, as well as the labour-books of the separate classes.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is exceedingly well and kindly attended to by Miss Judge, the Matron, and her sister, who acts as assistant. The entire of the wards are, in every respect, as clean and neat as it is possible to be. The bedding is excellent, and sheets are supplied. I regret however to say, that the classification is, perhaps necessarily, very deficient; in fact, there is none except by character. There are 28 separate cells, and one day-room, where the women not engaged in the laundry are kept constantly employed, mending for the prison, making their own clothes, knitting, and spinning. The whole of the washing for the gaol, as well as for the convicts, is carried on here; and an excellent laundry and good drying-room have been lately built. The fittings of these buildings were all paid for out of the profits of the works. The cells for the women are all in the new part of the gaol. The cells, which are admirable in other respects, are much larger than is necessary, and contain nearly 1,200 cubic feet. There is a good bath, and a large saddle boiler, both heated by the laundry fire.

The Matron and her deputy are both most respectable and efficient.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and sufficient. There is, however, a question which ought to be set at rest—how far the Board is justified in keeping up the old measure for milk? The milk, however, is exceedingly good. The kitchen is large, and well supplied with boilers.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The criminal registry is well arranged, and accurately kept. There is, besides, a vagrant registry, and a debtors' registry; but there is none of revenue prisoners—such persons scarcely ever being committed to this gaol. Mr. Alison, I am sorry to say, finds it necessary to keep a separate registry of drunkards. The Governor's journal is carefully kept, and sufficiently explicit. The visiting book of the extern officers is regularly signed. The punishment book is properly kept, and the entries are few. The abstract of daily consumption is arranged in accordance with the schedule of the Prisons' Act, and the system of checks on receipts and issues such that no mistake can occur.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Nixon, the Local Inspector, attends strictly to his duties; and the Governor and Deputy Governor are valuable and efficient officers in their several departments. The subordinate officers appear attentive to their duties, well disposed, and intelligent.

Visits paid by the Extern Officers during the year.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	165	Presbyterian Chaplain,	156
Roman Catholic do.,	132	Surgeon,	187

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The male and female hospitals are in different parts of the prison—but both are clean, airy, and well ventilated. They seem well attended to; and at present there is but little sickness in the gaol—one case of dysentery and one of fever in the women's wards, and not any of either in the men's hospital. The books of this department are particularly clear and full. There are only two lunatics in the gaol—both females.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The members of the Board are attentive and active in the execution of their duties, and the Grand Jury is liberal in meeting their wishes in all matters connected with the interests of the prison. The Board meets monthly to audit accounts and pay the bills.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The sewers of this gaol are good; but the yards are kept damp by the drip from the high roof. I should suggest that gutters be placed all round the roof, so as to collect the rain water in a large tank, from which it might be driven through the privies by a forcing pump. I would also call the attention of the Board to the necessity of having sheds for separate employment built in the yards, as suggested by Major Cottingham in his last year's report; and also to the very miserable condition of the chapel, which is utterly unfit for the decent performance of Divine Service, while the prisoners are all crowded together without even an attempt at separation.

Number of Commitments during the last year.

Males,	1,730	Females,	821	Total,	2,551

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

		Recommitments.				
		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times and over.	Total.
County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.	Males,	64	19	4	5	92
	Females,	35	14	9	14	72
						164

The contracts are moderate in price, except oatmeal—the contract for which was entered into, at an unfavourable period, for an entire year. On the other hand, the Contractor for milk must lose considerably, on account of the length of his contract. Bread, 2*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 18*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 13*s.* per cwt.; new milk, 5½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

City of Dublin—Newgate Gaol.

City of Dublin—Newgate Gaol.

Few tasks can be more irksome than to commence a detail of evils of which there is scarcely a prospect of amendment, or to comment upon a state of things, when convinced that such comments will be productive of none or but little effect. Such are the feelings with which an Inspector of Prisons must of necessity begin a report upon the city gaol of Newgate.

Year after year has gone by, and Judges, Inspectors-General, Grand Juries, and Boards of Superintendence have all recorded their opinions, that this prison was a discredit to the city of Dublin. See the Chief Justice's comment in the visitors' book, dated 1st August, 1846:—"The Chief Justice visited this prison, and found its order and cleanliness such as to do credit to the persons under whose care and superintendence it is placed; but the edifice itself is a discredit to the capital of this country; and it is to be hoped that the objections to it, so numerous and glaring, will be brought under consideration without delay, and the present altered, or a prison erected in this city suitable to the wants, and adapted to improve the moral condition of its inmates."

Eighteen months have elapsed since that comment was made, and things are so far worse, that I shall even use a stronger word and say, that the present state of Newgate is a *disgrace to a civilized community*, and is more like what prisons may be fancied to have been 200 years ago, than what we should expect to find them in the present day.

In what I am now about to say, I am aware that I may expose myself to the charge of inconsistency, when it is compared with an opinion which I gave last year, at the period when certain resolutions were laid before the Grand Jury by Sir Edward Borough. I have only to say, that my opinion was then given under the impression that some decisive course would soon be adopted; and that what I now put forward, is stated with the feeling on my mind, that if the improvement of the prison is to be deferred until the other contemplated changes are carried out, a great injustice will be done to the prisoners, and a source of great discredit to the city allowed to continue for an almost indefinite period.

I am quite aware that many difficulties lie in the way of altering or rebuilding this old gaol, and that various conflicting opinions exist as to the proper course to be adopted with regard to it, while these difficulties have been complicated by mixing up the question of putting the prison in a proper state, with that of building a new court-house, and erecting chambers for the accommodation of the Judges, the Grand Juries, and the Records. In addition to all this, the Grand Jury are naturally anxious to do away with the present expensive establishment, and transfer the untried prisoners to the Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman Penitentiary. I think, however, that independent of the objections so often set forth to the adoption of this scheme, such as the removal of the prisoners from the vicinity of the court, and from their legal advisers, all parties must be now pretty well convinced, that however desirable such an object might be, it is not likely to be attained within any assignable period.

The result of this situation of things is, that I consider it the almost imperative duty of the Grand Jury, unless they are prepared to carry out immediately some more extensive plan, to set apart a sum sufficient for the repair and improvement of the present prison. I went through every part of it on the day of my inspection, and if the walls are sound, as I believe them to be, there does not exist the slightest doubt, that it might be remodelled and altered at a moderate expense, so as to render it fully equal to the proper confinement of the average number of untried prisoners. This I consider should be done at once, and the question of courts and chambers be totally separated from the accommodation of prisoners. Were the cells altered, repaired, ventilated, and lighted, as I think they might easily be, and hammocks used in place of the present standing bed places, the aspect of the entire prison might be changed, and ample accommodation obtained for the numbers usually confined.

There exists by the return 60 cells, which number might be increased by a small outlay. During the alterations the women might be removed to Grangegorman Bridewell so as to make room for moving the males from one part of the prison to the other while the works were in progress. The whole extensive alterations in Smithfield Bridewell were thus effected, while an average of 90 convicts were confined in that small and insecure

prison. Of course the whole of this alteration should be maturely considered; but I have no doubt that an intelligent Architect could accomplish it without any expenditure at all to be put in competition with the building of a new prison. This latter course is certainly, as I have before stated, that which I would wish to see adopted, both for the credit of the city, and the advantage of the prisoners; but as I can conceive no present hope of its being undertaken, I think that the existing state of things ought not to be allowed to continue one hour longer than the necessary arrangements for altering them might require. The present state of Newgate may be described in a few words. The prison is gloomy, dirty, and in every way neglected looking; the iron-work is perishing, and the wood-work decaying for want of ordinary care, of paint, or repairs. The cells and day-rooms are gloomy, dark, and damp; the flagging all through is broken and decayed, and altogether the building is a ruin, excepting its exterior walls and strong arches. There is no proper accommodation for the prisoners to wash themselves; there is no bath, no clothing, or even shoes for the prisoners. The consequence is, that the bedding is destroyed by the personal dirt, and filthy state of the clothes of the prisoners, as well as the constant washing which is rendered necessary by such a state of things. Furniture can hardly be said to exist, unless old and rusty massive iron beds, a few old heavy tables, and some *stones* and *logs of wood* for seats, deserve the name; neither is there any store belonging to the prison, except a damp and dirty cell may be so called. Altogether, I cannot think, if the Grand Jury reflect maturely upon such a state of things, that they can allow it to continue, in the vain expectation that at some future period a great change will be made, while in the meantime every evil that can exist in a prison is perpetuated in Newgate—a prison which is for untried, and so far legally guiltless persons!!!

I will not further comment upon this most painful subject, but conclude by saying, that should the Grand Jury think fit to attempt what I propose, I think I could point out to the Architect they may employ, various alterations and improvements which would entirely alter the present appearance of the gaol, and do away with most of the existing evils, without incurring any considerable expense.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

There is not any industrial employment carried on in this prison; indeed, great difficulty would be found in arranging any sort of occupation, beyond the simplest kind—such as picking oakum or wool—on account of the very short periods for which prisoners are confined, hardly ever amounting to six weeks; still, I think, even such employment as I have alluded to, would be far better than allowing the prisoners to congregate together in total idleness in the day-rooms.

The Schoolmaster, Mr. Thompson, seems to be a person, who, if better opportunities were afforded to him, would be most useful in his important department; even as it is, having to contend with the disadvantage of very short periods of imprisonment, he seems to effect a great deal. The school-room, however, is miserably small; and being open to the street is so noisy, and affords such attractions to the prisoners to idle, that the difficulties of teaching must be vastly increased. Nevertheless, the registries, which are well and accurately kept, show an average attendance of twenty pupils each day throughout the year, all of whom seem to progress fairly, considering the short time that they remain under the Schoolmaster's care.

The ceiling of the school-room was pointed out as being in a very dangerous condition; and it appeared to me to be so. The room itself is very low, as also is the room above it. I should think the flooring of the upper room might be removed with great advantage to the school-room, and little loss to the accommodation of the prison.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The remarks which I have already made upon the prison generally, will apply to this department: there is not any thing to approve. I do not mean to charge the officers either here or in the other departments with neglect; but the whole system is bad. There is only classification by character; and unfortunately so well are the majority of the prisoners known to the Matron by previous committals, that little difficulty exists in this matter. *There is no employment.* The upper range of cells is very close and dark.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registry is regularly and carefully kept.

The Governor's journal is not on a good plan, and gives little information; it is principally a punishment book; the entries are not numerous. The abstract of daily consumption is kept strictly in conformity with the Act of Parliament. The visitors' books, pass-books, hospital, and apothecary's books are properly kept.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital for women consists of two very small and close wards, and is without an exercise yard; in fact, nothing can be worse. The male side has a little better accommodation, but is possessed of a good airy yard, and a large but low day-room. In both departments the patients are carefully attended to by Dr. Harty and Surgeon Reid; but the accommodation is miserable.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

City of Dublin—Newgate Gaol.

Officers.

Officers.

The staff of this prison is expensive, and quite sufficiently numerous for all purposes of superintendence and instruction, were it properly employed.

There is no uniform for the officers. All receive rations except the non-residents.

Visits of Extern Officers during the year.

Local Inspector,	197	Protestant Chaplain,	210
Physician,	220	Presbyterian do.,	199
Surgeon,	218	Roman Catholic do.,	203

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is simple, but sufficient—1 lb. of bread and 1 pint of milk for breakfast; the same for dinner.

Contracts.

Contracts.

Bread, $8\frac{12}{16}d.$ the 4 lb. loaf; meat, $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb.; new milk, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per gallon; buttermilk, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per gallon.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board is the same as that of the other city prisons; and while they attend so constantly and effectively to their duties elsewhere, it is difficult to comprehend why this prison should be left in such a wretched state as it is. If it be in consequence of reluctance to lay out money upon a prison, which may have been expected to be done away with at any time, I hope that such a feeling may not continue to be acted on, unless the Grand Jury show very unequivocal signs of building a new one.

As I spoke at such length upon the subject of the evils which appear to me to result from what, as the law stands, would seem to be an inevitable evil, the custom of short imprisonment of juvenile offenders, I may mention, that I found in one of the yards of Newgate prison an unfortunate child of *nine* years old—it was *his third* imprisonment; twice before he had been committed for short periods, and now he was to undergo a year's confinement for a BURGLARY. Now is it not obvious, that this unfortunate creature must have been in this last instance made the tool, most probably, of some party with whom he had formed an acquaintance during his previous imprisonments? I must not have it supposed that I venture to pass censure upon any of those who are engaged in administering the law; surely not—such a purpose is neither suited to my place, nor is it my intention in the very remotest degree. But surely, such a case as this is sufficient to prove that our whole system of *secondary punishments*, more especially with regard to juvenile delinquents, requires a searching examination; and further, that active exertions should be made at once to amend its many inconsistencies, and to modify its evil tendencies.

Number of Committals to Newgate during the year 1847.

Males,	1,699	Females,	941	Total,	2,640

Recommitments.

Males,	408	Females,	280	Total,	688

Of these, 354 were recommitted once; 158 twice; 80 three times, and 96 four times.

The average daily number.

Males,	73	Females,	30	Total,	103

Highest number *at one time.*

Males,	193	Females,	62	Total,	255

The supply of water is very good and plentiful.

This prison is close to the court-house, to which a passage leads through the lower part of the male hospital. There are two small and ill-ventilated rooms at the back of the dock, in which I found a very large number of persons crowded together awaiting their trial. Surely it cannot be necessary to have so many unwholesomely crowded in a space not fitted to contain one-fourth of their numbers. The Governor should try and arrange this matter otherwise.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond Bridewell.—Visited on the 1st March, 1848.

This prison, or house of correction, is set apart for the male convicted criminals of the city of Dublin, as Grangegorman is for the females,—and is a very large, airy building, consisting of roomy, well-ventilated cells, and very wide and commodious galleries, available for day-rooms previous to the adoption of the present system of separating prisoners as much as possible. The whole building was clean and wholesome in all its parts; but I think the quantity of freestone used in the passages and in whitening the furniture, must occasion a degree of dust, which cannot but be somewhat injurious to health. Hammocks are used in all the cells, which custom has the great advantage of securing to each prisoner a separate bed, and also gives more room for employment in the cells by day than can be had where standing bed places are made use of. The use of straw is also entirely superseded—a great improvement to the prison, both in health and appearance.

The bedding is, on the whole, good, although a great deal is much patched and mended; but I do not think that it could be otherwise, as the very great proportion of filthy persons—beggars and vagrants—committed for short periods, must destroy a vast amount of blanketing, besides rendering constant washing—which wears them out much—absolutely necessary.

All the adult prisoners eat their meals in their cells, but the juvenile class—which is very numerous, 73—dine in one of the long galleries, under strict superintendence. It is a very melancholy sight to see this class so large—and it is often much more numerous. I will, however, speak more fully upon this subject when I come to treat of the school.

The accommodation in this prison consists of 194 cells, exclusive of the separate building appropriated to convicts. The number of prisoners—amounting to 289—makes it necessary to put three in many of the cells to sleep; even this, however, is a far better state of things than exists in many of the other prisons of Ireland during the present year. The prisoners who are committed for long periods are clothed, but a great number of those who are imprisoned for short sentences are left in their own filthy rags—a practice which I cannot but think is not only contrary to the intention of the law, but injurious to the health of the other prisoners, and destructive to the bedding. I think the Board of Superintendence would find it a great improvement to the appearance of the prison, were they to provide clothing for *all* the prisoners; and also procure means of stoving or otherwise cleansing the dirty rags in which they are committed. This might be difficult if applied to those who are merely sent in for 24 hours, but I think the authorities are called upon to do it for all who have longer periods to undergo.

On the day of my inspection there were 123 felons and misdemeanants in confinement, 129 summary committals, and 24 vagrants, so that, in fact, less than half the prisoners were in gaol clothing. This should be amended—more especially among the juvenile class, nearly 50 of whom I found at school in a state of great filth and destitution—many without shoes.

Some light and healthy cells at the top of the prison, in an isolated passage, are set apart for carrying out sentences of solitary imprisonment; but the punishment cells below stairs are dark and damp, and would require both heating and ventilation to make them fit for the purpose they are intended for. I do not think they should be used in winter.

There is great deficiency in the means supplied to the prisoners for washing; the Board should attend to this very important point.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

The school in this prison is excellently and creditably conducted by Mr. Hamill, who appears to devote a great deal of attention to his pupils, particularly the junior portion of them—many of whom, as appears by the very excellent form of registry, have made great progress under his care. These boys, when not at school, are employed in teasing wool, under superintendence, in one of the upper galleries. I append a statement of progress, and some remarks upon the effect of imprisonment upon boys, furnished me by Mr. Hamill.

School Report for one year, ending 31st December, 1847.

Remaining at school,		133
Admitted since, as follows, viz.:—		
Such as attended in periods varying from one week to two months each,		851
Ditto ditto from two months and upwards,		276
		1,260
Of the above—		
Such as could spell only,	677	
Read, write, or cipher,	583	
Learned to spell, read, or write at this bridewell during the period aforesaid,		60
Generally improved in letters, &c.,		134
Total under head of improvement,		194

Monthly average attendance, 105,

Books used in the School, viz.

Dublin Spelling-book, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd parts; National School Reading Book, 3rd and 4th books; Thomson's and Gough's Arithmetic; Murray's Grammar; Pinnock's Geography; Maps, &c.; Protestant and Roman Catholic Catechisms.

A lending library is established, and books are lent to the prisoners every Saturday.

Now under tuition.

Boys,	63	Men,	47	Total,	110

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Bridewell.

I have had to lament that many poor and friendless boys, who have been put into this house of correction in a state of ignorance and wretchedness, should so soon be released from imprisonment. Here they have been fed, clothed, taught letters and habits of industry; but after a little they have been discharged, and once again suffered to seek for precarious subsistence by dishonest means.

The time required to make a prisoner read (who on admission is ignorant of letters) is generally three months; and should the term of imprisonment extend to six or twelve months, the benefits of school instruction will be in the direct ratio of the given time.

These few observations are most judicious, and afford subject for serious consideration. I have long been of opinion, that the system of imprisoning juvenile offenders for short periods was one of the most injurious forms of punishment that could possibly be adopted—more especially where no plan of separation can be carried out. Association with other offenders inevitably corrupts, while it cannot be supposed that taking a half-starved boy from the streets, lodging him comfortably, and feeding him better than ever he was fed in his life for a week or a fortnight, can serve to act as a punishment, or to deter from crime; far from it; the gaol becomes a refuge and a home to such a boy, to which he *wilfully* returns whenever *food is scarce or the weather bad;* and a few recommittals harden him to that degree that he becomes an educated thief, and we find in the end that *we*, the public, have reared and instructed him, at considerable expense, to become hereafter a transported felon, or perhaps to expiate our mistaken humanity on the gallows.

When I make use of the phrase *mistaken humanity*, I mean that if our only object be to deter from the commission of crime, a much cheaper and more effectual remedy is to be found in the rod—there is no punishment those embryo felons dread so much, and it certainly has not a *corrupting* effect upon the sufferer. I do not, however, wish it to be considered that I recommend such a course as *any thing except less injurious* than the present system. I am aware that I shall hurt the prejudices of many respectable, but I think, highly injudicious persons, by speaking as I have done, and I therefore wish to guard myself from having the above remarks separated from what follows. I consider that society owes a duty to its juvenile and destitute members which is not discharged by *putting them in gaol*, and would not be discharged by *whipping*—the first, moreover, is both expensive to the public, and injurious to the delinquent. I have no doubt but that the duty of society to houseless orphans requires that they should be saved from the temptations of destitution, and the corruption of the evil society of a gaol; that institutions, similar to that existing at Glasgow, should be established, where boys who have no other resource should be educated, and afterwards placed in a situation to earn their own living. Should they, after this preparation, turn to an evil course, society—*having discharged its duties*—will have a *right* to punish—which I much doubt if it properly possesses, having neglected to perform it. At all events no doubt can exist, that short periods of imprisonment, which do not allow of permanent instruction and improvement, and after which the boy prisoner is cast out as ignorant and as destitute as before, are a mockery of justice, and a school for crime.

The employment—mechanical—in this prison is principally confined to making the clothing for the gaol. On the day of my visit nine looms were at work, and five winders were employed in preparing the material. Several useful articles are wove for the prison use, and some for sale. The prisoners are allowed the legal share of their earnings; and their accounts are accurately kept by the taskmaster, who is a very useful and intelligent officer. I append a statement of the classification and employment on the 1st of March.

Evening Report for 1st March, 1848.

No. of Classes.	Officers in Charge.	No.	Employment.
	FELONS.		
1	Charles M'Entee, .	27	Treadmill.
2	Horatio Manning, .	14	Tailoring and shoemaking.
3	Timothy Kearns, .	11	Labouring.
4	Richard Darbey, .	19	Washing.
5	John M'Farlane, .	29	Weaving and cooking.
6	John Mathews, .	23	Picking wool.
	MISDEMEANANTS.		
7	Richard Donnelly, .	78	Breaking stones.
8	William M'Clean, .	47	Picking wool.
9	William Slamin, .	10	Lunatics.
10	George Maloney, .	24	Beggars.
11	Charles M'Entee, .	4	Drunkards.
		286	

There are no shoes made in the gaol; they are bought for *3s. 6d.* a pair, and, in my opinion, are an inferior article to what might be made by the prisoners themselves. The shoemakers mentioned in the return were, as I understood, only employed for mending such articles as require repair.

The corduroy made in the looms for gaol clothing is a good and lasting material. I should observe, that as the great majority of prisoners committed to this house of correction

are for periods under three months, instruction in trades is comparatively confined to such as are sentenced to longer periods.

The hard labour classes are employed upon the wheel and at stone-breaking. The prisoners wash the whole of the clothing and bedding of the gaol; for this purpose there is a large airy laundry, well supplied with troughs and other conveniences, but the drying-room is only a miserable and confined loft. The roof of the laundry wants considerable repair. The chapel is tolerably good, but only divided so as to separate four classes.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatic class is much smaller than usual, consisting of only 10 insane prisoners. The wards in which they sleep are large, airy, clean, and in every way convenient; but the airing yard is confined and gloomy. Every attention is paid to these poor creatures that is consistent with their position; and they are under the charge of an intelligent warden assisted by three prisoners selected for the purpose.

Dietary.

Dietary.

I am sorry to say there is much requiring correction in this matter. The bread, which used to be exceedingly good, is not by any means so now—the officers state that the meal is not of a good quality; and the milk also is not by any means what the Contractor ought to supply. The fact I believe to be, that payments to the suppliers are very long delayed in many cases, and therefore the Contractors set the less value on the continuance of their contract. The prices of the different articles are set down below. Bread—baked in the prison—1¾*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 15*s* 10*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 10*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; meat, 4*d.* per lb.; new milk, 7*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2½*d.* per gallon.

Breakfast—7 oz. of mixed oatmeal and Indian meal for stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread and 1 pint of sweet milk, six days; dinner on Sunday—1 lb. of bread and 1 quart of ox-head soup.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital wards are large, very airy, wholesome, and clean. The patients are well attended by Dr. Harty and Surgeon Reid, the medical officers of the Dublin prisons. The medicines are made up by an apothecary.

Officers.

Officers.

The staff of this gaol is large, consisting of one Governor, Deputy-Governor, Clerk, and 19 other officers. This is exclusive of the Chaplains, Local Inspector, Medical Attendants, &c. The entire expense is set down at £2,185 15*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The first-mentioned officers—22 in number—receive rations of bread, milk, coals, soap, and candles, with the exception of the Clerk, Schoolmaster, and Watchmen, who are not allowed coals.

The uniform of the turnkeys is good, and gives a respectable appearance to those officers.

Mr. Purdon and Mr. Cooper, the Governor and Deputy, are anxious and good officers—paying every attention to their duties; and the subordinates are well selected and efficient.

Visits paid by Non-resident Officers during the last year.

Local Inspector,	119
Surgeon and Physician,	408
Protestant Chaplain,	156
Presbyterian do.,	156
Roman Catholic do.,	156

Number of commitments during the last year,	5,270
Number of recommitments during the last year,	1,280
Greatest number at any one time,	403
Average number during the year,	262

The number of recommitments in this prison shows that the system does little towards the suppression of crime, or reformation of prisoners. As I have spoken largely of the system of short committals in my observations on the juvenile department, I shall only further observe, that I fear little can be done unless measures are taken, as suggested by my late colleague, Major Cottingham, in his report of last year, to procure the means by separating the prisoners during their hours of labour; and this I fear would require an outlay which we can hardly expect the Grand Jury to undertake at the present moment of distress and misery among the lower orders of citizens and ratepayers. The only real mode of striking at the root of the evil is, as suggested above, to induce the citizens of Dublin to undertake the charge of the numerous totally destitute children to be found in our streets. Upon this subject I have had the pleasure of ascertaining that great interest was taken by some of the gentlemen who composed the Board of Superintendence last year—particularly Mr. Joseph Boyce. He is no longer on the Board, but I hope he will not lose sight of a design so useful and *really* benevolent in its object.

The books of this prison are exceedingly well and creditably kept. The registries, abstract of daily consumption, and accounts of the general expenditure, are most clearly arranged; and the system of pass-books and checks are so well managed that error can scarcely occur without detection. The hospital books are also well kept. I have to remark, however, that the returns of the state of employment and statistics of crime during the year, given to me upon my inspection, were not by any means as full or satisfactory as I expected, or as I have received in other prisons.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

Dublin Prisons.
Grangegorman-lane Prison.
Visited Jan. 31, 1848.

Grangegorman-lane Prison.—Visited on the 31st January, 1848.

This prison is one which naturally excites a considerable degree of interest, being, as it is, a house of correction for females only—I believe the only one in the empire. It has now been in operation for several years; and its permanent good effect upon the criminal female population of Dublin, may be proved from the fact, that, even in the year which has just gone over, in which the number of prisoners doubled and trebled in almost all the Irish prisons, there was a considerable diminution both in the number of misdemeanants, and in the recommittals, during the past year. This may be attributed, in a great degree, to the fact, that an alteration was made in the dietary in the early part of last year, thereby diminishing the temptation to return to prison; and also to its becoming generally known, that a list of previous summary committals would in future be submitted to the Recorder for consideration in awarding sentences to persons tried before him.

The necessity of this arrangement will be easily conceived from the fact, that several of the prisoners at this moment confined in Grangegorman prison, have been committed from 80 to 115 times. We have every hope, however, that the means now adopted will gradually have the effect of putting a stop to this most demoralizing system.

Return of the number of Prisoners committed to Grangegorman Female Penitentiary in the years 1846 and 1847, respectively.

Years.		Felons.	Misdemeanants.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.	Total.	Average Daily in Confinement.	Highest Number.	Lowest Number.
Committed in	1846,	312	3,695	–	3,532	49	7,588	278	348	216
	1847,	328	3,039	609	2,746	50	6,772	261½	435	200
Increase, . .		16	–	609	–	1	–	–	87	–
Decrease, .		–	656	–	786	–	816	16½	–	–

Return of the number of Committals to Grangegorman Penitentiary, showing how many were recommitted within the years 1846 and 1847, respectively.

Number of Committals for Felonies, ... 328
Ditto Misdemeanors, ... 3,039 } 3,367

	In 1846.	In 1847.
	Individuals.	Individuals.
Number who were never in prison before, ...	731	700
Number in prison before, but only committed within the year, Once,	484	456
Twice,	294	278
3 times,	162	148
4 „	103	83
5 „	50	41
6 „	44	31
7 „	29	19
8 „	13	9
Number in prison before, committed within the year, . . 9 „	16	8
10 „	9	4
11 „	9	5
12 „	6	3
13 „	3	4
14 „	2	2
15 „	2	–
16 „	2	–
Total individual persons, ...	1,959	1,791
Making total number of committals, . . .	4,056	3,367

It will be seen, from the above returns, that the actual diminution of committals during the last year, for the two classes of misdemeanants and drunkards, amounted to 1,442. This large diminution is, in a degree, modified by committals under a new Act—those committed under the Vagrant Act amounting to 609.

On the day of my inspection I found the prison in the most perfect order; the cells clean and airy; the bedding good, warm, and well arranged; the stores in good order, and, in fact, the general arrangements highly satisfactory. The kitchen is large, airy, clean, and well supplied with boilers. The laundry, in which a vast quantity of work is done, was in full operation. The only part of this latter department which I could not entirely approve of was, that the felons and misdemeanants were mixed together; this, however, is the less injurious, as they are under strict superintendence, and that many of

those who are now under punishment as misdemeanants, have been formerly committed as felons—so that the distinction is more in name than in fact. Mrs. Rawlins is, by my advice, now trying the effect of the separate system—as far as we can legally carry it out—upon the worst cases of recommittals and the juvenile prisoners; and I have hopes that the former will begin to find, at last, that imprisonment is *really* punishment, while the disagreeable nature of their first experience may deter the second class from wishing to come back again.

The tables which are given below, contain a summary of the principal facts connected with the discipline and expenditure of this prison.

Committals and Recommittals.

Total number of prisoners on the 31st of January, 1848,			247
Deduct	Lunatics,	49	
	Beggars,	4	56
	Remaining over,	3	
Total number of felons and misdemeanants,			191

Of which—

66	were for	1st time.	2	were for	20th time.	1	was for	46th time.
21	„	2nd „	3	„	22nd „	1	„	51st „
15	„	3rd „	1	„	23rd „	1	„	58th „
10	„	4th „	1	„	24th „	1	„	59th „
7	„	5th „	1	„	25th „	1	„	60th „
7	„	6th „	2	„	28th „	1	„	61st „
7	„	7th „	3	„	32nd „	1	„	79th „
5	„	8th „	1	„	33rd „	1	„	84th „
2	„	10th „	2	„	34th „	1	„	89th „
2	„	11th „	2	„	38th „	1	„	106th „
1	„	13th „	1	„	42nd „	1	„	107th „
4	„	14th „	1	„	43rd „	1	„	115th „
5	„	15th „	1	„	44th „			
2	„	16th „	1	„	45th „	191		
3	„	18th „						

Being 66 first committals and 125 recommittals.

The above numbers are exclusive of committals for drunkenness and begging.

Board of Superintendence.

Jeremiah Dunne, Lord Mayor.	John Reynolds, Esq., M.P., J.P.	Edward Galavan, Esq.
R. H. Kinahan, Alderman, J.P.	James Fagan, Esq., M.P., J.P.	Richard O'Gorman, Esq.
John Keshan, Alderman, J.P.	John Wisdom, Esq., J.P.	Charles Thorp, Esq.
Tim. O'Brien, Alderman, M.P., J.P.	Cornelius Egan, Esq., J.P.	Francis Pilsworth, Esq.

They meet in Newgate, Richmond Bridewell, and this prison, alternately, every fortnight; and they hold special meetings, for the despatch of urgent business, whenever required.

Officers Non-resident.

			£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Sir Edward Stanley, salary,	£300	£100 for each of the three prisons,	300	0	0
Physician—W. Harty, Esq.,	300				
Surgeon—A. Reid, Esq.,	300				
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. W. Maturin,	£40	0 0			
Dissenting do. Rev. S. Simpson,	33	6 8			
R. Catholic do. Rev. B. Kirby,	40	0 0			
			113	6	8

Staff residing in the Prison.

1 Governor,	£200	0	0
1 Head Matron,	200	0	0
1 Assistant do.,	60	0	0
1 Store-keeper do.,	50	0	0
1 Hospital do.,	40	0	0
1 Kitchen do.,	40	0	0
1 Laundry do.,	40	0	0
1 Reception Ward do.,	40	0	0
4 First Class Ward do., at £40,	160	0	0
6 Second do. do., at £30,	180	0	0
1 Lunatic Ward do.,	25	0	0
1 Clerk, &c.,	60	0	0
1 Turnkey and Store-keeper, &c.,	52	0	0
1 Hall-door keeper,	52	0	0
3 Guardsmen, &c., at £30,	90	0	0
2 Female Servants, at £12,	24	0	0
	1,313	0	0
	£1,726	6	8

Each officer residing in the prison is allowed 2 lbs. bread and 1 quart milk, with 2 stone of coals for a fire, per diem, and ½ lb. soap and ¾ lb. candles per week, by certificate of Inspectors-General of Prisons, approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, in conformity with the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 51—which also regulates the salaries of the staff.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Grangegorman-lane Prison.

State of the Prison and its Accommodation.

Denomination of each Class.	Number in Confinement.							Accommodation.				Employment.
	Felons.	Misdemeanants.	Beggars.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.	Total.	Children.	Convicts.	Cells.	Beds.	Day-rooms.	Yards.	
No. 1, Reception Ward,	1	4	4	–	–	9	–	–	18	18	1	1	
„ 2, „ .	5	4	–	–	–	9	6	–	8	8	1	1	Knitting, . 21
„ 3, „ .	–	15	–	–	–	15	–	–	15	15	1	1	Sewing, . 75
„ 4, „ .	19	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	18	21	2	1	In Laundry, . 32
„ 5, „ .	–	15	–	–	–	15	–	–	17	17	2	1	Cooking, . 4
„ 6, „ .	–	15	–	–	–	15	–	–	17	17	2	2	Cleaning, . 13
„ 7, „ .	–	15	–	–	–	15	–	–	18	18	1	1	Nursing, . 10
„ 8, „ .	13	2	–	–	–	15	–	–	15	15	1	1	In Hospital, . 17
„ 9, „ .	15	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	15	15	1	1	Recept. Ward, 2
„ 10, „ .	8	6	–	–	–	14	–	–	15	15	1	1	Lunatics, . 50
Laundry, . . .	22	10	–	–	–	32	–	–	15	21	1	2	Drunkards, . –
Kitchen, . . .	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	6	6	–	2	Unemployed, . 14
Drunkards, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	11	–	–	Discharged, . 9
Lunatics, . . .	5	–	–	–	49	54	–	–	39	42	2	2	247
Convict Depot, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	27	34	2	2	
General Hospital, .	5	11	–	–	–	16	1	4	–	–	*	–	* Wards and spare Rooms, 7.
Total confined in the morning,	97	97	4	–	49	247	7	19	252	273	18	11	
Discharged, . .	1	5	3	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Committed, . .	–	6	8	14	–	28	6	–	–	–	–	–	

The classes Nos. 8, 9, and 10, containing 45 cells, are admirably suited for the separate system; they are warmed and ventilated on the best principle; the only additional matters required to render them legally fit to carry out that system is, to bring the supply of water to the cells, or close to them, and to divide a portion of the church and chapel into stalls, the expense of which the Board have deemed it inexpedient to apply for, in consequence of the distress which has been so prevalent, and the heavy taxation put on the city for the last few Terms. The system, however, has been partially carried into effect, under the circumstances, with beneficial results.

The accommodation appropriated for the Convict Depot is according to the number received. Fifty cells are generally made use of by them, when assembling for embarkation—a number which can be afforded with facility, and without detriment to the city side.

The beggars being committed only for 24 hours—with partial exceptions—some of the cells in the reception ward are made use of for them. None but such as may be found in actual want, or some special cases, receive any food—except when over 24 hours.

Hospital.

3 Large wards, with 35 beds.
4 Spare rooms, for fever and other special cases.
2 Bath-rooms and 2 water-closets, attached to the two principal wards.
1 Surgery; 1 store-room and kitchen.
2 Exercising yards.

The Matron has apartments, and resides in the hospital.

Patients treated in, and prescribed for out of, Hospital during the past year.

Physician's—Interns,	173	Externs, 1,216	Total, 1,389
Surgeon's Do.,	70	Do., 673	Do., 743
	243	1,889	2,132

Average number of sick confined daily in hospital, ... 15
Number of fever cases within the year, ... 30
Deaths from fever within the same period, ... None.
Do. from other causes, ... 18

Of which 13 were lunatics—some of long standing in the prison, and several were brought here by their friends in a dying state.

Stores, &c.

1 Bath-room with 2 baths, . . . } Attached to reception ward.
1 Store for the prisoners' own clothing, . }
1 Do. for the prison clothing and bedding, . } Under the care of Store Matron.
1 Do. for the daily issue of bread and milk, . }
1 General store, } Under the charge of Store-keeper, who keeps a check upon the entries in the office books.
1 Straw do., }
6 Coal vaults, }

Offences and Sentences.

Offences of the Prisoners confined.		Terms of Imprisonment.	
Larceny cases,	94	For 18 months and 2 years,	2
Deserting her child,	1	„ 12 do.,	6
Unlawful possession of goods,	28	„ 6 do.,	23
Violent assaults,	2	„ 4 do.,	1
Common do.,	16	„ 3 do.,	65
Wilful damage,	5	„ 2 do.,	35
Pawning illegally,	1	„ 1 do.,	37
Misdemeanors,	47	„ 14 days,	16
Vagrant beggars,	4	„ 7 do.,	10
Drunkards,	–	Staying over time in laundry,	3
Lunatics,	49	Lunatics,	49
	247		247

Clothing and Bedding.

Stock of Clothing and Bedding in use.				Cost of same.
Shifts,	696,	of which	146 are new,	Per suit, 11*s.* 5*d.*
Caps,	1,090,	„	240 „	
Jackets,	547,	„	100 „	
Petticoats,	540,	„	100 „	
Aprons,	730,			
Handkerchiefs,	351,			
Shoes,	–			
Blankets,	362 pair,	of which	30 are new,	Per set, 16*s.* 3*d.*
Rugs,	316	„	30 „	
Bed-ticks,	326	„	30 „	

Diet.

Breakfast—7 oz. (equal parts) of oat and Indian meal made into 1 quart of solid stirabout, and 1 pint of new milk (late Irish measure). Dinner—1 lb. bread, made of whole wheaten meal, and 1 pint buttermilk (late Irish measure).

Present cost of the above diet per head per diem—3½*d.*; per year—£5 6*s.* 5½*d.*

The lunatics are allowed extra diet of ½ lb. beef for each, per day, three times a week, as are also the sick in hospital.

Contracts.

Prices of the present contracts for the following articles :—

	s.	*d.*			*s.*	*d.*	
Oatmeal,	15	10	per cwt.	Blankets,	1	5½	per lb.
Indian meal,	10	9	do.	Rugs,	2	3	each.
New milk,	0	7	per gallon.	Bed-ticks,	3	0	do.
Buttermilk,	0	2½	do.	Linsey, yard wide,	1	0½	per yard.
Flour, 2nd quality,	19	5	per cwt.	Linen,	0	6	do.
Wheaten meal,	15	0	do.	Check,	0	8	do.
Beef,	0	4	per lb.	Handkerchiefs,	0	9	each.
Coals,	18	5	per ton.	Shoes,	2	10	per pair.

The bread is baked at Richmond Bridewell, and costs 3¾*d.* per 2 lb. loaf.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books of this prison are kept upon an admirable system, and apparently most accurately, by Mr. Marquess, the Governor, who has the control of all the expenditure and out-door work of the prison—duties which he fulfils to the satisfaction of every person connected with the establishment.

The criminal registry, which, in a prison like Grangegorman, is most difficult to keep, is excellently arranged, and the system of references for previous convictions is most effective. There are separate registries necessary for drunkards and vagrants; the numbers of such classes would utterly confuse the criminal registry. The abstracts of daily and general expenditure are kept with great care; and the system of checks on receipts and issues is extremely effective.

With regard to the work accounts, which are kept by Mrs. Rawlins, the Head Matron, I would recommend her to keep a book in which copies of the abstracts sent half-yearly to the Grand Jury should be entered, and signed by the Chairman of the Board of Superintendence, as she has now no voucher to show, should such be required at any future time. I may here remark, that the duties connected with keeping the books of this establishment are enormously increased by the very voluminous returns required in connexion with the infliction and payment of fines.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.
Grangegorman-lane Prison.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital in this prison is admirably conducted. The Matron, Mrs. Nicholson, is constant in her attention, and the appearance of the wards proves how well she understands the management of her department—every thing is clean, wholesome, and airy; the beds and bedding excellent, and the prisoners most carefully attended. Water-closets and baths are attached to the principal wards; but in addition to the rooms in constant use, there are four usually unoccupied rooms, kept in readiness for any emergency, or in case of contagious disease breaking out in the prison. The Physician and Surgeon are constant in their attendance; and the books—registries, Apothecary's, and dietary—are kept regularly and carefully.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are 50 lunatics at present in the gaol. Every attention that can alleviate their unhappy state is bestowed on them; and the general tranquillity and cleanliness of this ward are positive proofs of the good temper, kindness, and attention of Mrs. Kennedy, the nurse. This valuable officer's salary has been, I am happy to say, raised within the last year, but is still, I think—considering the arduous nature of her duties, and the remuneration received by others—below her deserts.

School and Employment.

School and Employment.

The whole of the prisoners are kept, as much as possible, at constant employment; but sometimes a difficulty arises of being able to obtain a sufficiency to keep so large a number in constant occupation. Mrs. Rawlins exerts herself to the utmost to procure it, and a very great quantity of needlework is done for the different establishments. The laundry, also, is a great source of employment—many private families having the whole of their washing done in this establishment. Both sources—to judge from Mrs. Rawlins' accounts with the Board of Superintendence, which are afterwards sent before the Grand Jury—appear to return a handsome balance of profit on the expenditure.

Return of the amount of work done for the public by the prisoners at Grangegorman Penitentiary, for one year, ending Michaelmas Term, 1847.

			£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount of washing,	. . . . .		409	15	11½
Do. needlework,	. . . . .		95	19	6
			£505	15	5½
Ordinary expenditure,	. . . .	£211 13 9			
Paid to prisoners,	. . . .	75 10 2			
			287	3	11
Net profit returned,	. . . .		£218	11	6½

Of the above sum of profit £152 5*s.* 7*d.* has been returned to the Grand Jury, and £66 5*s.* 11*d.* remains due by the public, &c.

Each of the Matrons keeps a school in her own class; but proper registries are absolutely necessary, in order to allow an Inspector to judge of the progress of individual prisoners. These Mrs. Rawlins will have the goodness to procure, and have regularly kept in future.

Officers.

Officers.

The interior discipline of this establishment is conducted by Mrs. Rawlins, the Head Matron, and it is hardly necessary for me now to add my testimony to that of all my predecessors, as to the efficiency and intelligence with which she discharges the onerous duties which devolve on her. The appearance of the prison and prisoners are sufficient to prove attention, activity, and zeal.

She is well assisted by several highly-qualified deputies, amongst whom I may specify Mrs. Miles, who has charge of the stores, and actively assists in the other duties of the prison. Of Mrs. Nicholson, the Hospital Matron, and Mrs. Kennedy, the Lunatic Nurse, I have already spoken as they deserve; and the remaining officers seem well qualified and attentive to their duties.

Mr. Marquess, the Governor, is principally occupied with the books and accounts, and the external business of the establishment—all which duties he performs with punctuality, attention, and intelligence.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

All the Dublin prisons are under the same Board, who meet once a fortnight, alternately, at the three prisons, and attentively examine the accounts, and look into the other details of management. These duties appear to be discharged with the best effect upon the economy of the expenditure, and the discipline of the prisons.

Mr. Marquess acts as Secretary to the Board, which, as has been before remarked, is not strictly in accordance with the letter of the Prisons' Act; but I do not myself see that any practical evil results from it in the present instance, as he has no duties to discharge in connexion with the interior economy of the prison.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

Four-Courts' Marshalsea.—Visited March, 1848.

This prison, being entirely appropriated to debtors, is naturally more difficult to keep in order than one in which persons for trial or under sentence for criminal offences are confined. This results from two causes: the first being the want of authority on the part of the Marshal for preserving discipline—punishment of any kind being difficult; and secondly, the very great influx of visitors, which is necessarily permitted in a debtors' prison.

Mr. Mullen, the present Marshal, deserves the greatest credit for the general order maintained under such difficult circumstances—the more especially as it appears to be done, and discipline maintained, without exciting any ill feeling in the minds of those over whom the control is exercised. One point connected with this particularly struck me, namely, that great cheerfulness prevailed generally among the prisoners, and that an appearance of evident good-will towards the Marshal was universally exhibited.

On the day of my inspection, although the prison was more than usually crowded, the rooms, staircases, and yards were perfectly clean, and a general appearance of order and regularity was visible in the different buildings.

The accommodation of the prison is set forth in the accompanying table:—

A Table of Classes of Rooms in the Four-Courts' Marshalsea.

Letter A is the building wherein the tap is held. This consists of seven apartments. No. 1, tap-room. No. 2, parlour. No. 3, sleeping-room or hotel. In this building on the first and second floors are also three rooms, Nos. 4, 5, 6, single or free rooms.

Letter B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, single rooms. Nos. 3 and 7, double rooms.

Letter C.—Nos. 4 and 8, double rooms. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9, single rooms.

Letter D.—No. 1, single room. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, double rooms.

N.B.—The rooms marked single are intended under ordinary circumstances to accommodate two inmates; those marked double (when reserved as free rooms) are to accommodate three inmates. The Marshal is not on any account to place more than these numbers in any room, unless all the other rooms shall be filled with the regulated number. Should the number of prisoners exceed the number regularly allotted to the free rooms, the surplus are to be distributed evenly through them; it being observed, that a third person is not to be placed in a single room until every double room (reserved as a free room) shall contain four inmates.

Letter E.—No. 1. Nursetender. 2. Female common hall. 3 and 4. Infirmary. 5. Guard-house.

Pauper Building.—This consists of six rooms, each containing eight persons only, furnished by Government with bedding for the reception of the persons supposed to be unable to pay rent or provide furniture for themselves, who are therefore not to be charged by the Marshal with any rent whatsoever. Prisoners desirous of being admitted to this building, if they are removed from any other prison, must procure a certificate from the Local Inspector of the Gaol from whence they were committed, of their poverty and inability to pay any rent, or otherwise satisfy the Marshal or Local Inspector thereof.

Notwithstanding the general good order prevalent in the Marshalsea, there are one or two amendments which I consider would be found beneficial, and for introducing which, the authority of the court of Queen's Bench should be obtained. The first would be, the closing of the prison at ten o'clock at night. This I recommend because it is obvious to every one, that the later the hours in a prison the greater the tendency to disorder; and that two offences will be committed between ten and eleven o'clock, for one that will take place between nine and ten.

The second rule which I would suggest is applicable to pauper debtors, and is, that any person convicted of intoxication should be struck off the paupers' allowance. This will be but just, as a person who can afford to get drunk could evidently support himself.

I would further recommend, that a rule be introduced which shall peremptorily forbid two prisoners being placed, under any circumstances, to sleep in the same bed. Should any difficulty arise in this matter at any time from unusual crowding of the prison, the Local Inspector should hire additional bedding until the temporary pressure has passed over.

Dietary. Dietary.

The dietary for pauper prisoners is laid down by the rules of the court of Queen's Bench, at 2 lbs. of bread and a quart of new milk per diem. The bread on the day of my inspection was excellent, but the milk was certainly of inferior quality; this however was stated to be an accidental occurrence. I would however suggest, that, as in other prisons, the Chaplains should inspect the provisions at their ordinary visits, and insert any remark they may think it requisite to make in the officers' visiting book.

Contracts. Contracts.

Bread, 8¼*d.* the 4 lb. loaf; new milk, 8*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon; coals, 16*s.* 9*d.* per ton.

Although the general accommodation through the Marshalsea appeared to be sufficient, and that the prisoners have the advantage of baths and a racket court, it strikes me that the want of a proper laundry is a very serious deficiency, as well as one which might be very easily supplied. There is under the chapel a good sized room opening into one of the inner yards, at present used as a lumber room, which I think might with advantage be supplied with washing troughs and waste pipes, a fire-place and boiler, so as to afford every accommodation requisite at a trifling expense. I may remark here, that the suggestion made last year by my late colleague, Major Cottingham, viz., that all prisoners should be supplied with sheets, has been complied with, and apparently with the very best effect.

There were several matters connected with the rules for the treatment of persons con-

North District.

Dublin Prisons.
Four-Courts' Marshalsea.

fined for debt, which I had intended to remark upon, but as a Bill is at this moment in progress through Parliament for the purpose of amending the law upon the subject of imprisonment for debt in Ireland, I think it better to defer any observations until the new law shall come into force. There is however one point which I think should be borne in mind, should the proposed law take effect, which is, that as hereafter the persons confined for sums under £10, will, in almost all cases, be imprisoned for fraud in the contraction of the debt, I think it would be advisable to obtain the sanction of the court to compel all persons subsisting upon the pauper allowance to wear a prison dress—an arrangement which I have little doubt would much diminish the number of claimants for that allowance.

Officers.

Officers.

There is no Board of Superintendence, as this prison is, by Act 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, made separate and distinct from all other prisons, and placed under the control of the Marshal, who acts under the authority of rules established by the court of Queen's Bench for its proper government.

Of the Marshal's peculiar fitness for his office, and his general kindliness and steadiness of rule, I have already spoken in the terms he deserves. The Local Inspector, Mr. Arthur Burke, is most attentive to his duties, and exerts himself in every way to keep the establishment on the most economical footing.

The visits of the extern officers for the last year were returned as follow: but I could wish that the visitors' book had been more regularly signed, as I believe many visits were made of which there is no record—

Local Inspector,	102	Presbyterian Chaplain (as noted),	35
Surgeon,	133	Roman Catholic and Assistant do.,	92
Protestant Chaplain,	94		

The salaries of the officers of this establishment amount to the sum of £1,494 per annum, and there are not any allowances.

I cannot conclude this report better than by appending a letter which was addressed to me from Mr. Mullen, the Marshal, in which he clearly sets forth the state of the prison, both during the past year and at the present moment. I do this also with the further view of showing that this experienced officer fully concurs with me in the propriety of the alterations I have proposed to make in the prison rules.

Marshal-hall, March, 1848.

Sir,—On the day of your inspection the number of persons in actual custody was *ninety*, who were distributed according to the classification prescribed by the rules, as follow:—

In state rooms,	–	In pauper building,	42
In free rooms paying £1 each, at the rate 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for eight weeks, when all charges cease,	24	In hospital,	4
		In female hall,	4
In hatchmen's halls,	16	Total,	90
In common hall,	–		

Besides this number there are 177 on recognizance of bail, awaiting the adjudication of the Insolvent Court.

The committals during the last year (1847), male and female, amounted to 866, which, as compared with 1846, exhibit an increase of 217 persons; this of course is easily accounted for, by the depression and embarrassment which trade and agriculture experienced during that period.

Of the 866 committed during 1847, there were—

Discharged on settlement,	357
„ by Insolvent Court,	300
„ by pauper declaration,	103
On bail and in custody, 31st December, 1846,	106
	866

Notwithstanding the precaution adopted in the 5th & 6th Vic., cap. 95, of compelling persons to subscribe a declaration before they become entitled to the prison allowance, I yet regret to state that many take that declaration regardless of its obligation. Hereafter perhaps it may be worth consideration, whether a more stringent test of pauperism should not be applied, by compelling all paupers to wear a prison dress, and which, though never yet adopted, is quite applicable under the provisions of the 7th George IV.

It would be a great advantage to the discipline of the prison, if the Marshalsea were closed at ten o'clock each night instead of eleven. I take the liberty of requesting your co-operation in obtaining from the court of Queen's Bench an order to that effect, considering that the discipline of the Marshalsea is framed in a more indulgent spirit than that of a criminal prison.

I feel happy to observe, that there are very few cases calling for punishment; when they do occur they are met with prompt and decisive treatment.

The Local Inspector, the Physician, the Chaplains, and the other officers, continue to perform their duties satisfactorily.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Joseph Denis Mullen, *Marshal of the Four Courts.*

To Clement Johnson, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This department is carefully attended to, and the prison has been peculiarly fortunate in having scarcely a single case of fever during the prevalence of that epidemic in the course of the last year.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus.—Visited 27th December, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This gaol is exceedingly small, and ill contrived for any purpose except that of security. As it is an old building, and soon to be superseded—as county gaol—by the new prison at Belfast, there could no good result from pointing out its manifold imperfections, and the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of carrying out any effective system of reformatory discipline within its walls; suffice it to say, that it is even too small for the diminished numbers confined in it, since Belfast has been appointed a district bridewell. This will be seen by the following statements of numbers and accommodation, as I found them on the day of inspection:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	36	2
Under rule of transportation,	25	–
Other classes of prisoners,	17	6
Lunatics,	6	–
Hospital,	10	3
Males,	94	11
Females,	11	
Total,	105	

Accommodation.

Single cells,	46	Hospital,	1
Solitary do.,	4	Kitchens,	2
Rooms with beds,	3	Yards,	6
Day-rooms,	13		

The convicts are kept apart; but all classes of other prisoners, except debtors and lunatics, are, of necessity, mixed together. The gaol all through was perfectly clean, indeed, beautifully kept; the bedding excellent; the furniture in good repair, and the utensils for meals and cooking, clean and in good order.

Sheds for washing under would be a great improvement in all the yards. All the prisoners are supplied with good and warm clothing, except the debtors; this class, of whom 33 are paupers, are here, as elsewhere, the most wretched and troublesome, giving an appearance of misery to the prisons which is not to be seen in other departments; there were 10 sleeping in one small room. The supervision of the yards is exceedingly well managed and effective. The chapel is very small and badly divided.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The prisoners are generally kept employed; stone-breaking and oakum-picking affording occupation to the greater number, while a few are occupied at matmaking, shoemaking, tailoring, and other matters connected with the clothing of the prison. When tradesmen are committed to gaol, as much as possible is done in this way during their stay, but I do not think much can be effected in the way of instruction.

The school, however, is well attended by a salaried master; and the registries, which are correctly kept, show a very creditable improvement in many of the prisoners.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There are eight cells, extremely neatly kept, with two beds in each, one over the other. Nothing can be more perfectly clean and orderly than the entire of this department; still nothing like classification, beyond a division into two rooms, according to the characters of the prisoners, can be effected. There is but one yard for the women; but there are two good day-rooms, in which they work and take their meals.

The bedding is excellent, and sheets are given with lined rugs. The supply of water is tolerably good. The laundry is small, and ill ventilated; however, all the washing is done in the prison,—it occupies two days in the week.

School is kept regularly: there is a good supply of books for the prisoners, and excellent rules are laid down for their management. The registries are regular, and the progress is creditable to the Matron and her assistant. The usual occupations of sewing, knitting, and mending, &c., keep the prisoners constantly employed,—and they are well superintended while at work.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is very good and sufficient—1 lb. of bread, and one pint of sweetmilk for dinner; 8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk for breakfast.

The contracts appear to be very moderate:—Bread, 1½*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 12*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.; new milk, 8*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This class is exceedingly well and kindly taken care of; there were six in gaol; they seemed comfortable and tranquil. The cells are good, but the yard is damp and gloomy.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is small, and there is no proper division between the sexes. It is, however, very neat, and Dr. M'Gowan appears to pay the greatest attention to his patients; he attends almost every day in the year. The medicines are supplied by an apothecary, and the registries are carefully and regularly kept.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The whole of this department is exceedingly well and effectively managed. Registries, criminal and descriptive, abstract of daily consumption, and accounts of profits on work, all regularly and accurately kept. The system of checks upon expenditure is very well arranged.

Officers.

Officers.

No set of officers can discharge their duties more creditably than those of Carrickfergus gaol: the constant attention of the Local Inspector, and the long experience of the Governor, are visible in every thing connected with the discipline and arrangement of the gaol; in every thing that depends upon their exertions, and those of the subordinate officers, the management is most creditable. Their efforts, however, are cramped by the want of room and the faulty construction of the prison. As far as I could judge of Mr. Forbes, the deputy-governor, he is a valuable officer, and one whom I should gladly see in a situation where he would have greater scope to prove his capacity. The chaplains appear to attend strictly to their duties.

Visits of the Extern Officers during the year.

Local Inspector,	227	Presbyterian Chaplain,	181
Surgeon,	355	Roman Catholic do.,	176
Protestant Chaplain,	143		

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet almost every month; the whole of the bills and expenditure are then laid before them, and the accounts audited. Bills are only discharged half-yearly. The accounts are certified by the Local Inspector, but paid by the Board. The Governor pays the subordinate officers at shorter periods.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I am sorry to say I was not able to visit any of the smaller prisons in this county. Mr. Forbes, however, at my request, inspected those at Ballymena and Antrim; and his report states them to be creditable to their keepers, and amply supplied with bedding and necessaries; the registries being correctly kept.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction. Visited Dec. 28, 1847.

BELFAST BRIDEWELL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—VISITED ON THE 28TH DECEMBER, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THIS lately-appointed bridewell and house of correction, which I hope soon to be able to describe as the county prison, is a very beautifully-constructed building, and in every way fitted for the purpose for which it was intended by the projectors. To their credit be it said, the gentry of the county of Antrim, and the citizens of the town of Belfast, have been the first community in Ireland to devote a very large sum of money to the benevolent purpose of trying how far the system of separate imprisonment may be successfully adopted, for the double purpose of deterring those from crime, whom they cannot expect to reform, by the experience of severity of punishment; and what is of far greater importance, the reformation of those whose minds are still open to the salutary operation of long-continued solitary reflection, aided and directed by the advice and instruction of those persons appointed to improve them in religious and moral knowledge, and instruct them in the means whereby, on their return to the world, they may—by knowing how to earn their own livelihood—be saved from the temptations which assail the poor and ignorant on all sides.

In addition to these great advantages, the prisoner is preserved from the evil communication which really forms the master evil of the old system of imprisonment, and cannot be urged to the committal of crime—upon release—by the evil-disposed intimates, whose acquaintance he may have made in gaol. In fact, I consider that the prisoner's being spared the after recognition of those confined along with him, is one of the best chances of escape from crime after his release.

On the day of my visit the number of prisoners, and the accommodation for them, were set down as follow:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	61	23
Misdemeanants do.,	3	–
Felons untried,	48	21
Soldiers tried,	23	–
Deserters,	2	–
Drunkards,	3	1
Summary convictions,	22	7
Hospital,	4	–
Crown witnesses,	2	–
Males,	168	52
Females,	52	
Total,	220	

Accommodation.		
Single cells for males,	204	308
Single cells for females,	104	
Solitary cells,	16	
Hospitals,	2	
Bath,	1	
Kitchen,	1	
Laundry,	1	
Chapel,	1	
Yards,	35	

NORTH DISTRICT.

Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction.

When prisoners are tried at assizes, the Judge sentences them to undergo their punishment either in the county gaol or in the Belfast bridewell, at his discretion. The sentence also decides, with regard to Belfast, the side of the prison to which the individual shall be sent—either the house of correction, or the bridewell, which are in separate wings.

The course of discipline adopted in this prison is essentially the same as that practised at Pentonville—each prisoner being provided with a separate cell, containing his hammock, washing utensils, water-closet, &c., and furnished with the proper means of communicating with the officers, with gas lights, and an ample supply of water—12 gallons per diem—a small cistern being attached to each cell, so constructed, that the prisoners cannot waste the supply belonging to the other cells. Books, also tools for trades, are supplied; and the prisoner is visited, at stated periods, by the Clergymen, the Surgeon, the Governor, the person in charge of the ward to which he belongs, and the instructor in whatever handicraft it may be decided on to teach him.

The prisoners take their exercise, at stated periods, in the separate yards appropriated for that purpose; and at all periods, when moving through the passages of the prison, are compelled to wear the peak of the cap over the upper part of the face, so as to shelter them from recognition by any visitor or prisoner they might casually encounter. All the articles of bedding and furniture belonging to the different cells are marked with the distinguishing numbers of the prisoner and the ward to which he belongs.

The statement of the officers would lead me to suppose that recommitments—among the habitual denizens of a city prison—are on the decline. I sincerely hope that this may be the case, but should apprehend that the system has not yet been sufficiently long in operation to afford an opportunity of forming a decisive judgment.

The cells here, as in other prisons on the separate system, are supplied by pipes with hot and cold air, and this seems to be done upon a more rational principle than I have seen practised in many other prisons; but, nevertheless, here, as elsewhere—and I have been through many prisons arranged on this system—I cannot avoid expressing my opinion, that no cell, which is used for the whole day and night, can be sufficiently ventilated without a *direct* communication with the outward air, which might easily be procured by having a single pane in the window of each cell, moveable with hinges and a bolt. I am aware that on this point I am at issue with most persons who have given attention to these matters, but I must distinctly state, that I never entered a single cell, in which such communication did not exist, without being sensible of a feeling of oppression, which was relieved upon re-entering the gallery. This, of course, must be more injurious where the water-closets are in the cells.

All clothing is hereafter to be made in the prison—the first supply was, of necessity, procured elsewhere. The women are provided with cloaks and strong shoes when taking exercise in bad weather. The laundry is tolerably large, but it would require to be at once altered, in order to bring it into conformity with the remainder of the prison, as there is not any means of separating the prisoners while employed in it. This, of course, is quite inconsistent with the whole principle upon which the gaol is conducted. Should means of separation—by stalls or otherwise—be adopted, the present laundry will require considerable improvement in ventilation, and a large louvre should be opened in the roof. The drying-room is better than the laundry. All the washing is done in the prison. The outer wall of the prison appears to me, in some places, to be deficient in height, and the sharp angles require to be rounded inside. I should recommend the construction of additional baths.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

School is kept in the chapel, which is fitted up on the most approved principle; and the different classes attend in succession—from nine in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon. This is only interrupted by the Clergyman of the day, who lectures three-quarters of an hour—the different sects taking a day in turn. A very considerable degree of employment goes on in the cells, and many are in progress of instruction in various trades—weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, carpenters' work, &c. These, with the usual employments for women,—knitting, sewing, quilting, &c.,—form the principal occupations of the prisoners.

The peculiar nature of this prison, which is in a great degree a house of correction, unskilled labourers being often committed for short periods, while many persons are sentenced to hard labour, has rendered it necessary to provide work at which those classes could be employed. The Board has, in consequence, fitted a very great number of *separate* sheds for stone-breaking, in which the prisoners can be occupied under strict supervision. The sheds are well constructed; and the arrangements for supplying unbroken, and taking away the broken, material are good. I hope, however, that the Board will guard against any tendency which this system may have to interfere with instruction in useful trades.

The progress of the prisoners at school is creditable, and the registries properly kept.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary appears good and sufficient, but perhaps the Physician may find it too lowering. I append the table.

Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and one pint of sweet milk. Supper—2 oz. of meal in gruel.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction.

I think the effects of this diet in long periods of imprisonment should be carefully watched.

The contracts are as follow:—Bread, 19*s.* 3*d.* per 112 lbs.; new milk, 6½*d.* per gallon: buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon. No contract for oatmeal.

I should recommend the Board to grind their own corn, and bake their own bread. Wherever this has been done, the bread has been found cheaper and better than elsewhere.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The system is good, and the books well and carefully kept. The abstract of daily consumption is closed every month, and kept in conformity with the Act.

The pass-books are on the system of bankers' cheques, which I have invariably found the best form.

The punishment book is regularly kept, but the entries are few, and the punishments very light.

The medical registries are correct and full.

The by-laws have not yet been sent down by the Privy Council.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is in very good order; it is however little used, as all, except bad cases, can be treated in their cells. In the hospital each room is for a single person; and Dr. Purdon states, that he does not find that the separate system has produced any evil effects upon the health of his patients—either bodily or mental. This is, so far, very satisfactory.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The whole of this establishment may be considered as still in its infancy. I should not, however, do justice to Mr. Forbes, and his subordinate officers, if I did not mention the very great progress which has been made in adopting a system of discipline which was strange to all, and in which they had, in a great measure, to become their own instructors. The success of their efforts, however, is quite sufficient to prove the really good spirit in which it was undertaken, and the energy and zeal which they have exerted in carrying it out. Mr. Forbes seems most anxious to adopt, as much as may be possible, the system of instruction in trades; but many difficulties have to be overcome in the first working of an establishment on a new system; and he is, I think wisely, commencing, as much as possible, with the juvenile classes. I cannot conclude without congratulating him upon having done so much in so short a time.

The female department is well and carefully managed by the Matron and two assistants. The prisoners are kept constantly employed, and school instruction is well attended to.

The Chaplains devote a great deal of time to their separate and important duties.

Number of Visits by Non-resident Officers during the year.

Local Inspector,	184
Surgeon,	247
Protestant Chaplain,	178
Presbyterian do.,	163
Roman Catholic do.,	155

The Board of Superintendence are constant in their attendance; and every effort is made use of on their part to promote the efficiency of an establishment which is every way so creditable to their county.

Commitments during the year.

	Males.	Females.
Ordinary committals,	1,077	382
Drunkards,	384	326
Males,	1,461	708
Females,	708	
Total,	2,169	

Recommittals.

	Males.	Females.
Ordinary committals,	186	128
Drunkards,	113	239
Males,	299	367
Females,	367	
Total,	666	

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Armagh Gaol.—Visited on the 24th December, 1847.

North District.

County of Armagh Gaol. Visited Dec. 24, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Of all the gaols I have visited in Ireland, that of Armagh was, on the day of my inspection, from a combination of circumstances, in the most miserable condition.

Before I attempt to describe it, I must guard myself from the appearance of throwing any censure whatever upon the persons employed in the management of it. Great blame may be attributed to the county authorities of former years, that the evil of insufficient accommodation was left so long unremedied; but the great misfortune of the county at present proceeds from the fact, that the dreadful misery of the year 1847 found them engaged in an exceedingly liberal attempt to supply the deficiency. As for the officers of the gaol, medical and others, nothing but the most untiring attention could have preserved the lives of the inmates during the last year.

Having premised so much, I will proceed to state facts which require no comment; first mentioning, that while the number of prisoners during the last year has much more than doubled, the building of the new wing has much diminished the security of the prison—of course increasing the duties of the officers, and rendering restraint of the prisoners more necessary.

Morning State of the Gaol.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	12	–	Summary convictions,	25	8
Pauper do.,	63	6	Lunatics,	3	–
Felons convicted,	43	3			
Misdemeanants do.,	4	2	Males,	207	66
Felons untried,	5	6	Females,	66	
Misdemeanants do.,	42	41			
Deserters,	4	–	Total,	273	
Revenue Laws,	6	–			

To accommodate this large number, there are only twenty-six rooms, of various sizes—some small, some of moderate size, but none sufficiently large to contain the number of prisoners crowded into them—on an average more than ten to each room. These rooms are divided among the several classes as follows:—

Master debtors,	1 Room.	Male criminals,	12 Rooms.
Male pauper do.,	6 „	Female do.,	6 „
Female do. do.,	1 „		

All classes are of course fearfully crowded, but the greatest scene of misery is in the pauper debtor class. Many of these men are old and feeble, with the uncleanly habits incident to their condition; and of them there are 63, with only a single day-room. In the male criminal department matters are as bad, except that, being more under control, some order and cleanliness can be kept up. The necessity of this will be strikingly apparent when I state that in the summer, and during the prevalence of fever, 21 persons occupied a single room, and that not a large one.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

As to employment and schools, it is needless to say, that in such a state of things as I have described, neither can by possibility exist.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The order and cleanliness existing here was most creditable to the Matron. It may, indeed, be matter of wonder, when I mention that 60 women of the lowest classes of the community are crowded together in six sleeping-rooms and three day-rooms.

The school in this department is still going on, but all other employment is at a stand—which is the more to be lamented as there is a great deficiency of clothing among the prisoners, who might be advantageously employed in making it up.

There are two separate yards, and the prisoners are merely divided into classes—tried and untried. The Matron and her assistant both seem active and efficient.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and sufficient:—stirabout and milk for breakfast; bread and milk for dinner.

The prisoners eat their meals in the cells, in the day-rooms, and even in the passages—otherwise there would not be room. The bread is excellent, and there is a fine supply of water. The contracts are few, in consequence of the uncertainty of prices—that for bread is under 2*d.* per pound, and milk 7*d.* per gallon. There was a complaint made about the quality of the milk, which appeared to me to be quite unfounded. I, however, directed that the two kinds should not be mixed in future, as it gave opportunity of complaint.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registries are correct; but there is not one of revenue prisoners; neither is there any Governor's journal. Both should be supplied.

Punishments appear to be few. The abstract of daily consumption is very effective, but differs a little from the form in the Prisons' Act.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Number of Committals to Armagh gaol during the past year.

Males,	713	Females,	311	Total,	1,024

Recommittals.

Males,	44	Females,	30	Total,	74

Officers.

Officers.

I have before recorded my opinion of the conduct of the officers during this trying year, but I cannot avoid particularizing the attention and zeal of the excellent Local Inspector, and of Doctor Robinson, the Physician, and expressing my conviction of how much is due to them for their exertions in trying to keep down disease in the gaol.

Visits paid by the Non-resident Officers during the past year.

Local Inspector,	218	Presbyterian Chaplain,	105
Surgeon,	245	Roman Catholic do.,	105
Protestant Chaplain,	113	Apothecary,	226

It is to be observed, that Doctor Robinson attends the gaol as holding the county infirmary, and receives no emolument for attendance in the prison.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The accommodation in the hospital, even before the increase of disease this year, must have been quite insufficient; and during the spring of 1847, before the fever shed was built, there were actually 15 fever patients in one ward, with only five beds.

The shed now built is low and very ill ventilated—quite unfit, in my mind, for the purpose; but the want of space to build a proper one accounts, in a degree, for its insufficiency.

The hospital books are properly kept. Medicines are supplied by an Apothecary, who sends in his bill previous to each assize meeting.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are, fortunately, only three of this class in the gaol.

The New Building.

The New Building.

The Grand Jury of the county Armagh, with a liberality worthy of imitation, have voted a very considerable sum for the purpose of building an addition to their prison, for the purpose of testing the separate system. This, when complete, will give an addition of 62 large and well-arranged cells, on the Pentonville plan. They are now nearly fit for occupation as sleeping cells; and I look forward to their at once relieving the dreadfully crowded state which at present exists, and usefully promoting the improvement of prison discipline, when the present severe pressure shall have passed away.

It may be considered as a very great aggravation of the evils existing, necessarily, in our gaols, that this pressure should have arisen at the very moment when such exertions were making, upon the parts of the county authorities of all parts of Ireland, for their improvement.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet when required. They audit all accounts, and give a draft on their Treasurer to pay them, when approved of; the receipts are produced at the next meeting. The Grand Jury present in advance. The plan adopted of drawing on the Treasurer is not a common one in other counties, but it is said to work well, and is, I believe, adopted in consequence of the Bank objecting to keep the accounts.

I may as well refer here to the great want of clothing in the gaol—shoes more especially; in fact, not one-third of the prisoners are clothed—and they not sufficiently. The Local Inspector, however, promised me that a sum of money—profits of works—which remained, unexpended, in his hands, should *at once* be applied to this most necessary object; and in consideration of this promise, I did not direct the supply to be furnished, and paid for by the Collector of Excise, as I certainly should have done under other circumstances.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The bedding and blankets are good, but scarcely in sufficient quantity for the number of prisoners. In many instances the beds are made on the floor, there being insufficient space for bedsteads. The criminal wards are clean, notwithstanding the fearful crowd. There is a small quantity of clothing in store, which will be issued at once.

I felt myself obliged to remark strongly on the custom which prevails of committing children to the gaols for workhouse offences. It is destructive to the children themselves, and injurious to the discipline of the gaol, while it actually gives a triumph to the offender, who often commits a breach of rules or small theft in order to be transferred to the county gaol, on account of the diet being more plentiful. The success of one, of course, encourages others. There were 35 boys in gaol at Armagh; and I was given to understand that a great number of them were sent from the Newry Union workhouse, as the practice is not adopted at Lurgan, and but in a very slight degree at Armagh.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells are under the control of the Board of Superintendence—a plan which is

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

of the greatest benefit to these small prisons. I am most anxious that it should be rendered imperative by law, as it has invariably worked admirably wherever adopted voluntarily.

All the bridewell accounts are kept and paid by the Local Inspector of the county gaol, who visits the prisons occasionally, and orders all supplies from the gaol. This is independent of the superintendence of the Clerical Local Inspector, residing in the neighbourhood.

Dr. Kidd reported favourably on the condition of the bridewells generally; but press of more urgent business prevented my inspecting any but that of Lurgan. I found it clean and well kept; but the water in the pump wells had been spoiled by the neighbouring gas-works—which is a great evil. The walls are too low. The books are correctly kept.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL.—VISITED 16TH DECEMBER, 1847.

County of Cavan Gaol. Visited Dec. 16, 1847.

ON the day of my visit to this gaol there were 187 prisoners of all classes in custody, divided as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	1	Lunatics,	3	2
Poor debtors,	40	2	Hospital,	7	1
Felons convicted,	24	1			
Misdemeanants do.,	14	4	Males,	157	30
Felons untried,	33	8	Females,	30	
Misdemeanants do.,	21	6			
Revenue prisoner,	1	–	Total,	187	
Summary convictions,	8	5			

Employment and Schools.

State and Accommodation.

To accommodate this number there are 86 cells, including the hospitals, so that in many instances there were three in the cells intended for one. The bedding was clean, and of excellent quality; the cells also were as clean as possible, with labels on all, describing the inmates by name, and stating the crime of each. Classification is almost done away with, necessarily. The furniture in the day-rooms is good and clean, and the kitchen roomy and in good order.

While speaking of the accommodation of the prison, I cannot avoid remarking on the immense evil of the number of pauper debtors confined in this county—forty persons in one ward, many of them sick and old; a great number are detained as over-holding land. Now, surely, this is a class which the county, in justice, should not be obliged to feed. I know that there is no doubt of the obligation to support those who cannot feed themselves; but there is a power of compelling the creditors to pay half-a-crown a week for the support of the prisoner, and so to relieve the county of what I must consider an unjust burden. It must also be considered, that a great part of the ill health, now so lamentably prevalent in the Irish prisons, may be traced to this impoverished and miserable class. Taking this view of it, it must be considered the imperative duty of all persons to diminish the number by all available means.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a very fair portion of employment carried on in this prison. The whole of the clothing is made up in the gaol, but the materials are purchased, except linen, the making of which employs two looms. Shoemakers and tailors are kept busy; and many of the younger prisoners are instructed in trades by the turnkeys, most of whom are tradesmen. School is kept in the chapel every day from 10 o'clock till noon. The registry is correctly kept, and the schoolmaster seems qualified. Bibles are distributed through the cells and day-rooms. There is a large class engaged in stone-breaking, who are well superintended, and kept apart from each other.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female department is entirely separated from the male; but the benefit arising from this has been almost done away with, by the introduction of a strange anomaly which I shall describe when speaking of the hospitals. There is a school kept; and the women are employed in spinning for the looms, and making and mending for the gaol. The laundry is very small and confined, and altogether very deficient. Now, as this might easily be remedied, it ought to be done at once. Some new cells have been built in this department, but from some misapprehension have been made so large, that much space, which would have afforded more cells for separation, has been lost. The day-rooms are good.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary in this gaol is one of which I cannot entirely approve, namely,—eight ounces of oatmeal made into stirabout, for breakfast, and one pound of whole-meal bread for dinner. My experience is, that these articles used together with mixed milk, half new and half buttermilk, are decidedly unwholesome, and must lead to dysentery; and I think the report of Dr. Roe on the state of the prisons bears out my view. The *mixture*

North District.

County of Cavan Gaol.

of the milk I *decidedly* object to—first, for the reason I have already stated; and second, because it induces the prisoners to fancy they are defrauded, it being impossible to persuade them that the proportions are observed in the mixing. This I have observed in several gaols. On the whole, I should recommend either that rice be substituted for half the quantity of oatmeal used in the stirabout—four ounces of rice for four ounces of oatmeal—or that white bread be used instead of brown. With regard to the mixing of the milk, I am certain I need only remark, that it is not sanctioned by the schedule of the Prisons' Act, and is consequently, without the approval of the court of Queen's Bench, illegal, in order to ensure its being given up at once.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

There are several registries kept,—first, the usual criminal registry; second, that for summary convictions; third, the debtors' registry; and fourth, that for revenue prisoners. The visitors' book is properly kept, and also the separate journals for the Chaplains. Punishments seem to be few. The abstract of daily consumption is in accordance with the Act, and checked weekly by the Local Inspector. Altogether, this department is very well arranged.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers of all classes seem to take pains with their duties, and consequently the prison is orderly, and discipline well preserved. There is no uniform for the subordinate officers, which is always a disadvantage to their respectability of appearance.

Number of visits paid by Non-resident Officers during the past year.

Local Inspector, . . .	226	Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	143
Surgeon, ...	139	Roman Catholic do., . . .	140
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	187		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

A new and good hospital has been built in this gaol, but unfortunately, the pressure of numbers rendered it necessary to give it over for the use of the women, and now, nothing can be in a more anomalous state than this department. It has also, I am sorry to say, been unhealthy; and the number of deaths during the last year has far exceeded the average. I can easily fancy the difficulty of providing accommodation for a rapidly increasing number of sick; but the plan adopted—that of placing the male fever patients at the top of the female prison, with a common staircase—is one which I am certain could only have been adopted as a temporary measure, and cannot be intended to continue. It is contrary to all rules of discipline, both moral and sanitary. It would have been far better to have built sheds for fever patients, or better still, to have taken part of the untried prisoners' yard, No. 1, and built a good hospital of two stories, which it appears to me might be done at little expense. At all events, that space might be easily formed into a most excellent fever shed.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were some points, with regard to the treatment of the females of this unfortunate class, on which it had been my intention to have remarked; but as I find, by a communication which I have received since my inspection, that the evils I speak of have been remedied already, I shall not say more, than to express a hope that the measures now adopted may be persevered in. The male lunatics were under charge of the gate turnkey in a ward apart, and seemed well and kindly cared.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meets once a month, and check the accounts half-yearly, previous to the assizes. The Grand Jury do not present in advance; the bills, consequently, are only discharged once in six months. This, I cannot help thinking, is always an evil in itself; and I should much wish to see it altered, as I am certain monthly payments are best for all parties.

General Observations.

General Observations.

A slipper bath and shower bath for prisoners, when first brought in, have been got for the use of the prison, within the last year,—a most salutary improvement. The contracts, except for white bread, seem moderate.

Number of Commitments during the past year.

Males, . .	850	Females, . .	213	Total, .	1,063

Recommittals.

Males, . .	20	Females, . .	9	Total, . .	29

A very small proportion, and creditable to the county as well as to Mr. Gillogly's discipline.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

It will be seen by my general report, that circumstances put it quite out of my power to make any effectual inspection of the bridewells. I, however, received a most satisfactory report of Cootehill, Bailieborough, and Ballyconnell bridewells from a most competent authority, Mr. Gillogly, the Governor of the county gaol, by which it appears that they are all in good order, and properly supplied with necessaries from Cavan.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford.—Visited 20th December, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

This prison has, fortunately, in a great degree, escaped the overcrowding so common elsewhere; and consequently, the effects of care and attention are more obvious than in other places, where I doubt not they are equally bestowed. Nothing could be cleaner or more perfectly neat than I found Lifford gaol the day of my inspection; and it was perfectly evident, that such was merely its usual state. The cells were in perfect order; the bedding, good and sufficient. The furniture in the day-rooms was in excellent repair; and the whole arrangements in this part of the prison management most creditable. I regret to say, however, that the supply of clothing is very deficient,—in fact, there were only 52 suits in the entire gaol. Mr. Clarke, however, promised that the early attention of the Board should be called to the matter, and I, consequently, did not direct him to furnish clothing through means of the collector of excise, which otherwise it would have been my duty to do. The flagging in the day-rooms is very bad; I should recommend the whole to be relaid.

The numbers in gaol on the day of my inspection were as follow:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–
Pauper do.,	10	–
Convicted felons,	28	5
Do. misdemeanants,	10	3
Felons untried,	9	2
Misdemeanants do.,	1	–
Vagrants,	1	–
Soldiers tried,	1	–
Revenue prisoners,	10	5
Summary convictions,	16	6
Lunatics,	15	1
Males,	104	22
Females,	22	
Total,	126	
Crown witnesses,	2	
	128	

The debtors' class in this gaol is less numerous than usual, and more in accordance with the limits of the accommodation.

There has been a new and well-divided chapel built during the year over where the old chapel stood. The latter has been converted into a range of solitary cells, of a very good construction, each well furnished with an open yard and privy. The kitchen, also, which has been taken off one of the ranges, is well arranged, but I do not think the gaol had room to afford such a diminution.

Employment and Schools.

As may be remarked in all gaols where the prisoners' clothing is deficient, there are no works carried on in Lifford, except stone-breaking—no trades are taught—so that neither the prisoners nor the county derive the advantages they might from a well-directed system of industry. The reason why a system of works, and good clothing for the prisoners are usually found together, I believe to be, that where the former exists, the expenditure for the latter is not felt. This fact alone is quite sufficient to prove that works benefit all parties. There are looms in the prison, but they are, I grieve to say, idle.

It is far more satisfactory to me to speak of the school department, which seems well and efficiently conducted under an intelligent and well-qualified master.

There is a small library of good and well-chosen books attached to each ward: this is a system deserving of much commendation. The schoolmaster attends for an hour each day in the several wards, and the progress of his pupils seems highly creditable to his industry and attention.

Female Department.

There is sufficient accommodation for the women, but it is inconvenient and scattered; and the room set apart as an hospital cannot be safe in case of contagious diseases. There is a room on the upper floor occasionally used for debtors, which I should consider much fitter for the purpose. The Matron seems an active and intelligent person, but requires assistance; without it, she can have no possible means either of classifying her prisoners, or superintending them sufficiently. The presence of lunatics in the wards must render matters worse. There are supposed to be three classes, but the want of supervision must render the division almost useless.

The women are generally kept employed; and such being the case, it is not very creditable that they should not be clothed. All the washing is done in the gaol. The laundry is small, but it and the drying-room are neatly kept; indeed, the whole of the ward is strictly clean. The Matron, as might be supposed, from the multifarious nature of her duties, has no time to keep a school.

Dietary.

The dietary consists of 4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal, made into stirabout, each day for breakfast.

For four days in the week, 12 oz. of meal (half oatmeal, and half Indian meal), for dinner, with a pint of sweet milk. On the remaining three days, 1 lb. of bread and a pint of sweet milk. There is no doubt that this is quite sufficient, but I dislike much the habit of giving two meals of stirabout in the same day.

I went round the wards when the prisoners were at dinner, and nothing could be more orderly and neat than the mode in which their meals were set out.

The contracts appear to be moderate:—Bread per lb., $1\frac{5}{8}d.$; oatmeal per cwt., 13*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal per cwt., 11*s.*; new milk per gallon, $6\frac{7}{8}d.$

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The whole of this department is well arranged.

The registry is well kept, and also the account of daily consumption; and the system of checks upon expenditure is excellently arranged.

Officers.

Officers.

The Local Inspector and the Governor appear to devote much time and attention to their duty; and every thing in the prison which depends upon them, is most creditable. If a little more latitude in expenditure were given to them, I am convinced there would not be any thing to find fault with in the gaol. Indeed, the want of employment is all that is really to be objected to; and I am convinced that the Board would find an alteration in this respect, economical in the end.

The subordinate officers are, I think, an intelligent and respectable body of men.

The number of visits paid by the extern officers will be found below.

Local Inspector, ...	87	Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	115
Surgeon, ...	172	Roman Catholic do., ...	125
Protestant Chaplain, also Local Inspector, .	40		

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is small, and smokes very much; it is in the range of the wards, and the space it occupies is much wanting to increase the number of cells. The cold and warm baths are good; the latter supplied from the kitchen boiler.

There is an admirable situation for a new hospital in the angle at the right of the entrance, corresponding with that where the chapel stands; and I have hopes, when the present temporary distress has passed over, that the Grand Jury will complete their gaol by erecting one.

The medical attendant appears to pay the greatest attention to his patients, and his hospital registries are exceedingly well arranged.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatics are unfortunately very numerous—fifteen. They occupy two wards, and very materially interfere with the classification and order of the prison.

For themselves, they are well and kindly taken care of, under the charge of one of the turnkeys, who was sent for a period to the asylum at Derry, in order to acquire some experience in the proper mode of treating them.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board assembles once in each month to inspect and check the accounts. They give an order to the Local Inspector to pay off all bills due, and examine the vouchers at their next meeting. Their accounts are well and clearly kept.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The privies are difficult to clean, from the original faulty construction of the sewers—a point too often overlooked in the building of prisons, but, nevertheless, of great importance. The libraries in the wards are under the care of the turnkeys, who give out books to the prisoners on application, whenever they have time and inclination to read.

There appears to be a great deal of room wasted in the day-rooms. There are nine for four classes. I should think they might easily and profitably be converted into workshops. The supply of water in the gaol is good. The bedding in the cells is clean, good, and sufficient. The tickens are changed once in six weeks; the sheets once a month. On the whole, cleanliness is to be found in all parts of the prison.

The beds, of cast-iron, are light, and of a better construction than is usually seen.

The clothing of the officers is very good.

Number of Committals during the past year.

Males, . .	400	Females, . .	122	Total, . .	522

Recommittals.

Males, . .	21	Females, . .	9	Total, . .	30

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county I was not able to visit, on account of the extreme press of business connected with the convict service, but I received reports concerning them all from the resident Local Inspectors, through Mr. Clarke, and I am happy to say, that those reports are most satisfactory, more especially as regards the character and conduct of the keepers. As these men are, I understand, always selected by the Board of Superintendence from among their own experienced officers, it was to be expected that they should do credit to their selection.

There are some repairs wanting at Letterkenny, and the yard is described as insecure. Such remarks make me wish that the Board would adopt the system which I have found to work so well in Galway and other counties,—of appointing either their own Local Inspector or Governor, to visit and report periodically on these matters, which would then be attended to at once.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—VISITED 29TH DECEMBER, 1847.

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick. Visited Dec. 29, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THIS gaol, which is quite sufficiently large, not only for the numbers confined in ordinary years, but nearly capacious enough for the overflowing committals of the present, did not, by any means, present as wretched an appearance as some that I have lately inspected. The wide space of ground upon which it stands,—its healthy and elevated position, with its roomy yards and fine extensive prospect, give it altogether an aspect of cheerfulness, of which it would be difficult to deprive it. As it is not overcrowded, classification is tolerably well carried out, and would be more completely so, were it not that 29 prisoners, under rule of transportation, have been unavoidably detained in it for many months. There are seven classes of male prisoners; but the summary convictions and misdemeanants are unavoidably placed in the same yard. There are only 10 boys prisoners in the gaol, in consequence of the habit—so much to be deprecated—of committing children for petty workhouse offences, not prevailing in the neighbouring poor-houses—a fact which I consider most creditable to the managers of those institutions.

The sewers of this gaol are pretty good, but they are difficult to open; and the solitary cells, two of which are in each ward, are not fit to keep prisoners in during the night. This is, however, of less consequence, as the discipline of the gaol is carried on with a very slight degree of punishment.

Morning state on the 29th of December,—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	1	Summary convictions,	17	6
Poor debtors,	33	4	Lunatics,	11	1
Convicted felons,	64	10			
Do. misdemeanants,	10	–	Males,	167	42
Untried felons,	25	19	Females,	42	
Do. misdemeanants,	3	1			
Deserters,	1	–	Total,	209	

Of these, 19 males and five females were in hospital.

Accommodation.

Single cells,	210	Day-rooms,	13
Solitary do.,	16	Hospitals,	3
Rooms with beds,	24	Yards,	16

Besides baths, kitchen, laundry, and chapel.

The whole of the lower story in each of the ranges is almost entirely lost, being cut up and sub-divided so as to be rendered nearly useless. The partitions should be taken down, and good sized work-rooms made of the many small, close rooms in which the prisoners are now employed—three and four together. Where separation cannot be had, supervision is the next best thing to which we can resort; and this can never be had with a limited number of officers, where the prisoners are divided into *small classes* in confined rooms.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

School is regularly kept in the chapel for all classes, from 10 o'clock till 12 each day; this answers pretty well, as a turnkey is constantly present to supervise the prisoners, and their being collected in classes, is not more injurious here than in the wards. Mr. Copeland, the schoolmaster, who is an excellent and intelligent officer, seems to think that a far more ignorant class of persons has been committed this year, than the usual inmates of the prison. The registries in this department are properly kept, and the progress they exhibit is creditable; but I think the time allotted to such a numerous body is too short; and the many other avocations of the schoolmaster, must seriously interfere with his attention to his own department.

The trades are carried on in workshops, in the small divisions of the lower ranges of which I have before spoken. The places allotted to the shoemakers, tailors, and weavers, are too small for the numbers placed in them. The clothing is in general all made in the gaol. Seven looms are usually at work; and several of the juvenile prisoners have been instructed in trades by the turnkeys, of whom one is a tailor, a second, a shoemaker, and a third, a weaver. Good blankets are made; and the bedding seems very good on the whole, though some of it is light for the season of the year. The additional employments for male prisoners consist of labour on the wheel, stone-breaking, freestone-pounding, and oakum picking. 24 well-constructed sheds for stone-breaking have been lately built.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There are two Matrons to superintend these wards. The apartments are large, airy, and well divided from each other; there is, however, only classification according to character. The prisoners are kept constantly employed, and this, with supervision, is as much as can be effectively done, unless the number of officers were much increased. The mixture of debtors and criminals, however, is quite wrong, and should be rectified at once. The laundry is small and confined, and a stove is much wanting in the drying-room. The yard attached is large and airy. The cells are clean and wholesome. The usual employments are carried on amongst the women; and all are engaged at sewing, knitting, spinning, carding, or washing.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The criminal registry is well kept, but the spaces for setting forth the crime and personal description are far too small: I would recommend a second book for a description registry, keeping the numbers of the criminals the same in each for facility of reference. The punishments are few in number, and light; the book is in a good form, and well kept. The abstract of daily consumption is in conformity with the schedule of the Prisons' Act; but the system of carrying on the issues for the whole period of six months, is bad. I should think it much more simple to close each month separately, and carry on the totals at the end of the half-year. The system of checks on the issues of provisions, &c., is good and effective.

Proper work accounts are kept with the prisoners; but it would facilitate examination much if the receipts were appended to the accounts in the book, instead of keeping separate dockets, which it is almost impossible to examine.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is sufficient in quantity. Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal, made into stirabout. and a pint of new milk. Dinner—1 lb. of household bread, with broth and cocoa on alternate days. The bread I do not think was at all equal to the description; it was made in flat cakes, and seemed sour. A change in this matter is necessary.

The contracts were as follow:—Bread, 1½*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, average 15*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; meat, 4*d.* per lb.; new milk, 9*d.* per gallon.

Officers.

Officers.

There is no Local Inspector; and, as the Governor was very unwell, I was attended through the gaol by Mr. Waterworth, the deputy-governor—a very intelligent and efficient officer, and, I should say, most useful in his department. The other officers seemed intelligent and active men; and the whole staff seems creditable to the county. Three turnkeys remain in the guard-room every night—only one being on duty in rotation; beds are provided for the other two, but they are so old and bad, as to be almost unfit for use; they should be changed for the sake of the appearance of the gaol. The visits of the extern officers were as follow, during the last year:—

Protestant Chaplain, . . .	133	Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	123
Presbyterian do., . . .	219	Surgeon, ...	290

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is small in comparison with the wants of the prison during the last year; but a large, airy work-room in another part of the gaol was set apart for the dysentery patients, which relieved the hospital much. The reception wards and baths are in the hospital; could they be placed elsewhere, much room would be gained. Dr. Brabazon is most attentive to his patients; but a proper hospital-book should be kept, setting forth the dates of admission and discharge of the patients, as well as the nature of the disease. The prescription book should also be kept in a more permanent form.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This class, 10 in number, is under the charge of one of the turnkeys appointed for the purpose, with three prisoners to assist him. The patients seem to be kindly treated, and are very manageable.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The members meet every month to check the accounts. A draft is given to the accountant to settle all bills, and the receipts are produced the following month. The Grand Jury present in advance. The want of a Local Inspector appears in the mode in which the payments are made. Mr. Copeland, the schoolmaster, seems to do his work very well as accountant, but it is out of his proper place, and must interfere with his other duties. I wish to point out to the Grand Jury the 65th section of the Prisons' Act, whereby those duties connected with the providing food and necessaries for the prisoners are *distinctly imposed upon the Local Inspector;* and I think, upon examination of the clause, they will agree with me, that a legal necessity exists that such an officer should be appointed.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The store is clean and well kept. Some of the prison clothing would require renewal. The chapel is large, and well divided: and the debtors' quarters are admirably constructed; indeed, I would wish the whole prison had been built on the same plan. The debtors are not clothed. The prisoners' own clothing is well arranged in a store over the grate; they are purified with chloride of lime before being put up.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

This prison. to which vast numbers of persons have been committed during the past year. appears to be *much neglected.* The roof, which was reported more than two years ago by Dr. White, still remains in the same dilapidated condition. There is no pump, though it is specially directed by the Prisons' Act that prisoners should have access to water; and the bedding is stated by the keeper to be quite insufficient for the numbers usually in the bridewell during quarter sessions. The keeper himself appears to be a respectable and well-disposed man, but he has many difficulties to contend with; and a great deal of disease has existed in the bridewell during the past year. The books and accounts are correct.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.—Visited 17th December, 1847.

North District.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen. Visited Dec. 17, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This prison consists of a new building containing 66 cells, constructed for carrying out the separate system, and attached, in rather an extraordinary manner, to the old gaol. This last is a miserable building, constructed upon the very worst principles, or rather upon no principle of any kind, and is gloomy, ill ventilated, and in every way inconvenient. The new building is large and airy, and the cells unnecessarily large. It is still in an unfinished state; and although the cells are advantageously occupied as sleeping rooms in the present crowded state of the prison, they could not, even if the numbers in gaol would allow of their being so used, be occupied for trying the separate system, for many reasons. The supply of water is deficient in consequence of the new pump having failed; and the heating apparatus has not been brought into operation. It is, however, in progress of preparation, under the superintendence of Mr. Turner, of Dublin, and I expect will be very complete when finished; moreover, the means directed by law for allowing the prisoners to communicate with the officers have not yet been supplied.

I append the morning state of the gaol in proof that classification must suffer here, as elsewhere, in consequence of overflowing numbers.

Morning state of Enniskillen gaol.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	20	–
Pauper do.,	35	3
Rule of transportation,	20	2
Felons convicted,	35	17
Misdemeanants do.,	18	4
Felons untried,	25	12
Misdemeanants do.,	–	3
Vagrancy,	1	–
Summary convictions,	16	11

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Lunatics,	6	2
Soldiers and Revenue prisoners,	11	–
Males,	187	54
Females,	54	
Children,	6	
Total,	247	

confined in 102 cells and 6 rooms containing more than 3 beds.

The debtors' class, as usual, containing 55 individuals in very inadequate accommodation, is that for which least can be done. The presence of the convicts, also, is another great but unavoidable evil. Including, with these two classes, the lunatics, there are upwards of 80 persons in the gaol whose presence must be considered in a degree a grievance, and an obstacle in the way of improvement in discipline or instruction.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

As far as accommodation will permit the prisoners are kept employed—there are three looms at work, preparing materials for clothing. A good deal of carpenters' work is done in the gaol, and a shoemaker's shop and several tailors are kept in constant employment. These latter are at work in a very close and confined room, but the Governor tells me there is not any other which could be spared for the purpose. Had some of the money, so injudiciously and lavishly expended in building ill-constructed sheds for the stone-breakers, been laid out in providing workshops for tradesmen, it would have been more creditable to the authorities. Money more wasted than in the construction of these sheds, which do not even defend the labourers from the weather, can hardly be conceived.

There are some very excellent clogs made in the gaol, at 1*s.* 3*d.* a pair, with iron tips.

The schoolmaster is old and feeble; he, however, attends an hour daily in each class, and in many instances the prisoners have made considerable progress; his registries are properly kept.

Female Department.

Female Department.

It cannot be expected that any reformatory discipline can exist in this department, when I state that there are 40 women in 12 cells, and 3 very small and confined day-rooms. It is hardly to be wondered at that there are 14 in hospital. I beg it to be understood, that in my remarks here, and in other parts of my report, upon the exceedingly crowded state of some parts of this prison, and the consequent absence of proper separation of classes, that I am far from intending to throw any blame upon the officers of the prison, who all, in their degree, were anxious to make the very most of their limited accommodation; but the fact is not less to be lamented on that account. To add to the crowd, there were 12 children in the wards, almost of necessity taken in, with their mothers. They were all employed sewing, knitting, spinning, and washing.

The apartments of the women are in the old gaol, and very imperfectly separated from the other parts of the prison.

The wards were clean, but there was hardly any clothing provided for the prisoners, who mostly wore their own dresses. I shall speak upon this subject elsewhere.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary of this gaol is good and sufficient, in fact, in no way objectionable, except that it consists of two meals of stirabout; to this I have a very great objection at all times, but more especially during the prevalence of dysentery. The great change which has taken place, however, in the usual articles of food through the country, will render it

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.

necessary to issue fresh rules with regard to the dietaries, which are much wanting in many of the prisons.

There are four cells used as stores for food, and dressing flax for the looms. Could they be spared, they would be most useful in enlarging the general accommodation of the prison.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registry is good in form and well kept. The debtors' registry full and accurate in its details. The Governor's journal is also excellent in form.

The abstract of daily consumption is kept in conformity with the schedule of the Act. There are no pass-books kept, but I recommended the adoption of common check-books, between the Governor and the persons supplying goods to the gaol.

The accounts of work and profits appear accurately kept, and make a very creditable show; but I wish to call the attention of the Board to the 107th section of the Prisons' Act, which directs that an account shall be kept with each prisoner employed in the gaol, and one-third of the profits of his earnings should be credited to such prisoner. Now, as far as I could learn, this clause has never been complied with, and I wish to point out the necessity which exists that it should be attended to at once.

Officers.

Officers.

The Governor seems to be an active, zealous, and very intelligent officer, whom I hope to see at some future time, when his gaol will be in a state to give scope to his good qualities. The subordinate officers seem well chosen; but I would much recommend their being supplied with uniform, which tends much to the preservation of habits of discipline and regularity when they are out of the prison, on duty, or otherwise.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers during the past year is exceedingly creditable to them, and shows great attention to their several duties.

Local Inspector,	121	Presbyterian Chaplain,	178
Surgeon,	372	Roman Catholic do.,	188
Protestant Chaplain,	162		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The new hospital which has been built is exceedingly well designed, but it appeared to me that the separation of the sexes was not attended to as it should be, and as the building affords the means of doing. What I wish to convey is, that in no instance should there be a common stair in use.

The wards are very roomy and airy.

One half of the upper story, which is completely separated from the rest of the building, is used for the male lunatics, who seem to be comfortably lodged, but the rooms were close and foul for want of opening the windows.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

See hospital.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The clothing for poor prisoners is very insufficient, both in quantity and quality. That of the men, particularly their trousers, ought to be lined. It is made in the gaol, and great improvement is necessary in its supply.

There are only three large day-rooms for the criminal prisoners—a fact, which of itself, precludes proper classification, which is the more to be lamented, as a great number of young boys are confined for larcenies of food, who cannot, supposing them to have done it through want, but suffer from communication with the older prisoners. It is much to be desired that some other mode of punishment could be used for this class.

There are very few drunkards committed to this gaol, only 18 during the year. I am inclined to think that the system of washing and scouring them has produced a beneficial effect.

A rug has been supplied in addition to the former allowance of bedding for each prisoner, which is a great improvement. Sheets also are used, which, as well as the bed-tickens, are made in the gaol.

The hard labour class is very large; and the exercise yards, intended to be used under the separate system, are at present occupied by stone-breakers.

I ought to mention that on the day of my inspection, a very wet and stormy one certainly, the rain had forced its way through many of the joints and the fittings of the windows, in the new part of the prison.

Number of Committals during the year.

Males,	966	Females,	322	Total,	1,288

Recommittals.

Males,	19	Females,	9	Total,	28

A very creditable disproportion—only 1 in 46.

The contracts, generally, are moderate. Rice is *bought* at 19*s.* a cwt., and the year's supply of meal was laid in at 13*s.* per cwt. The great variations in the prices of provisions during the last year, have made it very difficult to arrange contracts, and in many instances it has been found better to purchase in the market, and store the food in advance when

prices were moderate. In the month of December last year, oatmeal, in many districts, reached the enormous price of from 28*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt. North District.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The only bridewell in this county, Newtownbutler, I was unfortunately, from want of time and press of business, unable to visit. I have, however, received a detailed report of its state from Mr. Jeffers, the Governor of the gaol, in which he states it to be in excellent order, and not deficient in any requisite.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON GAOL, AT LEITRIM.—VISITED 19TH NOVEMBER, 1847.

Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol, at Leitrim. Visited Nov. 19, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

A COMPARISON between the numbers confined in this gaol on the day of my inspection, and the number of cells, will show that it contained considerably more than double the number of prisoners that it is calculated to afford proper accommodation for. Generally speaking, the cells and passages, day-rooms, &c., were clean, but might be improved by a little more attention to minutiæ. Some of the bedding required washing, and the furniture was rather out of repair. I am perfectly sensible that few gaols in Ireland have gone through a severer trial, during the past year, than this, and to that circumstance I attribute these deficiencies. The debtors' rooms are very much crowded, but not so unwholesomely as they have been. At one period during the year there were 100 *persons confined in four bed-rooms and two small day-rooms.* This must have been perfectly dreadful; but I much fear that while the present law of arrest continues, matters will gradually become worse. There is but one yard for the debtors of both classes.

The yard belonging to the hard labour class is small, cold, and damp, and quite unfit for the purpose for which it is intended. I do not think its being in the vicinity of the wheel a sufficient reason for using it for so large a class.

There were confined on the day of my inspection,—

Debtors of all classes,	38	Female lunatics,	5
Male criminals,	97		
Do. lunatics,	1	Total,	185
Female criminals,	44		

To accommodate this number, there were only 77 single cells, and 20 beds in other rooms.

The number of Commitments during the last year, was,—

Males,	287	Females,	57	Total,	344

Recommitments.

Males,	4	Females,	10	Total,	14

The chapel is well divided, but very small.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is, I am sorry to say, no employment whatever carried on in this prison, with the exception of stone and bone breaking. These occupations may be used as punishment, but as reformatory discipline, they are of no use whatever; and even supposing a prisoner to leave the gaol uncontaminated by association, he can have derived no benefit whatever in the way of acquiring habits of industry or the means of self-support. This is much to be lamented, more particularly in a prison, where, up to the present time, no clothing has been issued, in the manufacture of which, so many might be advantageously employed.

A school is kept in the wards for two hours each day. The turnkeys assist in instructing the prisoners. The registries are correctly kept, and the schoolmaster appears qualified and attentive.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female prisoners occupy the old gaol, which is small, damp, gloomy, and dark. The laundry also is very small and inconvenient, but there is a good airy yard attached to it. The women are only classed according to character, and are kept constantly employed at needle-work, washing, and attending school.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and sufficient; bread and soup, stirabout and milk. Complaints are made that the milk is occasionally bad, but as the funds are exhausted, the Local Inspector cannot control the contractor by purchasing in the market.

Books and Accounts

Books and Accounts.

There are nine registries of different descriptions kept in this gaol, which must occasion an immensity of unnecessary trouble, besides rendering the system difficult to follow. Mr. Irwin cannot attend properly to his duties as Governor, and keep so many books; he would require a clerk or deputy-governor. The Gate Porter's book is very well kept.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol, at Leitrim.

The contracts have all to be made at high prices, as the power of paying the contractor monthly no longer exists. On the whole, the books are creditably kept.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers seem well disposed and attentive, but they have little power to be useful, as there is not any system of employment in the prison, which is the only sure foundation of discipline.

The number of visits paid by the extern officers during the year, was as follows:—

Local Inspector,	325	Protestant Chaplain,	105
Surgeon,	301	Roman Catholic do.,	97

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital is small, and has been quite inadequate to accommodate the number of patients during the past year. It is well divided, but the yards are small and confined.

There is not any proper registry kept. The surgeon should be furnished with one, which would show the date of the patient's admission and discharge, as well as the nature of his disease.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were only six lunatics in the gaol; five were among the female classes. The system of putting them up, even for a short time, in cells without glazed windows, should not be continued. There would be little difficulty in placing bars so as to protect the glass.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence usually meet once a month. The Grand Jury present in advance; and the habit used to be, to pay all bills monthly, through the Local Inspector, by a draft on the bank. I regret to say, that this can no longer be done, on account of the difficulty of levying the presentments. This misfortune, for such it is, is felt in every department of the prison.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The bedding throughout the prison is generally very good. The present wooden bedsteads are to be changed by degrees.

There are not any proper means for the prisoners to wash in the wards, a matter which ought to be attended to at once, and rectified. There is not any clothing for the prisoners, and as several of those confined appeared to suffer from the deficiency, I considered it my duty to direct the Local Inspector to furnish a considerable quantity, both of male and female dresses, and apply to the Collector of Excise for payment, as directed by the 87th section of the Prisons' Act. There is not any separate class for juvenile offenders, which would conduce much to the discipline of the gaol, were it established.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are only two bridewells in this county, but I regret to say that the press of other business prevented my visiting them, as will be seen by referring to the general report.

The Local Inspector of Carrick-on-Shannon, having visited Ballinamore, has reported favourably of its state with regard to necessary furniture, and the keeping of the quarterly returns.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Londonderry Gaol, at Derry. Visited Dec. 21, 1847.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT DERRY.—VISITED 21ST DECEMBER, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THE condition of Derry gaol was far more favourable than that of any other prison in the north of Ireland; the numbers confined being very little more than there is accommodation for. It is, in itself, a fine airy building—well situated, and with ample room within the walls for all purposes of prison discipline. The accommodation is given below, as well as the numbers confined on the day of my inspection.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	9	–	Summary convictions,	19	8
Pauper do.,	14	–	Lunatics,	1	–
Felons convicted,	49	16			
Misdemeanants do.,	6	2	Males,	120	39
Felons untried,	19	10	Females,	39	
Misdemeanants do.,	1	3			
Vagrants,	2	–	Total,	159	

Accommodation.

Single cells,	153	Baths,	7
Solitary do.,	12	Kitchen,	1
Rooms with beds,	17	Chapel,	1
Day-rooms,	24	Yards,	20
Hospitals,	2		

There are, moreover, 36 separate sheds, which, with very little improvement, might be made available for teaching trades, and which it is a great pity to see thrown away by being merely employed for stone-breaking. The prisoners are kept much apart, and only meet in any numbers at school and chapel, in both of which they are under strict superintendence. The gaol all through is neat. The furniture and utensils for meals, strictly clean and in good order. The prisoners are pretty well clothed, except the debtors, who are supplied only upon special application. The bedding is exceedingly good and sufficient in quantity,—and sheets are used in all departments.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

The list of employment of male prisoners was as follows on the 21st of December:—

Stone-breaking,	79	Mat-making,	6
Shoemaking,	3	Prison duties,	8
Tailoring,	5	Sick and unemployed,	16
Carpenter's work,	1		
Sawing,	2	Total,	120

It will be seen by this, that trades are not much practised in this prison, except for the making of the gaol clothing, shoes, and clogs; and the principal manual labour is stone-breaking. There is, however, generally a good deal of carpenter's work done. In my opinion, considering the advantage which might be obtained by fitting up the present stone sheds as rooms for employment in trades, and dividing the present almost useless day-rooms in the manner I shall describe hereafter, this prison might, at very little outlay, be made effective for carrying out a system of separate discipline in all its essentials.

The school seems to be capitally conducted; all classes attend. The schoolmaster appears to be an intelligent efficient officer, and exceedingly attentive to his duties. His registries are correctly kept.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department occupies one side of the old gaol; the other being assigned to the debtors. There is ample accommodation in cells, day-rooms, and solitary cells, containing two rooms with fire-places; these cells are on an excellent plan, and are healthy. The women are classified according to character, and are much divided. As there are only two female superintendents, and supervision of the proper number of classes is not possible, this system answers better than crowding numbers together. The Matron says that the peace and discipline of the department are much improved since its adoption.

Employment of Female Prisoners.

Sewing,	10	Prison duties,	2
Knitting,	9	Sick and unemployed,	6
Washing,	10		
Spinning wool,	2	Total,	39

The whole of this ward was clean, and evidently attentively looked after. A regular school and proper registry are kept.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is wholesome and liberal. Supper is allowed in addition to the legal provision; and this, I am assured by the Local Inspector and Governor, tends much to the facility of keeping up discipline in the gaol; as being a gratuitous allowance, it can be stopped in case of misconduct.

The prisoners eat their meals alone in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registry of criminal prisoners is well kept, and full in its details; the form is very good. Registry for soldiers kept separate.

The punishments are few and light.

The abstract of daily consumption accurately kept according to the Act.

Regular check-books, in lieu of pass-books, are kept with all tradesmen,—an excellent system. The whole of this department is creditable.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Skipton, the Local Inspector, and Mr. Kitchen, the Governor, are old and experienced officers, and the good effects of the accurate discharge of their duties is to be seen in the great regularity and strict discipline of the prison. The subordinate officers seem attentive and respectable; they sleep in the ranges, and have sitting-rooms in the wings. The visits of the extern officers speak as to the constancy of their attention to their duties.

Officers' visits during the past year.

Local Inspector,	153	Presbyterian Chaplain	184
Surgeon,	135	Roman Catholic do.,	94
Protestant Chaplain,	161		

Hospitals.

The hospitals for male and female prisoners are well separated; the wards airy and wholesome,—well supplied with baths, and with good water-closets attached. I have

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol, at Derry.

seldom seen a more efficient establishment. The attendants in the two hospitals are husband and wife, and their apartments separate the different wards.

There is but one lunatic prisoner in the gaol. The debtors' department is roomy and clean with ample accommodation for the numbers confined.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly to inspect and check the accounts. The Local Inspector is empowered to draw upon the bank for the payment of accounts during the half-year, and his vouchers are examined previous to the assizes. The Board are attentive, and the Grand Jury liberal in the supply of funds.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The lower stories of the ranges of this prison are wasted in useless day-rooms, which are scarcely occupied. I would recommend that they should be divided into cells, by partition walls running from the pillars of the arches to the wall next the yards: these cells would answer well for work-rooms for prisoners; and with a slight expense, might be so comfortably fitted up, as to procure, in conjunction with the sheds in the yards, all the beneficial effects of the separate system; supposing that the partition walls were not raised to the roof, a fire in the present grate of the day-room would warm the cells quite sufficiently; and by giving the prisoners a couple of hours marching exercise during the day, under strict superintendence, no evil could result, either from communication with each other, or from confinement. An oven for stoving the clothes of the prisoners, on their first entrance into the gaol, is much wanting.

The sewers are not good, consequently recourse is obliged to be had to soil boxes removed every day for the privies. This is a bad contrivance, could it be avoided, but any thing is better than an unwholesome sewer.

With reference to future separate employment, I would recommend that in all appointments of turnkeys hereafter tradesmen should be selected.

There is a very fine straw and lumber store built at the back of the prison.

I was much pleased with a small but well-selected library for the use of the prisoners, which is kept in the board-room.

The contracts are only for bread and milk: bread, 2*d.* per lb.; milk, 7¾*d.* per gallon.

The number of Committals during the last year amounted to,—

Males,	911	Females,	417	Total,	1,328

Recommittals.

Males,	33	Females,	37	Total,	70

I am sorry to say, that circumstances, which are set forth in my general report, compelled me to return to Dublin before the end of the year, and thus rendered it impossible for me to visit the bridewells of this county, as I had fully intended to do.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Longford Gaol. Visited Nov. 17, 1847.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL.—VISITED 17TH NOVEMBER, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THE state of this prison on the day of my inspection, as to cleanliness and general good order, was highly to the credit of those engaged in its management. There was much to praise in both respects, more especially when it is taken into consideration that it contained double the number of prisoners for whom proper accommodation could be provided.

The following tables will show this to have been the case:—

Number of Prisoners in Confinement.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	1
Poor do.,	27	3
Convicted felons,	57	7
Do. misdemeanants,	12	1
Felons untried,	16	2
Misdemeanants do.,	11	2
Revenue,	1	–

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Summary,	21	5
Lunatics,	1	1
Males,	152	22
Females,	22	
Total,	174	

To accommodate this number there are only 63 single cells, 7 solitary cells, and 18 beds in rooms.

In consequence, I found that of necessity there are often three, and sometimes more, in each of the cells. Some of the furniture is old, and should be replaced; but in all essentials the prison is well provided. Sheets are given; and all the bedding, except the blankets, are made in the gaol.

The solitary cells appear numerous; and the day-room allotted to the hard labour class is small. Clothing has not hitherto been issued for the prisoners in this gaol, but I am happy to say it was all made and ready for issuing on the day after my inspection. I examined it carefully, and found the materials good; but I should think the trousers will require to be lined.

The classification in this gaol was much interfered with by the presence of 25 convicts under rule of transportation. These have, however, been since removed; and I am satisfied Mr. M'Fadden will take advantage of their being so, to classify his prisoners as much as his means will admit of.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a great deal of employment, of various kinds, in this prison, and the Governor and Local Inspector seem to take the true view of the matter in wishing to make the gaol, as much as possible, a self-supporting establishment. All shoes are made in the prison, but there is not any turnkey fitted to instruct the prisoners. There is a very large weaving class—13 looms, of which seven were at work. All the materials for the new clothing have been made in the gaol, and some very good strong linen for sale. There is a good carpenter's shop, where one of the turnkeys instructs in the trade.

The school-room is good, but too many are brought into it at once; and in one hour, the period allotted, but little good can be done in the way of instruction for so large a class. A regular schoolmaster, in addition to the clerk who does the duty at present, is much wanting.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is so very much crowded that there is no classification, except such as character affords. The cells are furnished with wooden bedsteads of a bad description. The women are kept pretty generally employed; and as the clothing is manufactured from the wool, spinning for the looms affords a good deal of occupation.

A new laundry, which, although not very good, is, I belive, a great improvement on the old one, has been built, but its appearance is much injured by the use of old and worn-out tubes, instead of fitting it up with a proper row of troughs, with cocks and pipes. This might be done for a very small outlay. A tolerably good room for the use of the spinners has been gained by the erection of the new laundry.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary consists of good bread and oatmeal stirabout. The bread, which is baked from the whole meal, ground in the prison, costs only about 1*d.* per lb. This is great encouragement to Boards of Superintendence to employ their prisoners.

I must remark, however, that on each alternate day a second meal of stirabout is substituted for the bread—a system which I consider it to be advisable to do away with as soon as possible. Great complaints, and I believe justly, were made of the milk. Some mode ought to be adopted of compelling the contractor to supply a better description. His sureties should be made answerable.

State of Crime during the past year.—Committals.

Males,	951	Females,	263	Total,	1,214

Recommittals.

Males,	47	Females,	15	Total,	62

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books, and accounts generally, are well kept, particularly the registry. The book of daily consumption is evidently carefully and accurately filled, but the form is complicated, and it is rendered more difficult to comprehend by the want of contracts for many of the articles in use.

Officers.

Officers.

The Local Inspector appears to attend strictly to his duties; and the Governor, Mr. M'Fadden, is a most valuable officer, as well on account of his zealous and active care of the establishment, as for the well-directed economy by which he has contrived to reduce the expenditure. The turnkeys appear very well disposed; but I should think a great improvement would be produced in the appearance of the prison, and a feeling of self-respect inspired among the subordinate officers, were they supplied with a proper uniform by the county. The turnkeys sleep in the wards.

The number of visits paid by the officers, not living in the prison, during the last year, is thus stated—

Local Inspector,	90	Presbyterian Chaplain,	116
Surgeon,	89	Roman Catholic do.,	168
Protestant Chaplain,	175		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital for male prisoners is airy and clean. There is a cold bath attached to it, but a warm one is much required, and should be supplied.

The female department is separated, but there is not an hospital nurse; this deficiency should be rectified at once.

There is a contract for medicine at £25 a year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are only two of this class in the prison.

North District.

County of Longford Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence do not meet often. The accounts are only audited once in the half-year, previous to being submitted to the Grand Jury.

This system does not appear to me to work so well as where all accounts are examined, and all bills discharged once in each month, as is the case in many counties.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The classification of prisoners might be much improved by having a separate class for juvenile offenders.

The great crowding, however, was to be attributed to the presence of so many convicts; all classes were, in consequence, confounded. The Governor, however, promised me that this should be rectified.

There have been 16 sheds erected for stone-breaking, which I hope in better times may be made available for teaching trades, and separation.

These, with the weavers' room, carpenter's shop, and school-room, have all been erected out of the profits of the works.

The cook-house is clean and roomy. A screen is wanting for the women in the chapel, which is inconveniently built.

Debtors.

Debtors.

The debtor class, 36 in number, were much crowded, as is the case generally this year throughout all Ireland; and their accommodation has been diminished by the almost unavoidable necessity of taking one of their rooms for a reception room for prisoners, until they are fit to be removed into the wards. This is much to be deprecated, but I do not see that it could have been avoided.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk. Visited Dec. 31, 1847.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.—Visited 31st December, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

My report upon this prison will be short, principally because whatever evils and inconveniences at present exist in it, are in a fair way to be remedied in the only way by which a cure could possibly be effected—namely, the building of a new gaol. I am happy to say that after encountering many difficulties, all the arrangements will, I believe, be concluded for proceeding with the new building, upon the separate plan, for which a sum of £10,000 has, much to the credit of the Grand Jury and the members of the Board of Superintendence, been set apart.

For the present state of the gaol very few words will suffice, as it is useless dwelling upon evils which never can be remedied in the existing prison.

The number of persons confined upon the last day of the year 1847 amounted to 107 individuals, while the accommodation of the gaol consists of only 35 separate cells, and 12 rooms containing beds.

Morning state.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–	Summary convictions,	7	–
Pauper do.,	17	2	Lunatics,	4	4
Felons convicted,	16	11		—	—
Misdemeanants do.,	5	2	Males,	77	30
Felons untried,	12	11	Females,	30	
Do. misdemeanants,	3	–		—	
Soldiers tried,	7	–	Total,	107	
Deserters,	3	–			

In the debtor class there are 17 persons in 2 rooms.

On the whole, classification is better attended to in this gaol than in many where the opportunities are better.

Sheets are woven in the gaol.

The whole of all the departments of this prison are in the most perfect order, and every thing is done that the very limited accommodation will permit.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The chapel, which is only divided into two compartments, makes a very good school-room, and each class attends the master there for two hours in the day.

It is difficult to manage any useful employment where the space is so limited; however, more is done than I should have thought feasible. Some good linen is woven in the gaol; and the prisoners' time is occupied in stone-breaking and oakum-picking, making and repairing clothing, shoes, &c.

The school registry is properly kept, and the progress of the prisoners noted.

Mat-making has also been lately commenced, and some very creditable specimens produced.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The Matron has no assistant, which, considering that she has also to act as hospital nurse, is absolutely cruel, while it puts an end to all chance of either discipline or superintendence. With this deficiency, the miserable accommodation of the gaol has nothing to do; and I certainly hope that the Board will think better of it, and put an end to so great an evil. The Matron deserves great credit for her exertions, but nothing can prevent the women being all crowded together, without any superintendence or classification during the period that she is employed in her other duties.

The women, however, are all kept occupied in washing and repairing clothing, oakum-picking, and spinning flax for the weavers. They are all well clad, and the wards are scrupulously clean.

There were 26 women in one day-room and 3 sleeping rooms, 9 in one apartment.

The rooms are low and damp, and the laundry and kitchen are both in one miserable room.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and sufficient—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout and 1 pint of sweet milk for breakfast; 1 lb. of bread and a pint of buttermilk for dinner; ½ a lb. of bread is issued to each convicted prisoner for supper upon breaking a given quantity of stones.

The contracts are not remarkable either for moderation or otherwise. Bread, 2½*d.* per lb., dear; oatmeal 15*s.* per cwt., moderate; milk 8*d.* per gallon, moderate.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The criminal registry is good, but the descriptive registry is deficient.

There is no Governor's journal.

Those of the Chaplains are very regularly kept.

The book of the dietary should be closed every month, instead of being allowed to run on from one assizes to the next.

In all other respects the books are creditably kept.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Allpress, the Local Inspector, appears to pay the greatest attention to all matters under his charge, and is most efficient in the execution of his duties.

Mr. Lamb, the Governor, also is an excellent and intelligent officer; and I look forward to the new gaol being admirably managed by them.

Some of the subordinate officers were reported to me as not being strictly sober; this is a matter which should be amended at once, and no excuse should be allowed for so great a dereliction of duty.

The turnkeys sleep in the wards, and are well lodged and clothed.

Visits of Extern Officers during past year.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	305	Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	160
Surgeon, ...	114	Roman Catholic Chaplain and substitute,	212

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital was clean, but it is very confined; and the inconvenience and difficulties of management are much increased by the number of lunatics, eight, who are very troublesome. Magistrates should be very cautious as to committing any but really dangerous lunatics, as the evil of their admission into a crowded prison is enormous. There is very little illness in the gaol; in fact, the quantity of disease has been small all through this severe year—fever especially has not often appeared.

The registries are properly kept.

There are two warm baths and a slipper bath in the hospital.

Surgeon Bunker seems to take the greatest care of his patients.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet whenever their presence is required, and always once a quarter. I should much prefer, could they find it possible, to make a Board regularly once a month, as many things must occur, which would be noticed at a monthly Board, but are overlooked when a period of three months has elapsed. The accounts are only examined half-yearly, when a sum of money to discharge all bills is given to the Local Inspector, who produces the receipts at the next meeting of the Board. This is a system which works well, as long as the officers are such as those of Louth gaol, but it is not one that should be continued.

General Observations.

General Observations.

There are no reception cells, nor the possibility of giving baths to prisoners coming into gaol, except in the hospital.

The sewers are very bad, there being little, if any fall.

The store-room is good and well regulated, but the Governor should be supplied with the means of stoving the clothes of all the prisoners who are brought into gaol.

North District.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.

Number of Committals.

		Males.			
Criminals,	655	Debtors,	147	Total,	802
		Females.			
Criminals,	170	Debtors,	4	Total,	174
			Total,		976

Recommittals.

Males,	15	Females,	10	Total,	25

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewell at Ardee is very clean, and the bedding and utensils good and sufficient. The keeper seems attentive to his duties, and his books are correctly kept.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

Drogheda Gaol. Visited Feb. 17, 1848.

Drogheda Gaol.—Visited on the 17th February, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number of years during which my predecessors in office have constantly remarked upon the miserable and neglected state of this gaol, may spare me the task of doing more than merely mentioning—without comment—the facts connected with it, as I found them on the day of my inspection. From that detail it will easily be seen that no improvement has as yet taken place in its interior economy and management. I am aware that at the time I visited it, the number of prisoners was much greater than usual, and that the greater part of those were of a class very difficult to manage; but my principal complaint is, of the total want of system, either of cleanliness or order, which pervaded it.

The morning state was as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Poor do.,	14	1
Felons convicted,	6	3
Misdemeanants do.,	3	–
Untried felons,	12	6
Males,	37	10
Females,	10	
Total,	47	

Besides two patients in hospital.

The accommodation for this number is small, consisting of only 16 separate cells, and two rooms for debtors, with two beds in each, in the male department. One of the best day-rooms has been converted into a straw store, as it was found necessary, in the great prevalence of fever during last summer, to give up the room used as a store for a female hospital. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Cavanagh, who seems quite aware of the evils under which this prison labours, but who is powerless to remedy them from the want of funds, and an efficient staff, promised me to suggest an alteration in this part of the prison to the Grand Jury, whereby the use of the day-room and the yard attached might be regained.

The prison, generally speaking, I am sorry to say, has a dirty and neglected look; it is kept well whitewashed, but the bedsteads and furniture are old and broken; the passages are not clean, and the bed-ticks are dirty. The bedding, although sufficient for the usual number of prisoners, is not at all so for the numbers now confined; and the general appearance of the prison is injured by the almost total want of clothing and shoes for the prisoners.

This must be remedied, and I informed the Local Inspector that I should send an order on the Collector of Excise for 30 suits of clothing. I am quite satisfied that the Board of Superintendence will find it cheaper in the end to clothe the prisoners while in the gaol, and give up the practice of giving clothes to, and allowing them to be taken away by the more destitute prisoners; this habit, as might be expected, results in tempting the prisoners to tear and destroy their own garments, in the hopes of getting others, which they expect to be allowed to take away. This practice, I find, is very common.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

There is no employment but stone-breaking, nor is there any schoolmaster or school.

Debtors.

Debtors.

I found 15 debtors in only two small and close rooms; and among them there were but four sets of bedding. For this melancholy spectacle I cannot much blame the prison authorities; the law, which crowds those wretched creatures together in such numbers for such small sums, and allows the creditor to escape supporting them, and throws the expense upon the public, is alone to blame.

Drogheda Gaol.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This ward consists of three rooms, viz.—one day-room, one sleeping-room, and one room *inside* the latter, which is used as an hospital. In the sleeping-room were 10 women, who occupy three beds, with only three sets of bedding among them. There is no employment; and for any washing that must be done there is no laundry.

Books and Accounts.—Officers.

Books and Accounts.—Officers.

This department is in confusion, in consequence of the illness and consequent incapacity of the late Governor. The present Governor has not acquired sufficient experience or knowledge to remedy the evils, but he seems well intentioned and willing, though deficient in the energy necessary, to set the establishment under his care in good working order. The head turnkey—indeed I may say the only one, for the second is gate porter—would, I am sure, if encouraged and supported, be a good officer.

The punishment book has been regularly kept by the Governor since his appointment, but during his predecessor's time a blank occurs from October, 1844, to December, 1847. The abstract of daily consumption is efficiently kept, but not strictly according to the intention of the schedule; this, however, I am sure, will be at once set to rights. Pass-books are kept. I look to finding this department in much better order at my next visit. The former neglect may be judged from the fact, that the last entry of the attendance of the Board was for the 28th of December, 1846. This, I am certain, cannot be true; and indeed Mr. Cavanagh assured me it was not the case.

The dietary should be posted up in the wards.

Dietary and Contracts.

Dietary and Contracts.

The dietary is good and sufficient—8 oz. of oatmeal, and one pint of sweet milk for breakfast; 1 lb. of brown bread, and one pint of buttermilk for dinner.

The contracts were high, except for bread. That for oatmeal 20*s.* per cwt. This contract was made for a year, and must have caused the Board to lose heavily at one time, and the Contractor at another. The period should be shortened.

Bread, 1½*d.* per lb; new milk, 10*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 5*d.* per gallon.

The kitchen is small and dirty.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I have no commentary to make upon the state of things I have been obliged to describe, and the Inspectors-General have no power to remedy it; but I must say, that I think this prison should, at once, either be put upon a proper and creditable footing, or be given up and converted into a county bridewell, which the new gaol to be built at Dundalk, and the completion of the railway, would render an easy and economical arrangement. The times are certainly unfavourable, but a glance at many of the gaols throughout the country, would show that they do not, necessarily, entail a deficiency in the essentials of prison discipline.

I think, in conclusion, that it is but justice to the Board of Superintendence, and the officers of the gaol, to state, that taxation is heavily complained of by the citizens of Drogheda; that great difficulty exists in levying the funds necessary for the support of the prison; and that a large proportion of the prisoners do not belong to the town, but are strangers from the neighbouring districts. The abuse also of the law of arrest by individuals, is stated as a great cause of the unfortunate condition of the debtors' ward.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.—Visited 23rd November, 1847.

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar. Visited Nov. 23, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This is a very fine gaol, and possesses many advantages. It is airy and well ventilated, the wards judiciously arranged; and in fact, as far as the building is concerned, but little remains to be done. It is, however, badly supplied with water; and the sewers are said to be badly constructed, so much so, as to require to be opened twice every year. If water were in abundance a forcing pump might be made use of to obviate this evil. I recommended that gutters should be placed all round the roof, and a tank constructed in some elevated place to save the water.

The cells, day-rooms, bedding, and furniture, were exceedingly clean and in good order, but the number of prisoners, which more than doubles the accommodation, renders any thing like classification quite impossible, as will appear from the morning state which I append—the numbers in some of the classes being far beyond what any ward could possibly contain.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	33	5
Felons convicted,	49	4
Felons untried,	51	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	80	11
Vagrants,	6	–
Untried misdemeanants,	23	16
Convicted summarily,	44	20

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Revenue prisoners,	15	–
Lunatics,	–	5
Males,	301	64
Females,	64	
Total,	365	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.

Baths exist in all the wards, but are useless for want of water. There are also store-rooms in each class. The number of children committed for stealing food is very large; they cannot be kept apart, but are placed with the better description of prisoners. The case of these poor children is hard—the workhouse is full—and for begging or stealing they are sent to prison. Effectual classification is quite impossible. The debtor class is greatly crowded. There were no complaints of any kind. It may be observed, that in this county there are scarcely any tradesmen among the prisoners.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

I regret to say that there does not exist any mode of employing prisoners, except the hard labour class, at pumping and the mill. Remunerative or instructive employment there is none. This is most lamentable, and the natural consequence has followed. There is hardly any clothing for the prisoners, which the law positively directs to be provided. I felt myself coerced to direct that a quantity should be immediately provided by the Local Inspector; more particularly shoes and clogs, to the want of which, in the wet gaol yards, I fear a great deal of the illness of last year must be attributed.

The turnkeys are also without any uniform.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The women who have been tried and convicted are clothed. There is no classification except by character, into two classes, with a third for the lunatics and the persons in charge of them.

The women are generally employed in making up their own clothing. The laundry is tolerably good, but one of the day-rooms is sacrificed to it. There is no drying-room; and there is here, as elsewhere, a great deficiency of water. Even here the prisoners are not supplied with shoes.

The female department is roomy, having 30 single cells and six rooms, with three beds in each. The Matron has two assistants.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is excellent.—Breakfast, rice, 4 oz., oatmeal, 4 oz., made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner, 1 lb. of brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

The prisoners eat their meals in the day-rooms, as the cells are not sufficient to afford room for separation.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registries are well kept, very full and detailed; and the system of checks, in place of pass-books, is excellent.

The turnkeys' books also are on a good plan, and very creditably kept.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers seem, in general, active and efficient; and certainly the very large number of prisoners at present in the gaol must give them quite a sufficiency of employment. Mr. Gilloghy deserves great credit for the general appearance of the prison; and I regret much, for his sake, as well as that of the county, that he has not greater scope in a well-organized system of instruction and employment. The spirit of the discipline is good, and punishments are very few.

The number of visits paid by the extern officers were stated as follow for the past year:—

Local Inspector, . . .	32	Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	207
Surgeon, ...	326	Roman Catholic do., . .	59
Protestant Chaplain, . .	38		

These numbers speak for themselves.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital is well and attentively managed, but it is not by any means sufficiently spacious. The sexes are well separated.

Good fever sheds have been erected in one of the yards. They were much required, as the prison suffered much from the prevalence of fever, which caused many deaths during the year. The hospital books are correctly kept.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatics have been alluded to in the preceding remarks; there is not any thing connected with them which requires further comment.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

I was not fortunate enough to meet any of the Board, but I learn that many of them take a great interest in the well-being of the gaol, and visit it frequently.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The very great difference in the numbers of the committals and recommittals in this gaol are creditable to all persons connected with the prison. It also tends, unfortunately, to show that in this county the ordinary criminals formed this year a very slight proportion of those who have been committed to prison.

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.

Committals.

Males,	1,239	Females,	336	Total,	1,575

Recommittals.

Males,	15	Females,	9	Total,	24

A wonderfully small proportion.

The contracts for provisions appear moderate.

The chapel is well divided, and roomy.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The only bridewell which, for the reasons set forth in the general report, I was able to visit, was that of Ballina. I found it clean and in good order; the books are well kept; but the keeper's apartments are inconveniently small, and there is no pump—a deficiency which ought at once to be corrected, as the law positively directs that the prisoners should have access to water.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.—Visited 15th November, 1847.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim. Visited Nov. 15, 1847.

This prison is exceedingly clean, well opened for the circulation of air, and I should say, healthy in situation, although perhaps a little low. It is damp on account of the nature of the stone of which it is built. This is a very usual fault in the gaols throughout Ireland; but is one which could hardly have been avoided without incurring great expense in the buildings, in supplying a substitute for the common limestone so prevalent in most parts of the country.

The greatest attention seems to be paid by the Governor to the well ordering of his gaol, which shows symptoms of care and experience in all its departments. The prison, nevertheless, has sustained a great loss in the course of the last year, occasioned by the death of the late excellent Local Inspector, whose place has not yet been supplied by the Grand Jury.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number confined in this gaol, in proportion to its accommodation, is small, if we consider the usual state of the prisons during the present year; there being only 125 prisoners, while the accommodation amounts to—

Single cells,	102	Larger cells for three,	18

thus giving ample room for all.

The morning state showed—

Debtors,	15	Male prisoners,	89	Female prisoners,	21	Total,	125

Of these, 13 were in hospital and 15 lunatics.

The bedding all through the prison is excellent, and the wooden stretchers are of a good description.

The chapel is well arranged, but a screen is wanting in front of the women's compartment.

Number of Commitments during the past year.

Males,	260	Females,	75

Recommitments.

Males,	17	Females,	16

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The prisoners are employed at tailoring, shoemaking, carpenter's work, weaving, and stone-breaking.

There is a separate class for boys, both at school and under the tailor. Several boys have thus acquired the trade. The class of shoemakers is large, but always under superintendence. Several of the turnkeys are tradesmen. There are two looms at work preparing materials for the prison dresses, all of which are made in the gaol.

School is held in the chapel twice every day; and the prisoners read the Scriptures in the evening to the turnkeys in the several classes.

This arrangement is most creditable to all parties.

Both versions are used.

The schoolmaster appears to be qualified and intelligent. His registries are correctly kept.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is, generally speaking, well managed, but I consider that more attention might be paid to classification, as the number of cells, 24, is quite sufficient for the average number of female prisoners.

There is, however, still the difficulty of superintendence to be considered, as the Matron

North District.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.

has no assistant. The Board should attend to this deficiency, as it renders legal classification impossible.

There is constant employment at spinning, sewing, carding, knitting, and washing. The Matron appears to be active and intelligent, but the duties cannot be properly fulfilled by one person.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The food is good and quite sufficient; but I must call the attention of the Board to the fact, that buttermilk for both meals is not sanctioned by the Schedule of the Prisons' Act; and that, as it could not have ever been authorized by the court of Queen's Bench, it is illegal, and should be altered at once.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registry is kept in three books. An uniform system in this respect is much required in all the gaols. The abstract of daily consumption is properly kept.

The punishments appear from the record to be rather numerous, but by no means severe.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Smart, the Governor, is an excellent officer, and has had great experience. The Clerk and Storekeeper appears very efficient; and the turnkeys, in general, well qualified.

The clerical attendants are attentive and kind.

Number of Visits paid during the last year by Non-resident Officers.

Surgeon,	Protestant Chaplain,	Roman Catholic Chaplain,
162	190	183

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital is very clean and well divided, airy, and well ventilated.

The Apothecary receives a salary for attendance, and medicine is supplied by contract.

The books and registry are properly kept. There is a very neat bath room.

During the past year there were treated patients of all classes—

In hospital,	190	Lunatics,	31
In their cells,	195		
			416

Of these, 46 were cases of fever; and there were six deaths.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

In this ward there are 11 male prisoners. They appear well and kindly managed by Mr. English, one of the turnkeys. They were generally quiet.

There are four females, who are kept with the other prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet the second Thursday in every month; all accounts are then laid before them, and the books examined. The receipts for the last month's payments are produced, and a draft given by the Chairman for those to be made before the next day of meeting.

The bridewell accounts are forwarded monthly by the Local Inspectors to the Board, by whom they are examined, and a draft given for the amount.

This is a most excellent system.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The stone sheds are badly constructed, and afford little shelter. The solitary cells and the yards in connexion with them are well planned. They are, however, very damp, from the limestone material of which they are constructed, and great care should be taken in using them during severe weather.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Navan.—I found Navan bridewell clean and in good order—it is large and well arranged. The pump was out of order. Some protection is requisite at the door which leads to the male department, similar to that which has been put up at Kells.

Kells.—This building is on the same plan as that at Navan. It is clean and in very good order. The keeper is an extremely intelligent person. In both bridewells the accounts are properly kept; and I have already mentioned the attention paid by the Board of Superintendence to this branch of their duty.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan.—Visited 22nd December, 1847.

North District.

County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan. Visited Dec. 22, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my inspection the number of persons confined was as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–
Pauper do.,	49	3
Felons convicted,	41	8
Misdemeanants do.,	5	–
Felons untried,	19	16
Misdemeanants do.,	5	3
Revenue prisoners,	8	–
Summary convictions,	12	5
Lunatics,	3	–
Males,	145	
Females,	35	35
Total,	180	

The accommodation for this number was,—

Single cells,	68	Rooms with beds, of which five in hospital,	13
Solitary do.,	7	Day-rooms,	9

It will easily be perceived that the gaol was very full, more especially in the pauper debtor class, where 49 persons were placed in four small rooms, and one day-room. This latter it was quite impossible to keep clean, many of the debtors being old, ill, and feeble. In the bed-rooms the bedsteads have been of necessity taken away, and a long raised guard-bed substituted in their place. This ward is a melancholy sight in all Irish gaols this last year. The washing arrangements in the wards are bad; this might be easily remedied, as water is supplied to all the yards by pipes. The prison stands high, and ought to be exceedingly healthy. The furniture in the day-rooms is good, and the utensils for meals well arranged. The prisoners dine in the cells in parties of three. I think where the number is too great to give each a separate cell, that it would be better to give them their meals in the day-rooms, under the inspection of the turnkeys. The cells and corridors are clean, and the bedding new and good. I desired that a second straw mattress should be given where three sleep in the same cell.

There are a great number of young boys confined for petty larcenies, of food, &c. They are kept as much as possible separate from the older prisoners, and generally are at school.

One of the wards is well heated by a stove, which allows the cells to be used for carrying out sentences of solitary imprisonment. There is clothing for the tried prisoners only; this must be amended. I hope Mr. Moffett will bring this matter before the Board at an early period.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Stone-breaking, as usual, is the great means of employment—a bad one, only better than total idleness. Some good sheds have been erected for the purpose. One of the day-rooms has been converted into a school-room. Two hours are allotted to those of the elder prisoners who are likely to benefit by instruction; and the schoolmaster, who seems qualified and attentive, then takes charge of the boys. A good number have been taught from the commencement, and a still larger class improved. The looms, I am sorry to say, have been removed in consequence of the great crowd.

The tickens for the beds and the linen for shirts used to be manufactured in the gaol. The shoes are still made, as well as the clothing for the tried prisoners, but as there is not a tailor-turnkey in the gaol, this cannot always be done.

The reception of visitors to the prisoners is well managed, and carefully superintended.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This portion of the prison consists of 18 separate cells, and one room with beds. There were in it about 30 women; the remainder, being nurses, were accommodated in one of the wards of the hospital for females;—all were busily employed, making clothes, washing, and spinning. The Matron keeps a school two hours in the day for such as seem likely to profit by it. This department is clean and well managed; both the Matron and her assistant appear efficient and attentive.

The debtors are kept separate, but the division of the remainder is only into tried and untried classes. I prefer, more especially among women, classification according to character, where there is only superintendence for two divisions.

The laundry is small, but it is stated not to be inconvenient. The drying yard is good, and the supply of spring and soft water very plentiful.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and sufficient—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, with a pint of buttermilk for breakfast; 1 lb. of brown bread and a pint of sweet milk for dinner. The contract for bread is high, 2½*d.* per lb; oatmeal, moderate, 14*s.* per cwt.; new-milk, dear, 10*d.* per gallon. Prices have varied more than usual through the different gaols in Ireland this year.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registries are well kept, and the description book accurate and full. The debtors' register is separate, and, I am sorry to say, is filling fast—the number for this year being 414, while last year it only reached 102.

The abstract for provisions and daily consumption is well kept, but I would recom-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan.

mend that it should be closed every month, instead of carrying forward such large quantities to the end of the half-year.

I should much recommend check-books instead of the ordinary pass-books, in dealing with the contractors. The chaplains' journals are well and regularly kept.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers all through this gaol seem active and attentive. The Rev. Mr. Moffett, the Local Inspector, and Mr. Mayne, the Governor, appear to take the greatest care in their departments, and are both anxious for the good of the prison, and zealous in the execution of their duties.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers is stated below.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	295	Presbyterian Chaplain,	121
Surgeon,	312	Roman Catholic do.,	102

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are well separated, and, indeed, far apart. The accommodation is generally sufficient. In the male hospital there were 12 cases of fever; that of the women was empty, with the exception of the room occupied, as I mentioned, by the nurses. The attention of Dr. M'Dowell to his patients is sufficiently proved by the fact of his visits during the year amounting to 312.

The hospital registries are properly kept, and the wards are clean and wholesome. Medicines in ordinary use are kept in the surgery; those not commonly required are supplied by an apothecary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are only three male lunatics in prison, and they are kept in the ordinary wards.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and as often as necessity arises, at other times. They check the accounts previous to the meetings of the Grand Jury at assizes. Bills are only paid half-yearly. Could it be done monthly, it would be much better for all parties.

General Observations.

General Observations.

There is a good reception room, with a bath which is heated from the kitchen. Few things are of more importance to the health of a gaol than this. The chapel is sufficient to accommodate the prisoners, and well divided. The kitchen is large, and well supplied with boilers.

Number of Committals in the past year.

Males,	888	Females,	234	Total,	1,122

Recommittals.

Males,	28	Females,	18	Total,	46

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I was unable to visit the bridewells in this county, from the extreme pressure of necessary business requiring me to return to town as speedily as possible. The reason for this omission will be found in my general report. Through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Moffett I have been furnished with accurate reports of them.

That of Castleblayney is in every respect favourable, except that a deficiency of bedding is reported, which ought to be remedied.

From the report upon the Clones bridewell I can safely say, that although clean and orderly, it would require immediate attention. The fact of its not being properly enclosed is one which should not be allowed to continue an hour. A wall should be built round it, of a proper height, otherwise the keeper cannot be responsible for his prisoners' safe custody. In Carrickmacross it appears that the sewers are choked so as to render the bridewell unhealthy. In the present state of the country this is a matter of great importance, and an evil which I hope the Board of Superintendence will take measures to remedy at once, as the lives of many persons may be sacrificed to a neglect of this kind. Some other repairs are said also to be required; one, that the well should be properly covered, and that the windows of the keepers' rooms require fastening.

The sewer, however, is a matter of the highest importance.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Roscommon Gaol.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

LIKE all the other prisons which I have visited this year, this gaol is greatly overcrowded; and I regret to say that I have here to repeat the same statement which I have made so often in reference to other prisons—that classification, not to mention any thing like separate employment, is entirely at an end.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

On the day of my inspection there were in the male wards for criminals—

Felons convicted,	78	Summary conviction,	1
Do. untried,	30	Lunatics,	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	43		
Do. untried,	14	Total,	168
Revenue prisoner,	1		

For the accommodation of this large number there were only available 55 cells.

There were besides, of pauper debtors, 46 in 12 cells.

And the entire of the female prisoners, 35 in number, were crowded into miserable accommodation.

The entire number in gaol amounted to 255, of all classes.

In such a state of things it is obvious that but very little discipline could be enforced, and that any improvement among the prisoners was almost hopeless.

There is not any clothing for the prisoners; in consequence of which I considered it my duty to order 200 suits, to be provided by the Local Inspector, which I considered absolutely necessary, both with regard to the directions of the law and to the health of the prisoners.

The sewers are very bad; so bad indeed that some of the yards were deep in water.

The privies also are so bad as to be quite injurious to health; and there was a great scarcity of water during the summer.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Employment in this prison has been much neglected of late, both in consequence of the sickness and crowd in the gaol, as well as from deficiency of funds.

Something, however, has been done, and a good number of shoemakers are at work. Stone-breaking is, however, unfortunately found to pay best, and a great number are employed; indeed if less were done in this way in cold weather, it would be better.

The abstract of work from the summer assizes of 1846, to the same period of 1847, gives a very creditable return of £257 1*s.* profit, on the various works, including sales and estimated value of stock on hands.

There is a contract to supply the workhouse with linen; and four looms are employed. I should, however, much prefer seeing them used for clothing the prisoners in the gaol.

There has been a considerable quantity of tin work done by the prisoners within the last year.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is clean, and its good order creditable to the Matron; but its deficiency of accommodation is very far from being so to the county. There are but three large cells and one day-room for 28 prisoners, of all classes. Nothing in the way of classification can possibly be attended to. The women are not clothed by the county. The laundry is very small and quite exposed to the weather, requiring a great addition to render it useful. There is no school; in fact, nothing can be worse than this part of the prison.

The Matron keeps those under her care as much employed as possible. She seems to be a most excellent person, but has far too much on her hands, and the deficiencies of the department are so great as to render her best efforts almost useless.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary consisted on the day of my visit of two meals of stirabout. As this is quite inadmissible, when dysentery is so common, I directed that it should be changed at once, and 1 lb. of bread substituted for the dinner meal of stirabout.

Complaints were made about the milk. What I saw was good; and the Chaplains stated that there were not any grounds for the discontent.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are correctly kept, but there was no registry of revenue prisoners, nor did the Governor keep a journal. I directed that both should be kept in future. The entries in the dietary book are only made monthly from a day book. I directed that this should be altered, and the accounts posted daily. The Chaplains' journals were very correct.

Officers.

Officers.

The Governor has been only lately appointed, and is, of course, inexperienced. From the anxiety he exhibited about the proper carrying out of his duties, his general intelligence, and evident wish to make his gaol in every respect what it should be, I feel no doubt but that he will prove a zealous and useful officer; and I am satisfied that, should the prison not continue in its present overcrowded state, on my next inspection I shall find matters much improved. The master of works, Mr. James, should also be mentioned as an intelligent and active officer.

Return of Visits by the Extern Officers during the year.

Local Inspector,	121	Protestant Chaplain,	85
Surgeon,	209	Roman Catholic do.,	178

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There has been great sickness in this gaol during the last year, and two medical attendants have lost their lives in the execution of their arduous duties.

I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing my opinion of how much is due to Mr. Casserly, on the part of the county, for the manner in which he has discharged his duties since his appointment. Those duties were undertaken at a period when many would have shrunk from them, and all testimonies agree that they were most efficiently and zealously performed.

The hospital was not sufficient to afford accommodation for the sick, and large fever sheds were built; these, I grieve to say, must now be repaired and got ready again, for sickness is on the increase. They would require felt roofs, and to be painted with coal tar. In both a stove would be desirable, and the larger one would be improved by a central division.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are only four lunatics in the gaol.

General Observations.

General Observations.

Should the present fever sheds be repaired, as I have recommended, they will, when the present unfortunate state of things has passed away, make most excellent workshops, to which purpose I sincerely hope they may be soon applied. The stone sheds are well built, but the prisoners are not separated at their work.

Number of Committals during the past year.

Males,	1,233	Females,	170	Total,	1,403

Recommittals.

Males,	70	Females,	42	Total,	112

The contracts for oatmeal and Indian meal, 13*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., are moderate; but that for sweet milk, 10*d.* per gallon, appears to be enormous in an inland county, nearly three times the price paid in the neighbouring county of Longford.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The Boyle bridewell I found clean and in good order. The keeper is intelligent, and the registry and provision book correctly kept. There is no visitors' book, nor is there a sufficiency of bedding for the number of prisoners confined at quarter sessions.

The Castlereagh bridewell requires much alteration before it can be a creditable prison. I found it dirty and ill kept. There is no proper separation for the sexes. No pump, and no visitors' book. It would require to be entirely remodelled, and an experienced person put in charge.

The other bridewells I did not visit on account of the reasons set forth in my general report.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Sligo Gaol. Visited Nov. 22, 1847.

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL.—VISITED 22ND NOVEMBER, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

IT must be a most disheartening thing to every person connected with this excellent and well-managed establishment to find themselves compelled, by the unavoidable misfortunes of the country, to relax the regulations which had worked so well, and tended so much to make this gaol nearly a model of what a prison should be—namely, a place not only of punishment, but a school of well-regulated discipline and industry. Nevertheless, the officers of Sligo gaol appear to have exerted themselves to the utmost to make the evil as little felt as possible.

When I say, however, that with only 84 separate cells, the number of prisoners amounts to 231, it will be obvious that proper classification is impossible, and that nothing is left except to do the best that can be done by means of superintendence and employment.

The cells are large and airy, but so great is the crowd that beds have been laid down on the floors of all the day rooms, and every other available spot.

The gaol clothing is good, and the bedding and sheets clean and in good repair. In the pauper debtor class alone there are 40 poor men in four small rooms. It is needless to say that the greatest attention is paid to cleanliness and ventilation, otherwise disease must break out in such crowded sleeping rooms.

The presence of a considerable number of convicts, who could not be removed, makes matters worse.

There have been 40 separate sheds built in the yards, but as they are open to the front are of little use for any thing but stone-breaking. I would suggest to the Board to have them boarded, closed in front, and heated by a stove at one end, and a flue running the whole length, when they would answer admirably for separate employment at trades. The numbers in the different classes were as follow:—

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Sligo Gaol.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	49	–
Convicted felons,	54	12
Do. misdemeanants,	7	–
Felons untried,	22	7
Misdemeanants do.,	3	2
Deserters,	1	–
Under Revenue Laws,	15	–

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Summary convictions,	28	11
Lunatics,	3	17
Males,	182	49
Females,	49	
Total,	231	

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The gaol clothing is all made in the gaol. There is a shoemaker turnkey in the prison who instructs a large class, and has taught many young prisoners the trade. The same may be said of the officer who instructs the tailors. In fact, the work in both these trades is of a very superior description. The school registry is well and correctly kept. Each of the turnkeys instructs his own class; and the schoolmaster, who teaches those prisoners who have learned more than the mere rudiments of education, examines each class in turn, and advances those who have improved. This department is well conducted.

Almost all the prisoners are kept employed, although the numbers render this difficult.

There were shoemakers, tailors, one carpenter, two masons, and a large class of oakum-pickers at work, besides the hard labour class at the wheel.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The Matron seems a very respectable and active person. The laundry is good, and all the washing is done in the gaol. There is a good drying house, and a small, but neat store. The large room, formerly used as such, has, of necessity, been converted into a sleeping room. Classification, except by character, cannot be attended to, where 40 prisoners have only 11 cells and a couple of rooms with beds to sleep in, more especially when among that number 17 are lunatics. This is the greatest evil under which our county gaols suffer. The department, nevertheless, is clean and airy, but the school has, of necessity, been given up. The lunatics are kept employed, generally knitting, and are consequently less troublesome than might have been expected. They are well and kindly taken care of.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and wholesome.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of oatmeal for stirabout, and 1 pint of new milk. Dinner, 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very well arranged, but I consider the registries too numerous for convenience. The Governor's journal is well kept; and the punishment book shows that offences are few and punishments light.

The pass-books are properly kept, and the system of checks is excellent.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers, generally speaking, are well selected, and good in the subordinate classes.

Where there is so much to praise, it is useless to record any opinion of the Local Inspector and Governor, except what may be gathered from the state of the prison under their charge.

The number of visits, during the year, made by the extern officers will be found below.

Local Inspector,	293	Presbyterian Chaplain,	158
Surgeon,	305	Roman Catholic do.,	104
Protestant Chaplain,	141		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are well divided, clean, and airy. The prison is exceedingly healthy, a rare thing this year.

There is an excellent form of registry kept. The yards are large and airy.

There are only three male lunatics.

The excellent turnkey who used to take charge of this unhappy class must, I fear, be superannuated. He will be a great loss.

Doctor Carter seems indefatigable in his care of the hospital.

A proper prescription book is wanting to meet the requirement of the Prisons' Act.

General Observations.

General Observations.

There is a large and well-arranged store-room for the clothing of the male prisoners; an improvement might, I think, be made in its ventilation by breaking out windows, so as to give a thorough draught, which is much wanting.

The number of commitments to Sligo gaol during the past year was—

Males,	Females,	Total,
488	120	608

Recommitments.

Males,	Females,	Total,
28	25	53

Those prisoners who have been recommitted are marked with a large R on the clothing.

The contract prices are moderate.—Oatmeal, 15*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 12*s.* per cwt.; bread, 2*d.* per lb.; new milk, 6*d.* per gallon.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.—Visited 18th December, 1847.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh. Visited Dec. 18, 1847.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This gaol was, on the day of my inspection, in exceedingly good order, as far as cleanliness and regularity could make it; but it presented the same melancholy picture of overcrowding, produced in a great measure by the prevalent distress, which has rendered the Irish gaols so disheartening to those interested in them during the present year.

The morning state is given below.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–	Summary convictions,	12	9
Pauper do.,	72	6	Lunatics,	6	–
Felons convicted,	54	4			
Misdemeanants do.,	15	4	Males,	218	41
Felons untried,	34	18	Females,	41	
Misdemeanants do,	2	–			
Vagrants,	15	–	Total,	259	
Revenue prisoners,	8	–			

To accommodate this large number there are only 60 single cells, which are entirely occupied by the male prisoners. The females and the pauper debtors (both of these classes I must speak separately of) are confined in very inadequate accommodation, consisting of rooms, each containing several beds.

There is good clothing for all the prisoners, except the debtors, and even they are partially supplied. There is a very large hard labour class. The convicts are divided through the wards to prevent combination. I fear this is a necessary but most grievous evil. In fact, classification is entirely broken up, or nearly so, and supervision rendered very difficult from the numbers crowded together.

The furniture in the wards is very good, and the table utensils are all made of delft. I am informed it is cheaper, and is certainly much cleaner than tin, while it cannot, like the latter, be put upon the fire.

The solitary cells in the wards require ventilation, they are close and unwholesome.

Washing troughs are much wanting in the different wards; at present the prisoners are obliged to wash at the pump or spout in each yard.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There are only two looms at present at work, as the rooms in which they stood are peremptorily required for accommodation. Two boys attend the looms as winders, and learn the trade. The best class of prisoners, such as are confined for breaches of the revenue laws, are selected to teach. All shoes, and the clogs for the stone-breakers, are made in the gaol. The instructor in this department is one of the turnkeys. The tailors and shoemakers are obliged, by want of room, to be placed in the same workshop. On the whole, supervision is much required, but cannot be given with the present number of officers. Large sheds for stone-breaking have been built in the yards during the year. The regular hours for school in the wards are from 10 o'clock till noon, after which the schoolmaster devotes himself to the boys, who, I am sorry to say, are very numerous, committed for larcenies of provisions and vagrancy.

The linen for the sheets and shirts is made in the gaol.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The accommodation for this class is quite insufficient, so much so, that no possible good can accrue to the prisoners from their imprisonment:—44 women are confined in four rooms and two day-rooms. Classification is impossible, and regular instruction has been given up. This could not be otherwise, unless the Matron, who has the whole department, including the laundry, in charge, were furnished with assistance. Supervision, of course, must be equally neglected.

The women, however, are kept pretty generally employed at sewing, knitting, carding, washing, &c., and the department is, to the great credit of the Matron, kept as clean and orderly as it could possibly be, under the circumstances.

The laundry is neat, but small. Almost all the rooms, including that of the Matron, smoke very much.

The Matron is an excellent person of her class.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and sufficient:—8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout for breakfast, with a pint of buttermilk; 1 lb. of good bread, with a pint of sweet milk for dinner. Supper has lately been discontinued by the orders of the Board, on account of the great expense. This step they were perfectly justified in taking, as the meal was a gratuity on their part.

The contracts appear to be very high all through:—2½*d.* per lb. for bread, 19*s.* 10*d.* for oatmeal, per cwt., and 9½*d.* for milk, per gallon, are all far higher than in the neighbouring counties.

Dinner is served at a later hour than is usual in other gaols—a plan which I much approve of, as obviating the very long fast between dinner and the next morning's breakfast.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registry and description books are separate, which renders them a little difficult to follow.

The Governor's journal is well kept.

The form of the punishment book is excellent.

The abstract of daily consumption is kept in conformity with the Act.

The pass-books are numerous and regular.

The books, on the whole, are very creditably kept.

Officers.

Officers.

The Local Inspector and Governor are both excellent officers, and seem most attentive to their respective duties.

With regard to the subordinate officers I regret to say that, although the conduct of the greater number appears to be good, the Governor thought it necessary to complain of two of them for drunkenness. I could only record an opinion in the Board book, which I here repeat, that in prisons drunkenness should be considered as entailing inevitable dismissal, and the Governor should be instructed to carry it out at once, subject, of course, to an appeal to the Board, if the charge be denied.

The officers sleep in the wards.

The visits paid by the non-resident officers were reported as follow for the past year:

Local Inspector, . . .	155	Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	130
Surgeon, ...	293	Roman Catholic do., . .	136
Protestant Chaplain, . .	206		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital is well divided, and the wards airy and clean. The books are on a good plan, and well kept.

The medicines are provided by an apothecary, and charged by the articles supplied.

This department seems well managed and carefully looked after.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatics, six in number when I inspected the prison, were accommodated in a separate portion of the gaol, near the gate; they seemed well attended to, comfortably clothed, and healthy.

The rooms which they occupied seemed to me far beyond what they required; and I suggested that they should be divided, there being two entrances, and a part appropriated to the pauper debtors as sleeping-rooms. This Mr. Campbell promised to do, and indeed did so, previous to my leaving the prison.

Pauper Debtors.

Pauper Debtors.

In no prison that I have been in does the evil effect of the law of arrest for small sums, exhibit itself more forcibly than in this. A few words will describe a state of things which few persons would believe could occur in this country. There are in this prison 72 pauper debtors, and for their accommodation there are two bed-rooms and one day-room. How pestilence is avoided in such a state of things it is difficult to conceive, when we consider that they are, in many instances, old, infirm, and clothed in their own wretched rags—the number of prisoners in the other wards leaving little means of giving them assistance in this way.

I received a return from Mr. Campbell of the sums for which a large number were confined, and I find that 27 men were deprived of their liberty, and their families left destitute, for the sum of £61 11*s.* 10*d.*, averaging something about 45*s.* a head; but many of them were in for sums far under that, in one instance for 16*s.*

Now we must remember that if fever were to break out, as it almost certainly must, in that crowded ward, numbers of lives will be sacrificed, including, perhaps, those of some of the officers of the gaol. Surely such risks should not be run for such paltry considerations; while in addition to all this, these persons, so put in confinement, are supported at the expense of the rate-payers of the county, already but too heavily taxed for their means.

General Observations.

General Observations.

An excellent kitchen of exceedingly solid construction, and containing four large boilers, has been built within the year; it was much wanting, and is a very great addition to the prison. On the spot where the old kitchen stood there is space to place a couple of good reception cells, with baths. Few things tend more to preserve the health of a gaol than a rigid system of medical examination, upon the admission of prisoners; if this be accompanied, as it ought to be, by bathing each person, and placing their clothes to steam in an oven, much disease would be prevented.

The privies are not good, and require cleansing by a forcing pump for washing the sewers. A tank might be established for this purpose, but at all events by placing rain gutters over the whole building, a quantity of water might be made to pass through them.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewell at Strabane is clean and well kept.

The books are accurate, but a visitor's book is required.

The walls are too low, and the entrance to the cells, through the keeper's house, is objectionable for many reasons. A new entrance might easily be made in front of the prison.

North District.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.

The requisition of the Local Inspector, forwarded on the 18th of January, should be attended to.

The report of the Local Inspector of Clogher, the Rev. Brownlow Ashe, shows that every thing is in good order at that prison. He observes, that there is room for more beds in the prison; and in the present time of extreme pressure in the gaols, I have no doubt that his view is correct, and that they should be furnished.

The keeper at Dungannon does not seem to require any thing for the prison; and it is difficult to judge of the necessity of other alterations mentioned by him as desirable without personal inspection, which I was unable to accomplish.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar. Visited Nov. 16, 1847.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—VISITED 16TH OF NOVEMBER, 1847.

I FOUND this gaol full, but not as much crowded, in proportion to its accommodation, as many others. There were confined on the day of my inspection,—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	–
Pauper do.,	13	3
Convicted felons,	77	26
Do. misdemeanants,	14	8
Untried felons,	12	4
Do. misdemeanants,	3	–
Vagrants,	1	–

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Summary convictions,	10	14
Males,	134	55
Females,	55	
Total,	189	

Of this number, however, 43 were convicts, of whom the greater number were removed soon after, so as to reduce the number of prisoners to one more in proportion to the accommodation, which consists of,—

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Single cells,	91	Day-rooms,	12
Solitary do.,	6	Yards,	13
Rooms with beds,	11		

I should recommend the construction of a few solitary cells in the *yard* attached to the building in which those at present used are situated. These latter might, with great advantage, be converted into work-rooms.

The above statement will show that, although not unhealthily crowded, classification must be difficult in the present state of things. The junior prisoners, however, are kept apart from the others. The clothing of prisoners is still in a degree deficient, but I have reason to believe will soon be completed.

The turnkeys sleep in the wards.

Commitments during past year.

Males,	660	Females,	241	Total,	901

Recommittals during past year.

Males,	29	Females,	11	Total,	40

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is, I am happy to say, a good deal of employment for the prisoners in this gaol. Three looms are at work, in which frieze and blankets are made; the cloth is made, but not milled. Some very good sacking is also made. Some of the turnkeys are well qualified to act as instructors; and classes of tailors and shoemakers are at work under their superintendence. There are also good workshops for smiths and carpenters, both of which trades are carried on in the gaol.

School is kept in the day-rooms, two hours in the morning, and the same in the evening. The younger prisoners are principally attended to.

The registries, both in the male and female departments, are correctly kept; and it would appear from them, that many of the prisoners had profited considerably by the instruction given to them.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The accommodation in this department is better than I had been led to expect; it is in the old gaol, and is dry and warm, although badly arranged for classification, of which there is little, except by character. The women are all kept employed in the usual modes, such as sewing, spinning, carding, and washing.

The laundry is very small and bad.

This department is kept very clean.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and sufficient, but I am, on principle, opposed to giving two meals of stirabout on the same day. This should be altered at once.

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The accounts appear to be very correctly kept. I recommended an alteration in the system of pass-books, which I think would be found advantageous.

The Gate Porter's book is very well arranged.

A proper hospital book is much required, showing the dates of admission and discharge or death, as well as the nature of the disease. Separate books of expenditure and profit of the works are kept, and considerable sums appear to be credited to the Board of Superintendence.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers seem generally to attend well to their duties. Mr. Tyrrell, the Governor, and Mr. Deverell, his Deputy, are valuable officers in their separate posts.

The number of visits paid by the extern officers during the last year are returned as follow :—

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	147	Presbyterian Chaplain,	146
Surgeon,	276	Roman Catholic do.,	61

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital is small, but the accommodation appears to be sufficient for the present number of patients. It is cleanly kept, and the separation between the sexes is good.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was only one lunatic in the gaol, and he was not committed as such.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet the first Thursday in every month. All payments are made half-yearly, except to the turnkeys, who receive their wages monthly.

The Grand Jury present in advance the sum estimated as the probable expenditure of coming half-year.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The store is in good order, but damp. I recommended that a stove should be procured to bake the prisoners' clothing before it is put aside.

Sheets are in use. The blankets appear to me to be rather thin.

The chapel is small, but well divided.

Number of Committals during the past year.

Males,	660	Females,	241	Total,	901

Recommittals.

Males,	29	Females,	11	Total,	40

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There is but one bridewell in this county, that of Moate, which the circumstances that are set forth in my general report prevented me from inspecting.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol. Visited Jan. 13, 1848.

County of Carlow Gaol.—Visited on the 13th January, 1848.

There were confined, on the day of my inspection, the following number of prisoners—190.

The above number is thus divided by the return of the Governor of the gaol—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	19	4
Criminals,	113	52
Crown witnesses,	2	–
Males,	134	56
Females,	56	
Total,	190	

I think it proper to mention, that under the head of criminals are included untried felons and misdemeanants, vagrants, deserters, drunkards, and lunatics. The actual number of tried felons being—

Males,	51	Females,	28	Total,	79

I find that one of the convicts here is under a rule of transportation since October, 1846.

Total Commitments during the year.

Males,	1,003	Females,	414	Total,	1,417

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The accommodation for this number of prisoners is—

Single cells,	71
Solitary cells,	3
Rooms with beds—generally for debtors,	7
Total,	81

Leaving the last class out of this enumeration, I find, on examining the prison, that in most cases three persons were confined in one cell; and on measuring it, I found its dimensions to be only 8 feet by 5½. Most part of the cells is extremely dark and inconvenient—and several had bedsteads with loose timber bottoms. The room for the prisoners' clothes is damp, and infested by rats.

The mixing up the vagrant beggars and children with felons is an extremely vicious system; and I beg to recommend that some effective measures should be adopted to remedy such an evil.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Males.—Tread-wheel, breaking stones, weaving, winding, carpenter work, smith work, shoe-making, nail-making, &c.

Females.—Spinning, knitting, washing, and plain work.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The accommodation under this head is extremely bad and limited. Classification is impossible; and I fully concur in the representations, under this head, of Captain Johnson in his last general report.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Bread and milk, good and sufficient, and according to the regulations; and no complaint whatever on the part of the prisoners.

For breakfast each prisoner is allowed 1lb. brown bread and one pint sweet milk; and for dinner, ½lb. meal for stirabout, and one pint buttermilk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appear to be correctly kept.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers, with their salaries, are as follow:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. John Jameson,	36	18	5½	Matron—C. Gavan,	50	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Same,	27	13	10½	Turnkey—Robert Tunstead,	30	0	0
R. Catholic do. Rev. W. Joyce,	27	13	10½	Do. W. Jones,	30	0	0
Physician—Doctor Rawson,	92	6	2	Do. H. Parker,	30	0	0
Governor—R. M'Dowell,	200	0	0	Do. W. Chalmers,	30	0	0
Deputy—J. Conniff,	50	0	0	Clerk—R. Brown,	20	0	0

By the Governor's return it appears that during the past year the following visits were made—

Local Inspector,	173	Roman Catholic Chaplain	104
Protestant Chaplain,	173	Physician,	154

The Governor is a very intelligent person, and well acquainted with the performance of his duties. He complains that his staff is still insufficient. The High Sheriff has lately given him an additional turnkey.

The Matron has no paid assistant, and cannot, without such, properly conduct the supervision of her department.

Hospital.

Hospital.

There are six males and three females in this department, which appears to be clean and properly kept. There is no disease of an infectious nature.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

Of this class there are only five males.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board consists of the following gentlemen:—

Colonel Bruen, M.P.	William Ducket, Esq., J.P.
Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Bernard.	John Alexander, Esq.
Hugh Falkner, Esq., J.P.	H. Waters, Esq., J.P.
B. B. Newton, Esq., J.P.	J. H. Eustace, Esq., J.P.
H. Rochfort, Esq., J.P.	W. Fishbourne, Esq.
W. R. Stewart, Esq.	

The members of this Board attend regularly, and appear to devote much attention to the general superintendence of the prison.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I am pleased to find that the recommendations of my predecessors, as to further accommodation (which is absolutely necessary), are about to be carried into effect. I am particularly anxious that the present system of compelling three prisoners to sleep in a cell of the limited dimensions hereinbefore referred to (and which, under the present arrangement, I admit is unavoidable), will be speedily remedied by still further accommodation. I would suggest the propriety of the wooden bedsteads alluded to (as such, in the event of any insubordination, might be used for improper purposes) should be discontinued.

The gaol was very clean, and every thing appeared to be in as correct a state as could be expected from its inconvenient construction, and its present crowded condition. I would beg to repeat the suggestion in Captain Johnson's last report, for the adoption of a forcing pump to conduct water into the prison for the cleansing of the sewers and privies.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED 25TH JANUARY, 1848.

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis. Visited Jan. 25, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THERE were, on my inspection, prisoners confined of all classes, 410—classified as follow:

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	58	8	Vagrant beggars,	4	4
Felons convicted,	56	1	Lunatics,	13	2
Misdemeanants do.,	64	31			
Felons untried,	118	14	Males,	329	81
Misdemeanants do.,	8	15	Females,	81	
Soldier tried,	1	–			
Summary committals,	7	6	Total,	410	

There has been a considerable increase in the number of prisoners (410) in this gaol. The average for the year past was only 170.

There are 115 single cells, 6 solitary, and 14 rooms with beds. The cots, made in the gaol, and which are placed in the rooms, contribute much to afford the required accommodation. Under all the circumstances, the classification and discipline are perfect. The gaol is dry, clean, and well regulated; the sewers are kept well cleansed by means of water. The turnkeys sleep in each department. There is excellent storage. The chapel is on a good plan, contrived to classify the prisoners when attending service.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The employment here is conducted on a very good and extensive system. The turnkeys teach weaving, shoe-making, tailoring, carpenter and smithwork. All the clothing and blankets were hitherto made within the gaol, but this year the Board have been compelled to purchase blankets, in consequence of the extraordinary increase of prisoners. There is an excellent factory also erected, so as to keep the prisoners separately employed at their respective trades, under the superintendence of a turnkey.

There is a schoolmaster employed, from whose attention considerable benefit has been derived; 136 male prisoners were taught to read and write during the past year.

Female Department.

Female Department.

In consequence of the increase of female prisoners, an apartment, on the separate system, has been allotted to their accommodation. This department is correctly superintended by Miss Palmer, the Matron, who conducts the school. The prisoners are employed in spinning, carding, knitting, and needlework; there is a good laundry, but the drying-room attached requires a heating apparatus. I found this branch in the best state of order and cleanliness, and was glad to learn that 17 females had been taught to read and write.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and sufficient, and is regularly inspected by both Chaplains, who keep the registry. The bread is baked in the gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very regularly kept, and the Board pay the accounts monthly.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Governor—John D'Arcy,	300	0	0	6th Turnkey—James Ginty,	27	0	0
Prot. Chap.—Rev. W. J. Williamson,	46	3	0	7th do. Stephen Hehir,	27	0	0
R. C. Chap.—Rev. F. O'Shaughnessy,	46	3	0	8th do. Patrick O'Dwyer,	27	0	0
Physician—P. M. Cullinan,	54	0	0	9th do. John O'Connor,	26	0	0
Apothecary—Michael Green,	20	0	0	10th do. James Liddy,	26	0	0
Clerk—G. D'Arcy,	50	0	0	11th do. John Cusack,	26	0	0
Matron—Mary Palmer,	40	0	0	12th do. Michael Naughten,	26	0	0
Schoolmaster—Thomas Grady,	30	0	0	Assistant—Anne Moor,	15	0	0
1st Turnkey—Nicholas Lysaght,	40	0	0	do. Margaret Hehir,	15	0	0
2nd do. Patrick Considine,	40	0	0	Nurse—Bridget Lysaght,	24	0	0
3rd do. P. Cunningham,	30	0	0	Watchman—Michael Flaherty,	20	0	0
4th do. Cornel. Jordan,	30	0	0	Messenger—James Flaherty,	6	0	0
5th do. Pat Donnellan,	30	0	0				

There is no officer on gaol allowance.

South District.

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis.

Visits during the last year.

Surgeon,	195
Protestant Chaplain,	155
Roman Catholic do.,	173

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is well arranged and well ventilated. The male and female wards are properly separated. Eighteen died during the past year. The books are correct.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were, at my inspection, 13 male and two female lunatics. The male lunatics were kept in a separate class, and correctly and properly superintended by two prisoners selected by the Governor.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., J.P.	Luke Brady, Esq., J.P.
James Malony, Esq., J.P.	Charles Mahon, Esq.
Bindon Blood, Esq., J.P.	William Kean, Esq.
John O'Brien, Esq., J.P.	James B. Butler, Esq., J.P.
R. J. Stackpool, Esq., J.P.	James O'Dwyer, Esq., J.P.
John Singleton, Esq., J.P.	John Enright, Esq., J.P.

The Board meet on the first day of each month.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The Governor, Mr. D'Arcy, was confined to his bed by illness on the day of my inspection. His son, Mr. Giles D'Arcy, the clerk, acted as his deputy, and appeared quite conversant with every rule connected with the discipline and efficiency of the establishment. The turnkeys are clothed in uniform, and are certainly well acquainted with their duties. The whole establishment is in a state of order and regularity highly creditable to all those charged with its superintendence. There is no Local Inspector.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cork Gaol. Visited Jan. 19, 1848.

County of Cork Gaol.—Visited on the 19th January, 1848.

The total number of prisoners at the period of my inspection this day amounted to 1,162—classified as follow:—

Classes.	Males.	Fem.
Debtors,	87	4
Convicted felons and misdemeanants,	500	197
Untried do. do.,	192	53
Vagrants,	98	–
Offences against Excise,	2	–
Committed summarily,	12	11

Classes.	Males.	Fem.
Lunatics,	4	2
Males,	895	267
Females,	267	
Total,	1,162	

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The accommodation for prisoners in this gaol is by no means adequate to the unfortunately crowded state in which I found it on my inspection. On the day of the last general inspection there were 355 prisoners in the gaol, and the average of the year was 280; while at present the actual number in custody is 1,162, and the average of last year 935. For these I find the state of accommodation to be—

Single cells,	171
Rooms with beds,	85
Hospital,	8
Solitary,	5
Total,	269

The necessary result is, that several prisoners—sometimes eight—are placed in the one cell; and it is needless to observe, how detrimental such a state of things must be to the health, morals, and discipline of the inmates. Notwithstanding the above great increase, classification and discipline are well enforced. The stores were good and well aired, and an admirable system adopted in the storing and labelling the prisoners' clothing.

Employment and Schools,

Employment and Schools.

There is no schoolmaster, but the turnkeys devote two hours each day to the teaching of their respective classes.

The employment of the prisoners is carried on on an extensive and useful system.

I saw them actually employed in the several trades of weaving, mat-making, tailoring, smith and carpenter work, shoe-making, rope-making, picking oakum; and in the house of correction, 112 were on the tread-mill and 20 at stone-breaking. Some were employed, under an experienced baker, in the making of the bread for the whole establishment.

The females were employed in washing and making the bedding and clothing, spinning wool and flax, knitting and needlework.

A great portion of the blankets at present used in the gaol, has been manufactured by the prisoners.

County of Cork Gaol.

Female Department.

In this department 275 prisoners were confined—including 90 vagrant beggars; and I lament to say, that 12, and sometimes even 14, were placed in one cell. For so large an establishment, the laundry is bad and inconvenient. I recommended the introduction of a mangle. There were here 32 children, 11 women under sentence of transportation, and three lunatics—none of the latter troublesome. I am bound to say, that this department appeared in the best state of order and cleanliness, under the care of the respectable and intelligent Matron, Mrs. Casey.

Dietary.

Bread and milk of good quality, and sufficient.

Breakfast—1 lb. of bread, and one pint of sweet milk; dinner—the same.

The bread, as I have already stated, is baked within the gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very correctly kept in every department, for which a clerk is employed, at an annual salary of £40.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Superintendent—Edward R. Townsend, Esq., M.D.,	150	0	0
Surgeon—Wm. Beamish, Esq., M.D.,	74	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. J. Egan,	46	3	11
Roman Catholic do. Rev. F. O'Sullivan,	46	3	11
Apothecary—William C. Townsend,	20	0	0
Governor—Farmar Lloyd,	400	0	0
Matron—Mary Casey,	50	0	0
Clerk—Henry Thornhill,	40	0	0
Turnkey—George Garrett,	43	7	6
Do. William Stevenson,	42	0	0
Do. James Bogan,	37	10	0
Do. William Roche,	35	0	0
Do. Robert Harding,	35	0	0
Do. Joseph Bass,	35	0	0
Do. J. Sullivan,	35	0	0
Do. J. Kelly,	35	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Turnkey—R. Curran,	30	0	0
Do. William Beecham,	25	0	0
Do. Simon Flynn,	25	0	0
Do. William Neill,	25	0	0
Do. J. Sweeny,	25	0	0
Do. J. Sheedy,	25	0	0
Do. M. Kennedy,	20	0	0
Do. A. Loony,	20	0	0
Do. E. Vanston,	20	0	0
Do. William Regan,	20	0	0
Do. Catherine Roche,	15	0	0
Do. Jane Beecham,	15	0	0
Nurse—Anne Kelly,	18	9	0
Do. M. Kennedy,	18	9	0
At gate—E. Bogan,	5	0	0
Do. Honora Regan,	25	0	0

Visits paid by Officers during the year.

Local Inspector,	180	Protestant Chaplain,	177
Surgeon,	343	Roman Catholic do.,	240
Assistant do.,	72		

No allowance to gaol officers, except fuel, candles, and clothing.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals for males, and one for females. They appear to be well arranged, clean, and ventilated. There were 59 males and 22 females in the hospitals. The medicines, which are purchased, are compounded in the gaol by an Apothecary, Mr. W. C. Townsend, whose salary, £20, appears very low.

It appears, during the past year, there died—

Males,	310
Females,	38
Total,	348

But these deaths principally occurred during the summer, and while the recent epidemic was so prevalent.

Lunatics.

The prisoners of this class amount to four males and three females—and were not troublesome.

Board of Superintendence.

J. H. Smyth Barry, Esq., J.P.	Daniel F. Leahy, Esq.,	Colonel Burke, J.P.
Sir George Goold, Bart.	John J. Heard, Esq., J.P.	Edward D. Freeman, Esq., J.P.
S. T. W. French, Esq., J.P.	Thomas G. French, Esq.	William K. Rogers, Esq., J.P.
Robert Atkins, Esq., J.P.	Nicholas Dunscomb, Esq., J.P.	William R. Meade, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

It is but just to observe, that while there must be a necessary and unavoidable deviation from the important rules laid down for the government of prisons in a gaol so circumstanced as this, still every exertion is made to mitigate the evil, by the most unremitting and, I may add, successful attention to the regularity, subordination, and classification of the inmates. The tread-mill, as it should in every prison, is made available for the conveyance of water into each department; but its utility might be much increased by directing the water also into the sewers.

I deeply regretted to find, on my inspection of this as well as of other prisons, that the

South District. *County of Cork Gaol.*

gaol is considered and sought after by the destitute classes as a comfortable refuge and security from the poorhouse.

The zeal, attention, and experience of Dr. Townsend, the Local Inspector, have been successfully devoted to the management and progressive improvement of this large establishment.

Mr. Lloyd, who was formerly in charge of the house of correction, was only appointed within the last six months to be Governor of the gaol, and appears to have an accurate knowledge of the duties of so responsible a situation.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Fermoy.—On inspecting this bridewell, I found the outer door leading to the yard open. There are six single cells in it, and one for drunkards. No separation between the male and female classes, except when locked in their cells. There were 19 men and 22 women confined. The bedding and cells were in a filthy state. The book appeared to be well kept. Keeper—William Syms, at a salary of £20.

Mitchelstown.—I found the entrance door to this prison also open. The keeper was absent, and his grand-daughter, a young person, was in charge. Six men were confined in the day-room, in which the density of the smoke was so great that I could not see the prisoners. In the absence of the keeper I was unable to see the books. His name is Robert Fetherstone—salary £15.

Macroom.—The keeper of this bridewell is James Butler, at a salary of £25. I found it in good order. It has four cells for males and two for females, with two day-rooms, which are used as kitchens. The two departments are properly separated. The chimneys smoke, and it appeared damp. There were no prisoners confined on the day of my inspection.

Millstreet.—William Clarke, keeper, at a salary of £15. It contains only one cell, with one bed, for males, and one sleeping-room, with three beds, for females. It has two yards and one day-room. I found it in good order, and the keeper's books correct.

The keeper's apartments are very confined. There were two male prisoners in it on the day of my inspection. The Local Inspector's last visit was noted 13th February, 1847.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol. Visited Jan. 19, 1848.

City of Cork Gaol.—Visited 19th January, 1848.

The total number of prisoners confined in the above gaol at the period of my inspection amounted to 178, classified as follow:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	38	3	Deserters,	2	–
Felons convicted,	58	26			
Misdemeanants do.,	21	12	Males,	130	48
Felons untried,	4	3	Females,	48	
Vagrants,	7	4	Total,	178	

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

It will be seen that the number of cells (108, together with 11 rooms with beds) ought to afford sufficient accommodation as compared with the number of prisoners; but owing to the damp and wet state of many of the cells and corridors, it is impossible to make them available for any use.

This, necessarily, compels the officers to depart occasionally from the proper system of separation. I find no improvement whatever in this prison since the last inspection of Captain Johnson. The classification, however, is as correct as possible, under the circumstances. In some of the cells I found the bedding separated from the flags only by a thin board. This evil should be remedied by the introduction of bedsteads. The store-room was good, but rather confined. There are two chapels in this gaol—one for the Protestants, and the other for the Roman Catholics.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The employment consisted of making shoes, and tailoring for the establishment. Some were on the tread-mill, which was complained of as not being sufficiently powerful for the useful and salutary purposes to which it ought always to be directed. The juvenile offenders were employed at stone-breaking. There is no regular school, but the turnkeys taught in their respective classes.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female class appeared to be well conducted under the superintendence of the Matron; but I cannot avoid referring to the particularly damp and unwholesome state of the cells set apart for the use of this department. The women were employed in making and repairing prison clothing, washing, and needle-work.

The laundry is extremely inconvenient, and requires to be remodelled. A drying-room also should be erected.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The allowance is—breakfast, 1 lb. of bread, and one pint of milk. Dinner—the same, but the bread was not sufficiently baked. I placed an observation to this effect on the visiting book; and I learned, with satisfaction, that my opinion was corroborated by that of the Chaplains and Surgeon.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept most correctly by William Geary, the head turnkey.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—James C. Perry,	75	0	0	Turnkey—Ganet Condon,	27	6	0
Protest. Chaplain—Rev. W. Neligan,	46	3	1	Do. John Stanley,	27	6	0
Roman Catholic do.—Rev. D. Foley,	46	3	1	Do. Joseph Magrath,	27	6	0
Surgeon—Wm. Beamish, Esq., M.D.,	55	0	0	Do. William Irwin,	27	6	0
Apothecary—W. T. Jones, Esq.,	10	0	0	Do. Richard M'Carthy,	27	6	0
Governor—Francis D. Murphy,	200	0	0	Do. James Casey,	27	6	0
Head Turnkey—William Geary,	60	0	0	Matron—Margaret Meade,	35	2	0
Turnkey—Sam. Trounce,	27	6	0	Assistant do.—Margaret Kelleher,	23	8	0
Do. Daniel Giltinan,	27	6	0	Do. Jane Stavley,	5	0	0
Do. William Plant,	27	6	0	Nurse—Teresa Giltinan,	24	18	4

Visits paid by the following Officers during the year, viz.

Local Inspector,	138	Protestant Chaplain,	161
Surgeon,	351	Roman Catholic do.,	161
Apothecary,	89		

None of the officers receive gaol allowance, except fuel and candles, to those residing within the prison.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital appears clean and well ventilated. There were five men and three women in it—one of the former in fever. The medicines are supplied by contract, and compounded by a salaried apothecary within the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Cork.	Thomas Lyons, Esq., J.P.	Edmund Burke, Esq.
John Bagwell, Esq., J.P.	Charles Sagrue, Esq., J.P.	F. R. Leahy, Esq.
H. B. Westropp, Esq., J.P.	Paul M'Swiney, Esq.	D. Donegan, Esq.
James Roche, Esq., J.P.	John Hodder, Esq.	M. Cagney, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I have little to add to my foregoing observations in detail. The Governor I believe to be anxious and zealous in the performance of his duties; but I regretted to find, on examining his registry, a deviation from the rules which define the legal responsibility with which he is invested. It appeared that two convicts had been leg-ironed for ten days, on a charge of insubordination, without any warrant or *written* order from a member of the Board of Superintendence, being a Justice of the Peace; but from the explanation given by the Governor, I am satisfied there will be no repetition of such irregularity.

I was pleased to find that the Recorder of this city holds his sessions weekly, which relieves the gaol of an accumulation of untried prisoners.

City Bridewell of Cork.

Bridewell.

Inspected 19th January, 1848. This important adjunct to the city gaol is under the superintendence of the same Board and Local Inspector. The keeper is Howard Rice, at a salary of £70; the Matron, Mary A. Dow, £30, with five turnkeys. It contains eight cells—four for males, and four for females, without beds. The prisoners are properly separated. There is one cell for refractory males, and another for females. It has also two sleeping-rooms, one for males, and the other for females, for prisoners for further examination. The whole establishment and the books are correctly kept.

The number of prisoners committed to this establishment for the last year amounted to—

Drunkards,	3,779
Other offences,	3,229
Total,	7,008

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.

Visited Feb. 7, 1848.

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1848.

THE Governor's return of the 7th February stated the following number of prisoners to be in confinement:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	13	3	Lunatics,	–	4
Felons convicted,	95	46			
Misdemeanants do.,	38	43	Males,	614	315
Felons untried,	128	24	Females,	315	
Misdemeanants do.,	136	61			
Under Revenue laws,	1	–	Total,	929	
Committed summarily,	203	134			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On my visit to this gaol, on the 7th of February, there were, as above enumerated, 929 prisoners. When I inspected the gaol on the following day, 8th February, there had been discharged, in the morning, 25 males and 16 females, leaving the gross number then confined 888. For this large number the accommodation consists only of 92 single cells, six rooms with beds, and 10 day-rooms, besides the kitchen and hospital apartments.

The number confined on the last annual inspection was 129, making an increase since that period of 759. The greatest number in gaol during the past year was 539 (males 401, females 138), showing an increase of 349. The gaol having been erected on the old system, and intended for about 100 prisoners, it may be easily understood, that no classification or proper arrangements whatever can be enforced in a prison so lamentably circumstanced. It appears damp, and the hot-air apparatus has not been attempted. Some of the bedding was placed on the ground. In consequence of the necessity of supplying bedsteads for the patients in hospital, I have furnished the Local Inspector (for the Board of Superintendence) with an order, pursuant to the Act, for 400 pair of blankets, 200 bedsteads, 300 prison dresses, and 300 bed-tickens.

I am bound to say, I found the prison clean and orderly, notwithstanding its present unfortunate position.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

It is impossible for the Governor and officers to superintend any system of employment or schools in the present crowded and dangerous state of the gaol. A tailor, a shoemaker, and a weaver were employed. The tread-wheel pumps water, and grinds bones and corn.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department was densely crowded, as well as the other classes, but it was as orderly as I could expect. Many females appeared in a wretched condition, but the Matron seemed most anxious to attend to all the wants of those under her charge.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal, made into stirabout, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

The provisions are good, and supplied by contract, with the exception of Indian meal.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are well and regularly kept by Mr. Mason, the Clerk.

The present liabilities of the gaol appear as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount due to Bank of Ireland,	1,490	0	2
Officers' salaries to 31st December, 1847,	528	8	7
Provisions and sundries,	2,231	5	9½
	4,249	14	6½
By amount of presentment payable, Spring Assizes, 1848,	2,300	0	0
Balance,	£1,949	14	6½

It will be seen by the above statement (furnished by the Clerk), that the officers' salaries are considerably in arrear.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Governor—Thomas R. Ryan,	375	7	8
Local Inspector—Rev. John Darcy,	73	16	10
R. C. Chaplain—Rev. G. Commins,	46	3	0
Protestant do. Rev. M. Eyton,	46	3	0
Surgeon—J. A. Veitch,	74	0	0
Clerk—George Mason,	50	0	0
1st Turnkey—P. Kerrigan,	46	0	0
2nd do. A. Belford,	36	0	0
3rd do. John Kelly,	33	0	0
4th do. Pat Mitchell,	30	0	0
5th do. James Reilly,	30	0	0
6th do. John Clancy,	30	0	0
7th Turnkey—Thomas Hogan,	25	0	0
8th do. Peter Wolfe,	25	0	0
9th do. Mat. Donohue,	25	0	0
10th do. John O'Neill,	25	0	0
11th do. Thomas Philips,	25	0	0
Matron—Margaret Foy,	30	0	0
Assistant do. Mary Burke,	15	0	0
Hospital do. Anne Lambert,	35	0	0
1st do. Nurse—Mary Thornton,	19	8	0
2nd do. Mary A. Hamilton,	19	8	0
3rd do. Cath. Geoghegan,	19	8	0
Cook—Christopher Ferris,	20	0	0

The great experience of Mr. Darcy, Local Inspector, enables him to superintend the gaol with great advantage, under its afflicting circumstances. The Governor deserves great credit for the courage and zeal which he displays in the performance of his most arduous and important duties.

Visits of Officers for 1847.

Local Inspector,	97	Protestant Chaplain,	172
Surgeon,	269	Roman Catholic do.,	458

The Cook is the only officer on gaol allowance.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital consists of six rooms. There has been a timber shed erected (as an auxiliary hospital), to contain 16, but there were there, on the day of my inspection, 35 patients.

There were altogether 121 sick in hospital, 100 of whom were in fever, and the remainder in dysentery. SOUTH DISTRICT.

Dr. Veitch is a valuable medical officer; is most anxious for, and in constant attendance on, the sick. He pays the Apothecary. 106 died during the year 1847. *County of Galway Gaol.*

Lunatics. Lunatics.

There were four female lunatics on the day of my inspection.

Board of Superintendence. Board of Superintendence.

Rev. James Daly, Warden.	Francis Blake, Esq., J.P.	James Martin, Esq., J.P.
James H. Burke, Esq., J.P.	T. N. Redington, Esq., J.P.	Robert Bodkin, Esq., J.P.
Robert Martin, Esq., J.P.	A. O'Flaherty, M.P., J.P.	Pierce Joyce, Esq., J.P.
Burton Persse, Esq., J.P.	A. W. Blake, Esq., J.P.	Denis Kirwan, Esq., J.P.

The Board meet on the first Saturday in each month.

General Observations. General Observations.

I feel scarcely competent to describe the awful and dangerous state in which I deeply regretted to find the gaol of the county of Galway. It presented to me the appearance, not only of a prison, but that of a poorhouse and an infirmary. The prisoners were, in general, the most wretched class of human beings I ever beheld—badly clothed, and emaciated from the destitution to which they had been exposed, and from which many sought refuge in the gaol, by asking alms, and by the commission of petty crimes. The greater portion, if not all, of those summarily committed, had been convicted under the Vagrant Act. It will be seen that I have given an order to enable the Board to supply an additional number of blankets, prison dresses, and bedsteads. Fever and dysentery are prevalent amongst the unfortunate prisoners; some die before they can be brought to the hospital, which is filled with the sick and dying. Clad in miserable and filthy rags, crowded together during the day, and heaped together during the night, contagious disease has taken root within the prison walls, and I apprehend that extensive mortality will be the speedy and inevitable result.

Bridewells. Bridewells.

Eyrecourt.—The accommodation here consists of five cells, one day-room, and one yard for males; one cell, one day-room, and one yard for females. There is one cell occupied by keeper. One of the yards was not clean, and should be gravelled. Two of the sashes are rotten, and require to be renewed. There is no proper supply of water, and a pump should be erected here, as recommended in last report. The walls are quite too low for the proper security of prisoners. There was one male prisoner confined on the day of my visit. The books are tolerably well kept by James Dunbar, the keeper, whose salary is £18 9*s.* 3*d.*

Ballinasloe.—There are here seven cells for males, and two cells for females, and two day-rooms. The bridewell appears damp, but I found it clean. The books are correctly kept by Richard Skerrit, the keeper, who has a salary of £18 9*s.* I found confined six male and three female prisoners for further examination.

Loughrea.—There are here four cells for male and four for female prisoners, with two day-rooms and two yards. The latter should be kept cleaner, but the prison was clean and orderly. There were confined, on the day of my inspection, 14 male and five female prisoners. E. Nethercote is keeper, at a salary of £27 9*s.* The books are properly kept by his mother.

I regret much that the limited period allowed, since the death of my predecessor, for my general inspection, has prevented me from visiting at present the other bridewells of the county.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL.—VISITED 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1848. *County of the Town of Galway Gaol. Visited Feb. 8, 1848.*

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	13	1	Committed summarily,	1	–
Felons convicted,	29	22	Lunatics,	–	2
Misdemeanants do.,	8	3			
Felons untried,	33	13	Males,	100	42
Misdemeanants do.,	5	–	Females,	42	
Vagrants,	10	–			
Revenue laws,	1	–	Total,	142	
Drunkards,	–	1			

State and Accommodation. State and Accommodation.

For the above number the accommodation is only 36 single cells, and 15 rooms with beds. The Governor's return states that the greatest number of prisoners during the past year was 249. The prison was in a creditable state of cleanliness and order, but the outer door is broken, and the Governor alleges that there are no funds to enable him to get it repaired.

I found it necessary to give an order for 50 pair of blankets, 20 bedsteads, and three bed-tickens. The Governor's apartments are very inconveniently situated.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

It is to be regretted, that there is no employment for the prisoners; and in the present embarrassed state of the prison there is no teaching of schools.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female department is in the old gaol; it is damp and gloomy. The day-rooms are too confined, and should be supplied with an additional number of forms. The females are employed working for the prison.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good, but I regretted to learn that, a few days before my visit, the milk contractor had refused to supply any more milk, as the Board were so much in arrear to him. In consequence, the prisoners were on Indian meal stirabout and water for breakfast, and bread and water for dinner.

The Board undertook to advertise immediately for a contractor to supply the milk required, until next assizes.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are well kept by the Governor, who has no clerk or other assistant.

There are no funds, and the Board are considerably indebted to the contractors and officers. I apprehend that the contracts were not properly or legally entered into; but in the present instance the Board candidly admit that the first breach was on their own part, owing to the great and unfortunate deficiency in their finances.

Abstract of the Accounts for the town of Galway gaol.

Date.		Dr.	£	s.	d.
1847	Spring assizes.	To amount of officers' salaries to this date,	207	4	7
	Summer assizes.	To ditto, to this date,	207	4	7
		To amount remaining due to contractor at summer assizes,	322	3	6
1848	February 13th.	To bread, milk, Indian meal, turf, straw, &c., to this date,	506	15	2
	March 20th.	To amount of probable expense, until next assizes,	70	0	0
		Total, £	1,313	7	10

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Governor—Abraham Marshall,	138	9	2	3rd Turnkey—Denis Small,	22	0	0
Local Inspector—J. M'Killery, Esq.,	36	18	6	4th do. William Mullen,	22	0	0
R. Catholic Chap.—Rev. G. Commins,	27	13	10	5th do. Michael Nohelty,	22	0	0
Protestant do.—Rev. E. Burke,	27	13	10	Matron—Anne Reed,	20	0	0
Physician—Andrew J. Veitch,	55	7	8	Female Turnkey—Cath. Caulfield,	10	0	0
1st Turnkey—Tim. Caulfield,	22	0	0				
2nd do. Michael Reilly,	22	0	0	Total,	£426	3	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Timothy Caulfield, | Michael Reilly, | Denis Small, | William Mullen.

Visits paid by Officers during the past year.

Local Inspector,	82	Protestant Chaplain,	150
Surgeon,	180	Roman Catholic do.,	221

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is good, and well ventilated; it can accommodate about 18 persons. Some of the beds were on the ground; but my order, before referred to, will, I hope, afford a speedy remedy for this evil.

There were, on the day of my inspection, seven males and six females in hospital in fever and dysentery. Seven persons died during the year 1847. Dr. Veitch is the medical attendant here, as well as in the county gaol; and too much cannot be said of his uniform attention to the health of the prisoners. He pays the Apothecary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were two female lunatics on the day of my inspection.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles Blake, Esq., J.P.	John Ireland, Esq., J.P.	Thomas M. Persse, Esq., J.P.
L. Maclachlan, Esq.	Mark A. Lynch, Esq., J.P.	James M'Killery, Esq.
Patrick M. Lynch, Esq.	Henry Comerford, Esq., J.P.	John Redington, Esq.
Michael P. Browne, Esq., J.P.	Francis Fitzgerald, Esq.	John Blakeney, Esq.

General Observations.

South District.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

General Observations.

The Local Inspector was prevented by illness from accompanying me on my inspection. The Governor, who has had considerable experience, appears most anxious to superintend the gaol, with due regard to order and discipline—the latter is much endangered by the withdrawal of the milk. The prisoners do not conceal their feelings or their intentions, but the Governor and Board are fully aware of the difficult and dangerous state of the gaol.

The turnkeys complained of the large amount so long due to them, and of the consequent inconvenience and distress to which they were reduced. It appeared that the Governor was, in many instances, obliged to bury the dead prisoners at his own expense. It is useless to expect any system of regularity to be enforced under such sad and embarrassing circumstances; but it is to be anxiously hoped that the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury, will, at the approaching assizes, make a combined effort to rescue their gaol from its unfortunate and lamentable position. Since writing the above, I find that the Board have procured a contractor to supply milk until the assizes.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.—Visited 22nd January, 1848.

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee. Visited Jan. 22, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Abstract of the total number of prisoners in gaol this day, 369—classified as follow:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	37	–	Lunatics,	16	11
Felons convicted,	145	41			
Misdemeanants do.,	48	3	Males,	310	59
Felons untried,	29	3	Females,	59	
Misdemeanants do.,	7	–			
Vagrants,	1	–	Total,	369	
Summarily committed,	27	1			

I regretted to find, on my inspection of this gaol, an immense increase of prisoners, since the last report. The number actually in custody was 369, while the average for the year amounted to 318. For the accommodation of these prisoners there are only 82 single cells, four rooms with beds, and three cells for solitary confinement. With such inadequate means proper classification is utterly impossible; and I regret to learn from the Governor, that he anticipates a still greater increase before the assizes. Owing to its crowded state it has been found necessary, with the concurrence of the two Chaplains, to place in the chapels beds for 60 prisoners. I was pleased, however, to observe the clean and orderly state of the cells, beds, corridors, and yards. The whole of the working sheds have been also converted into sleeping-rooms; and the sheds erected last year for fever patients, are being prepared to meet the expected increase. The accommodation (four rooms) for master debtors is too limited. This department requires improvement, and the inmates are much annoyed by the smoking of the chimneys.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The crowded state of the gaol has caused an almost total suspension of labour among the prisoners. I found the male prisoners employed in carpenter work, and making convict clothing, and preparing the sheds for additional accommodation, as already referred to. During the year they have been employed as tailors, weavers, shoemakers, carpenters, nailers, smiths, stone-breakers, and tin men.

The amount of sales of the men's labour for the year, including the stock on hand, was—

	£	s.	d.
	432	8	5
Expenditure,	314	15	4
Gross profit,	117	13	1
Paid prisoners,	32	19	1
Net profit,	£84	14	0

A schoolmaster is employed out of the profits, but he was ill on my inspection.

The tread-mill is at present useless.

Female Department.

Female Department.

I found this department, in which there were 59 prisoners confined, in a state of order and regularity, highly creditable to the excellent Matron, Mrs. Brereton, and her assistant. Some of the prisoners were unprovided with shoes; five were nursing children. Their general employment is washing, sewing, and spinning. The laundry, though small, is on a good plan; but the drying-room has become useless, owing to the stove being out of order.

South District.

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.

The amount of sales of the women's labour for the year was—

	£	s.	d.
	19	14	10
Expenditure,	0	19	10
Gross profit,	18	15	0
Paid prisoners,	8	10	10
Net profit,	£10	4	1

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. of bread, and one pint of skimmed milk. Dinner—8 oz. stirabout (one part rice, and four parts Indian meal), and one pint skimmed milk.

These provisions, and the bread particularly, are of excellent quality.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts of this gaol are admirably well kept by the Governor and his deputy, and the system of checks is perfect.

It appeared that the great expense consequent on the increase of prisoners during the year, has brought the gaol in debt in the sum of £1,245 16*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. R. C. Hurly,	100	0	0	Assistant Matron—Ellen Reardon,	20	0	0
Protestant Chaplain, do.,	46	3	1	Outside Turnkey,	40	0	0
R. C. Chaplain—Very Rev. J. G. M'Ennery,	46	3	1	Store-keeper,	35	0	0
Surgeon—F. Crumpe, Esq., M.D.,	76	16	11	Eleven Turnkeys, at £35 each,	275	0	0
Governor—Mr. James Murphy,	240	0	0	Cook,	15	0	0
Deputy Governor—Mr. M. Crean,	100	0	0	Two Porters, at £10 each,	20	0	0
Matron—Mrs. Brereton,	50	0	0	Hospital Nursetender,	20	0	0
				Female Searcher,	10	0	0

The only officers on the gaol allowance are the Cook and the two Porters; the Turnkeys have clothing, and others fuel and light.

Number of the Non-resident Officers' visits.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	313
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	316
Surgeon,	171

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is by no means sufficient for the necessities of this gaol, even in a less crowded state. It consists of three rooms only, one of which being occupied by the Nurse. Both Chaplains concur in anxiously recommending an immediate enlargement of the hospital accommodation. In the sheds already referred to 101 persons died during the year. There were two cases (male) of fever, on the day of my inspection.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

Of this unfortunate class I found 16 men and 11 women in the gaol. The men were confined in a separate apartment, but, from want of room, the women were mixed with the other female prisoners. Some of both male and female lunatics were exceedingly troublesome. The constant attention required for the care of this unfortunate class, is always a serious addition to the onerous duties of the Governor and Matron, and in the present state of this gaol, must materially interfere with the due control and management of the criminal department.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

D. Cronin, Esq., High Sheriff.	W. T. Crosbie, Esq., J.P.	Charles Fairfield, Esq., J.P.
Sir W. D. Godfrey, Bart., J.P.	Wm. Denny, Esq., J.P.	John Hickson, Esq., J.P.
Wilson Gun, Esq., J.P.	Francis Chute, Esq.	Christopher Gallwey, Esq., J.P.
The M'Gillicuddy, J.P.	John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., J.P.	Richard Leahy, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

My preceding observations on each department, and the unfortunately overcrowded state of the gaol, will more clearly evince, than I can express, its present inconvenient, if not dangerous position. Fortunately, no insubordination has occurred. The Local Inspector has summoned the Board of Superintendence to meet on Monday, the 24th instant, to take the state of the gaol into their consideration.

Under all the circumstances, the most judicious system of discipline and general superintendence has been adopted by the Local Inspector, and well enforced by the Governor, his deputy, and officers. The Local Inspector is naturally anxious for the speedy removal of the 38 convicts at present under sentence of transportation.

It is due to the Rev. Dr. Hurly to state, that he possesses every attribute necessary for the discharge of his important duties. Mr. Murphy, the Governor, appears to be well experienced in the proper control of the gaol, and he is ably and effectively assisted in his duties by his very intelligent deputy, Mr. M. Crean.

Bridewells.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.

Bridewells.

Killarney.—On visiting this prison I found confined in it six male and one female prisoners. There are three cells for men, and two for women, and one day-room. The bed-clothing is very bad. The bridewell was clean, but is inconveniently small. So many as 84 prisoners were confined there during the last quarter sessions, and were obliged to lie on straw. I was unable to examine the keeper's books, as he was ill.

Castleisland.—I found this bridewell clean and in good order. Bedding good and sufficient. There are three cells, two day-rooms, and two yards. Daniel O'Keeffe is the keeper, at a salary of £10.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT ATHY.—VISITED 1ST FEBRUARY, 1848.

County Kildare Gaol, at Athy. Visited Feb. 1, 1848.

I FOUND in this gaol on the day of my inspection,

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	10	1	In hospital,	1	5
Felons convicted,	25	3		—	—
Misdemeanants do.,	–	–	Males,	54	19
Felons untried,	7	7	Females,	19	
Committed summarily,	6	3		—	
Misdemeanants untried,	5	–	Total,	73	

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The accommodation for the above number of prisoners is 32 single cells, with two rooms with beds, but the latter are used for hospital purposes when required. The Governor is enabled to enforce classification. The gaol is in a creditable state of order and cleanliness; but the bedding is old, and should be immediately renewed.

The turnkeys, as at Naas, wear uniform, and sleep within the gaol. The chapel is small and inconvenient. There is no apartment for master debtors.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Two of the turnkeys act as schoolmasters. The males are employed at breaking stones, mat-making, shoe-making, tailoring, and tin work. When a tradesman is committed, he is immediately set to work.

The females are employed at washing, mangling, knitting, spinning, and needlework.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is well conducted by the Matron, who is wife to the Governor. She is assisted by the Governor's niece, who teaches school in this class.

Neither the Matron nor her assistant sleep in the female ward.

The prisoners wash in the kitchen—an inconvenience which should be avoided by the erection of a laundry in the yard of this department.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal stirabout, and one pint of new milk. Dinner—1 lb. of brown bread, and one pint of buttermilk.

The provisions, which are good, are supplied by contract.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very correctly kept by Mr. Drill, the Governor.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—John Butler, Esq.,	27	13	10	Matron—Maryanne Drill,	20	0	0
Protest. Chaplain—Rev. T. Jameson,	27	13	10	Assistant Matron—Mary Drill,	6	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. John Lawler,	27	13	10	Turnkey—Thomas Crampton,	20	0	0
Physician—William Clay, Esq.,	25	0	0	do. Patrick Moore,	20	0	0
Governor—Patrick Drill,	100	0	0	do. Arthur Driscoll,	20	0	0

The officers on gaol allowance are, the Governor, the Matron, the Matron's assistant, and three Turnkeys.

Officers' visits for the year 1847.

Local Inspector,	153	Protestant Chaplain,	104
Surgeon,	134	Roman Catholic do.,	94

Hospital.

Hospital.

There is no hospital, a deficiency much to be regretted. A room in the male, and another in the female department, are appropriated to the sick. There was one case of fever on the day of my inspection. Two prisoners died during the past year. The prescription book is correct.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were no lunatics confined here on the day of my visit.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet on the first Tuesday of each month. The Board and Mr. Butler, the Local Inspector, are anxious and attentive to the best interests of this gaol.

The Governor, Mr. Drill, has had much experience in prison regulations, and is a most zealous and efficient officer. The turnkeys appear to be men of intelligence, and well acquainted with their duties.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas. Visited Feb. 1, 1848.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—VISITED ON THE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1848.

THE following number of prisoners was in custody on the day of my inspection :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	5	1	Committed summarily,	4	2
Felons convicted,	34	6	Lunatics,	2	1
Misdemeanants do.,	10	4			
Felons untried,	36	12	Males,	95	27
Misdemeanants do.,	1	1	Females,	27	
Vagrants,	2	–			
Deserter,	1	–	Total,	122	

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number, 122, confined in this gaol is much above the average (80) for the past year; and the accommodation is not sufficient, under present circumstances, for the proper classification so essential. There are but 62 single and four solitary cells. There are 11 rooms with beds. I found the prison clean, dry, and well regulated. The turnkeys all sleep in the gaol, and are provided with uniform. There were 13 male prisoners under sentence of transportation on the day of my inspection. One crown witness was confined in the debtors' apartment. The yards are too small, a defect difficult, if not impossible, to rectify.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are instructed for two hours each day, in the chapel, by a schoolmaster, who is paid a salary of £20.

The men are employed at net and mat-making, oakum-picking, weaving, and winding. The profits to the credit of the gaol were, for 1847, £20 13*s.* 8*d.*

None are employed at stone-breaking, and there is not a tread-wheel.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department appears well arranged and conducted under the Matron, who is wife to the Deputy Governor; she has an assistant. The laundry might be considerably improved. The prisoners are employed at spinning, knitting, sewing, and washing. The Matron and her assistant attend regularly to the teaching of the prisoners under their charge.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The provisions ought to be inspected by the Chaplains, pursuant to the Act 7 Geo. IV., a duty which I understand the Protestant Chaplain has alone performed. The Roman Catholic Chaplain assured me his share of this important duty should in future be attended to.

Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal stirabout, and one pint of new milk. Dinner—1 lb. of brown bread, and one pint of buttermilk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are correct, and well kept by the Governor and Deputy.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector—Rev. Walter Burgh,	36	18	4	1st Turnkey—Arthur Kavanagh,	20	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. W. Burgh,	27	13	10	2nd do. Henry Acheson,	20	0	0
Roman Catholic do.—Rev. G. Doyle,	27	13	10	3rd do. John Thornberry,	20	0	0
Surgeon—Patrick Walsh, Esq.,	40	0	0	4th do. Peter Lowry,	20	0	0
Apothecary—Mr. Robert Hayes,	30	0	0	5th do. George Williams,	20	0	0
Governor—Mr. William Clarke,	160	0	0	6th do. Patrick Healy,	20	0	0
Deputy Governor—Mr. John Drill,	50	0	0	Schoolmaster—Richard Densman,	20	0	0
Matron—Mrs. Jane Drill,	20	0	0				
Assistant do.—Ellen Drill,	6	0	0		£538	6	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Governor, Deputy Governor, Matron, assistant Matron, Schoolmaster, and the six Turnkeys.

Number of Visits paid by Officers during the past year.

Local Inspector,	87	Protestant Chaplain,	69
Surgeon,	174	Roman Catholic do.,	86

South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is much too small, and the Medical Officers concur with me in suggesting some addition to this important branch. The Doctor very properly objects to the inconvenience, if not injury, to his patients by reason of the forcing-pump being placed (and consequently worked for prison purposes,) in the hospital yard. The hospital contains but two wards (one for males and the other for females), a kitchen and bath. A nurse is employed *when* there are fever cases.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were two male and one female lunatics confined, and mixed with the other prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster.	Thomas Burgh, Esq., J.P.	Captain Lefroy, J.P.
The Earl of Mayo, J.P.	Richard S. Burke, Esq., J.P.	Ponsonby Moore, Esq., J.P.
Edward Beauman, Esq., J.P.	Edward Bagot, Esq., J.P.	Hans Hendrick, Esq.
Thomas Trench, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.	Daniel Brown, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I cannot say too much in approval of the anxiety and the attention devoted by the Local Inspector and Governor to the management of this gaol. The Governor's experience in gaol discipline has contributed much to the subordination and regularity apparent in every branch. He has prepared an excellent plan for enlarging the gaol (the hospital included), which he intends to submit to the Board of Superintendence, who, I trust, will send it forward, with their sanction, to the Grand Jury.

The proposed addition would afford 22 more cells, by which the separate system could be completely carried out; and the plan possesses the peculiar advantage of being adapted to the ground at present occupied by the gaol.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kilkenny Gaol, at Kilkenny. Visited Feb. 2, 1848.

County of Kilkenny Gaol, at Kilkenny.—Visited 2nd February, 1848.

The prisoners in gaol on the day of my inspection were classified as follow:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	37	6	Crown witnesses,	–	4
Felons convicted,	101	18			
Misdemeanants do.,	10	7	Males,	210	51
Felons untried,	38	12	Females,	51	
Soldiers tried,	2	–			
Committed summarily,	5	–	Total,	261	
Lunatics,	17	4			

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my visit to this gaol it will be seen that there were 261 prisoners of all classes, being a great increase since the former inspection, and being precisely the greatest number in custody on the 29th December, 1847. In the workhouse, which has been converted some years since into an additional prison, there were confined 49 males, sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

The accommodation in the present gaol is, 48 single, and four solitary cells, and four rooms with beds. In the additional gaol 60 prisoners can be accommodated. In the original gaol there were 28 men under sentence of transportation. The establishment was clean and in good order, notwithstanding its crowded state. Wooden stretchers are in some cells for bedsteads. Three of the work-rooms are occupied as sleeping-rooms.

The solitary cells are inconvenient and damp.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed in carpenter and smith work, shoe-making, and tailoring; the breaking of stones is also carried on. The tread-wheel is adapted to no useful purpose. There is a schoolmaster engaged at a salary of £28.

The females are employed in knitting, sewing, and general needlework. The amount of profits on their work for the year 1847 was—

	£	s.	d.
Amount,	101	9	10½
Paid to prisoners,	10	7	10½
Balance in favour of the county,	£91	2	0

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department appears to be as well conducted as possible, under the care of the Matron, who is assisted by her niece. There were 49 women confined here, and only eight cells for their accommodation; they were all employed in the corridor, leading to the cells. The day-room is occupied by the Matron.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol, at Kilkenny.

Dietary.

Dietary. Breakfast—9 oz. of Indian meal stirabout, and one pint of new milk. Dinner—1 lb. of brown bread, and one pint of new milk.

The provisions are good, supplied by contract, and regularly inspected.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are properly kept by the Schoolmaster, who acts as clerk.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Col. Jones,	80	0	0	3rd Turnkey—Thomas Whelan,	30	0	0
Governor—E. Hunt Robbins,	240	0	0	4th do. Thomas Ireland,	30	0	0
Surgeon—Joseph Lalor,	65	0	0	5th do. Thomas Murphy,	28	0	0
Protest. Chaplain—Rev. S. Madden,	46	3	0	6th do. Michael Leonard,	24	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. J. Gorman,	46	3	0	Matron—Mrs. Jane Hoey,	30	0	0
1st Turnkey—William Corrigan,	36	0	0	Schoolmaster—E. Hourigan,	28	0	0
2nd do. William Lee,	30	0	0				

None of the officers have gaol allowance.

Number of Visits paid by Officers during the past year.

Local Inspector,	230	Protestant Chaplain,	172
Surgeon,	331	Roman Catholic do.,	241

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital consists of one room for males, and one for females, and is of course quite unsuited to its most important purposes. There were 150 cases of contagious disease during the last year. There were 10 deaths.

Dr. Lalor is unremitting in his attention, but an enlargement of the hospital is required, to prevent the spread of contagion. There is no regular nursetender, but one is occasionally employed.

The books are regularly kept.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 17 male, and four female lunatics, and, as observed in some of my reports, it is most desirable that this unfortunate class of prisoners, who always interfere with the discipline of a gaol, should be removed as soon as possible.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Marquess of Ormond, J.P.	Henry Wemys, Esq., J.P.	William H. Greene, Esq., J.P.
Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh.	William Izod, Esq., J.P.	Edmund Smithwicke, Esq., J.P.
The Very Rev. Dean of Ossory.	Joseph Greene, Esq., R.M.	R. Sullivan, Esq., J.P.
Sir John Blunden, Bart.	Clayton Savage, Esq., J.P.	J. B. Wandesford, Esq., J.P.

The Board have no fixed days of meeting, but attend when summoned by the Local Inspector.

General Observations.

General Observations.

It will be apparent, from my previous statements, that this prison is quite too limited in accommodation, and totally unsuited for the purpose of a county gaol. It is needless to particularize any one department,—the whole should be enlarged; but the erection of a new gaol appears to me the only plan to avoid the great evils which must be the natural and necessary consequence of a continuance of a system, whereby it is almost impossible to adhere to the enforcement of prison regulations and reformatory discipline.

There is no chapel; prayers are said in a day-room, which is also used for the teaching of schools. I regretted to learn, that in the detached prison divine service is never performed. The yards of this prison (which is inconvenient and insecure) are not kept clean, while it appears that the prisoners require employment. The staff is not sufficient for the perfect and safe government of the gaol, especially when some of the turnkeys are employed in the other prison. Mr. Robbins was appointed by the sheriff on the 19th of July, 1847, on the death of the late Governor. Mr. Robbins shows every disposition and anxiety to acquire a due knowledge of his duties and responsibilities; and I trust he will make rapid progress in the necessary acquirements under the superintendence of Colonel Jones, whose zeal and experience as Local Inspector, entitle him to the thanks and approbation of the county Grand Jury.

Owing to the very limited period allowed me for my inspection of the south district, I have been compelled to postpone visiting the bridewells.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol.
Visited Feb. 2, 1848.

CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 2ND FEBRUARY, 1848.

BY the Governor's return there were, on my visit,—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	14	4	Summarily committed,	2	–
Felons convicted,	14	2			
Misdemeanants do.,	8	–	Males,	50	8
Felons untried,	5	1	Females,	8	
Misdemeanants do.,	4	1			
Vagrants,	2	–	Total,	58	
Deserter,	1	–			

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

For the foregoing number of prisoners the accommodation consists of 16 apartments—some of which are cells, and others rooms with beds.

There is no chapel, the day-room of the debtors' apartment being used for that purpose.

There is no classification, no school, and no separation amongst the debtors. Such is the want of accommodation, that the Sheriff sometimes makes the Grand Jury room a prison for the confinement of respectable debtors. The windows are blocked up by outside walls. The privies, which are in the corridors, are dark, and create a most offensive smell. The Governor's apartments are inconvenient and uncomfortable. The gaol is the underground portion of the court-house, and it would be impossible to devise any means for its improvement.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is no school or general instruction for the prisoners. The males are employed in stone-breaking, and the females in needlework, making shirts, and mending prisoners' clothes.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There were confined in this department but eight prisoners, including three poor debtors. It is, if possible, more dark and gloomy than the remainder of the prison. There is no laundry.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—9 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and one pint of new milk. Dinner—1 lb. of white bread, and one pint of skimmed milk.

The provisions are good, and regularly inspected by the Chaplains, according to the Act.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are tolerably well kept, but the proper forms require to be supplied. Mr. Prim, the Local Inspector, keeps the dietary account. The accounts are checked half-yearly by the Board.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Thomas Prim, .	30	0	0	Matron—Mrs. Magee, . .	15	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. Hen. Hare,	30	0	0	Turnkey—Thomas Foley, .	25	0	0
R. Catholic do., Rev. W. Lynch,	30	0	0	Do. Geoffry Mara, . .	25	0	0
Surgeon—Nathaniel Alcock, .	30	0	0				
Governor—William Magee, .	60	0	0		£245	0	0

The two turnkeys only are on gaol allowance.

Number of Visits paid by Officers during the past year.

Local Inspector, . . .	281	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	95
Surgeon, ...	169	R. Catholic do., . . .	92

Hospital.

Hospital.

There is no hospital. One of the rooms is used for this purpose, when required. If a new gaol be not immediately erected, some plan should be adopted to provide accommodation in this respect. One prisoner died in the year 1847.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were no lunatics confined on the day of my inspection.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Marquess of Ormond.	Henry J. Loughnane, Esq.
Henry Potter, Esq., Mayor.	Thomas Bradley, Esq.
Thomas Harte, Esq., J.P.	Michael Sullivan, Esq.
Robert Cane, Esq., J.P.	William P. Leech, Esq.
Edmund Smithwicke, Esq., J.P.	William J. Douglas, Esq.
Richard Sullivan, Esq., J.P.	The Very Rev. Dean of Ossory.

General Observations.

General Observations.

So much has been said in former reports of the total insufficiency of this prison, and of the impossibility to enforce amongst its inmates any salutary or reformatory regulations, that I have only to concur with my predecessors in strongly urging the Grand Jury of the city of Kilkenny to take immediate steps to erect a new gaol, and thereby supersede the use of this dungeon, to which they ought not any longer permit their fellow-creatures to be consigned. Mr. Prim, the Local Inspector, is evidently devoted to the best interests of the gaol, notwithstanding the difficulties with which he has to contend.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore. Visited Jan. 29, 1848.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.—Visited 29th January, 1848.

Total number of prisoners in this gaol on my inspection, 247—classified as follow:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	27	5
Felons convicted,	29	8
Misdemeanants do.,	84	30
Felons untried,	17	1
Misdemeanants do.,	29	7
Vagrants,	4	–
Soldier tried,	1	–

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Under Revenue laws,	2	–
Lunatics,	2	1
Males,	195	
Females,	52	52
Total,	247	

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This number forms a considerable increase on the average for the past year, which was 163. The accommodation consists of 122 single cells, and three day-rooms, converted into sleeping apartments. I was glad to find the whole of this gaol in a most satisfactory state of order, cleanliness, and regularity. Owing to its present crowded state, proper classification cannot be enforced throughout. There are 14 males and five females under sentence of transportation.

Some of the prisoners are at present employed in cutting stone for the erection of working sheds. Five female debtors and one lunatic were confined in the female hospital. The chapel has been lately well arranged for the perfect separation of the prisoners. There is excellent dry storage. There is a good water-engine, worked by the prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed at weaving, winding, tailoring, smith work, stone-cutting, carpenter work, stone-breaking, and working at the water-engine.

The Schoolmaster teaches daily in each class. The females are employed at spinning, carding, sewing, making shirts, bed-ticks, sheets, and washing.

The Matron and her assistant teach school in the female branch.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The state of this department is highly creditable to the Matron and her assistant, but here also classification is interfered with. There were 52 females confined on the day of my inspection, and two children.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal stirabout, and one pint of new milk; twice each week oatmeal stirabout is supplied. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and one pint of buttermilk.

The provisions are of good quality, and sufficient. The bread used is baked in the gaol; and the Local Inspector states that the Board will shortly erect a mill, in order to employ the prisoners in the grinding of corn.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are very correctly kept by the Local Inspector and the Governor.

The sum (£900) presented at last Lent assizes for the expenses between Summer, 1847, and Lent, 1848, has been expended, owing to the increase of prisoners and the high price of provisions. The Local Inspector will kindly supply the funds necessary until next assizes.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—F. Berry,	130	0	0
Governor—Robert Harding,	184	12	4
Chaplain—Rev. E. Berry,	40	0	0
R. C. Chaplain—Rev. J. O'Rafferty,	40	0	0
Surgeon—George Pierce, Esq.,		—	
Apothecary—Edward Dennis,	65	0	0
Deputy Governor—Henry Burke,	60	0	0
Matron—Eliza M'Ghee,	40	0	0
Female Turnkey—Eliza Fitzgibbon,	25	0	0
Nurse—Margaret Thompson,	20	0	0

		£	s.	d.
1st Turnkey—William Smith,		40	0	0
2nd do.	Philip Green,	25	0	0
3rd do.	Thomas Brennan,	25	0	0
4th do.	John Silver,	25	0	0
5th do.	James Commons,	25	0	0
6th do.	Denis Corcoran,	25	0	0
7th do.	Thomas Kelly,	25	0	0
8th do.	Thomas Brien,	25	0	0
Messenger—George M'Cartry,		6	10	0
Schoolmaster—William Salmon,		20	0	0

The turnkeys are provided with uniform; but there is no other gaol allowance, excepting fuel.

Visits paid by Non-resident Officers.

Local Inspector,	192	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	141
Surgeon,	249	Apothecary,	291
Protestant Chaplain,	176		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals—one for males, the other for females; they are regularly kept, and well ventilated. I regretted to find in the female hospital five female debtors and one lunatic—there not being any accommodation elsewhere.

The Apothecary, Mr. Dennis, supplies the medicines by contract, at £15 per annum; his salary is £65. The surgeon of the county infirmary attends the prison. Fourteen died during the year.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were, on my inspection, two male and one female lunatics; the latter, as already observed, confined in the female hospital.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Rosse, J.P.	Henry French, Esq., J.P.	Anthony Molloy, Esq., J.P.
The Earl of Charleville, J.P.	Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon, J.P.	Dawson French, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Bernard, Esq., J.P.	John W. Tarlton, Esq., J.P.	Henry Manly, Esq.
John H. Drought, Esq., J.P.	John O. Brien, Esq., J.P.	George M'Mullen, Esq.

The Board of Superintendence meet on the first Monday of each month, check the accounts, and issue orders for payment.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The whole of this prison, notwithstanding the increase of prisoners, is most creditable to the Local Inspector, Governor, and deputy. The best arrangements and allotment of prisoners have been adopted under the circumstances, which render a departure from the regulations unavoidable. Additional accommodation is evidently required.

If a new female prison were erected, the building at present occupied by the females might be added to the male department. All the prison dresses and clothing are made within the gaol, and the turnkeys, as should be in all cases, are supplied with uniform.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Birr Bridewell.—William Sylvester, keeper; salary, £40 per annum.

This bridewell was not very clean the day on which I visited; but the keeper satisfactorily accounted for its state, by reason of his being at the moment engaged in escorting prisoners convicted at quarter sessions to Tullamore gaol. The accommodation consists of two cells, and six rooms with beds, two large yards, and two day-rooms. There were 12 male and two female prisoners confined at the period of my inspection. It is not sufficiently large for the prisoners sometimes confined at quarter sessions.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Limerick Gaol. Visited Jan. 24, 1848.

County of Limerick Gaol.—Visited on the 24th January, 1848.

Total number of prisoners in this gaol on my inspection, 423—classified as follow:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	28	2	Summarily convicted,	23	8
Felons convicted,	6	–	Lunatics,	10	5
Misdemeanants do.,	114	22			
Felons untried,	69	3	Males,	351	72
Misdemeanants do.,	98	32	Females,	72	
Vagrant,	1	–			
Deserter,	1	–	Total,	423	
Revenue conviction,	1	–			

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I found this gaol most inconveniently crowded—a circumstance which always prevents the proper control and classification of prisoners. The actual number in custody was 423, while the average for the year was 332. For this number the accommodation consists only of 115 single cells, four solitary cells, and 16 rooms with beds. At the period of my inspection six of the prisoners were under sentence of death, and each occupied a separate apartment. It is to be hoped that the new addition, on the separate system, now in progress, will soon be completed. The greatest number of prisoners confined was, December 21, 1847, 442; least number, April 25, 45.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

By reference to the gaol books, I found that last year 102 prisoners were employed out of 124 then in custody, whereas on my present inspection I found that out of the entire number—namely, 423—only 24 men and 22 women were employed. On expressing my surprise at the great want of employment among so many prisoners, the Governor stated that such, in a great degree, was to be attributed to the crowded state of the prison, and a disinclination to interfere with the labour of the manufacturing classes of the city.

There is no tread-mill, and no school.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is more crowded than that of the male branch—in proportion to the accommodation.

The women were employed in spinning and sewing.

This portion of the prison appeared clean and well regulated, under the respectable Matron. Five lunatics were confined among the prisoners. The laundry is bad and ill arranged, and not supplied with water.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb. household bread, and 1 pint sour milk.

The provisions supplied are of good quality.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

All the necessary books are regular and well kept; and a proper system of supervision appears to be strictly observed by the Board of Superintendence. The Clerk, who acts as Schoolmaster, is an excellent accountant.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. H. Rose,	50	0	0	5th Turnkey—Joseph Gabbett, .	35	0	0
Roman Catholic do. Rev. W. Bourke,	50	0	0	6th do. John Butler, .	35	0	0
Physician—David O'Callaghan, Esq.,	50	0	0	7th do. William Learney, .	35	0	0
Surgeon—J. T. Wilkin, Esq., .	30	0	0	8th do. John Hickey, .	35	0	0
Governor—Mr. Henry Woodburn, .	300	0	0	9th do. Richard Jackson, .	35	0	0
Clerk and Schoolmaster—P. Roche,	70	0	0	10th do. Charles Mallard, .	35	0	0
1st Turnkey—Pat Browne, . .	45	0	0	11th do. Henry Roberts, .	35	0	0
2nd do. John Quinlivan, .	35	0	0	Matron & Schoolmistress—Mrs. Roche,	40	0	0
3rd do. David Fitzgerald, . .	35	0	0	Assistant do. Mary Roche,	20	0	0
4th do. Daniel Hallinan, .	35	0	0	Hospital Nurse—Ellen Devitt, .	25	0	0

No allowance to any of the gaol officers, except clothing for the turnkeys.

Visits of Non-resident Officers during the year.

Surgeon, ...	358	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	113
Physician, ...	329	Roman Catholic do., . . .	190

Hospital.

Hospital.

I was sorry to find the hospital small, badly ventilated, and inconveniently arranged. There are but two wards—one for males and one for females. This important branch requires considerable improvement.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

It will be seen by the foregoing abstract, that there were ten men and five women of the above class in gaol at the period of my inspection. Their speedy removal would much relieve the Governor and his officers, whose duties, under present circumstances, have been much increased.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas M. Wilson, Esq., J.P.	Hon. J. Massy, J.P.	Michael Farnell, Esq., J.P.
Sir Richard Bourke, J.P.	John W. O'Grady, Esq., J.P.	William Monsell, Esq., J.P.
Ven. Archdeacon of Limerick.	Earl of Dunraven.	Henry Maunsell, Esq.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq., J.P.	William H. Gabbett, Esq.	John Croker, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The general management and cleanliness of this gaol reflect much credit on the Governor.

Two turnkeys sleep in the gaol, and the remaining nine sleep out. I cannot approve of the system of allowing so many of the officers of any gaol to be absent at night; but I think it particularly objectionable in a prison so over-crowded with criminals, many of whom are charged with the most serious offences. The Governor stated, that there were two watchmen temporarily employed by night—a duty which ought to be performed alternately by the turnkeys. Although it is not my province to interfere with the duties of the Grand Jury, I would venture to suggest the advisability of appointing a Local Inspector—an officer to whom the law allots the performance and enforcement of most important regulations, and who invariably acts as the confidential interpreter of the views and wishes of the Grand Jury and the Board of Superintendence.

I was glad to learn that Mr. Pain, the Architect, has prepared plans for a new hospital, and for affording further prison accommodation. These plans are to be submitted to the Grand Jury at the next spring assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newcastle.—I inspected this bridewell. Thomas Walker, at a salary of £20. It contains two cells and a day-room and yard for males, and same for females. They are properly separated. I found it very cleanly, but the cell windows require glazing. Six male prisoners were in custody. The book is correctly kept; and it is regularly visited by the district Local Inspector. The expenses for subsisting the prisoners, &c., for the year, is £34 12*s.* 5*d.*

The following is a list of the other bridewells in this county, with the keepers' names and salaries, and amount of disbursements for subsisting prisoners, &c.:—

Rathkeale.—Keeper—Michael M'Namara; salary, £30; disbursements, £108 6*s.* 8*d.*; 12 cells.

Bruff.—Keeper—Standish Harris; salary, £20; disbursements, £63 15*s.* 2*d.*; four cells.

Glin.—Keeper—Thomas Lawler; salary, £10; disbursements, £22 17*s.* 5*d.*; five cells.

Croom.—Keeper—Pat Walsh; salary, £10; disbursements, £22 9*s.* 11*d.*; four cells.

Kilfinnan.—Keeper—James Bible; salary, £10; disbursements, £30 5*s.* 10*d.*; four cells.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

City of Limerick Gaol.—Visited 24th January, 1848.

South District.

City of Limerick Gaol. Visited Jan. 24, 1848.

Total number of prisoners in custody on the above day, 214—classified as follow:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	48	6	Drunkards,	1	2
Felons convicted,	18	10	Summarily convicted,	7	40
Misdemeanants do.,	6	2	Crown witnesses,	2	–
Felons untried,	13	8			
Misdemeanants do.,	9	10	Males,	136	78
Vagrants,	29	–	Females,	78	
Deserters,	2	–			
Revenue conviction,	1	–	Total,	214	

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This gaol is ill-constructed, and quite inadequate to accommodate the number of prisoners at present in it, and which, during the year, averaged 131; so many as 490 debtors were committed during the past year. It is to be lamented, that the plan for an addition to this gaol, submitted to the Road Sessions, was not approved of; and, in the absence of such improvement, the best efforts of the Local Inspector will be insufficient to enforce legal regulations. The prison was very clean, and as well regulated as could be under the circumstances. There is a plentiful supply of water. I observed some prisoners without shoes, which ought to be supplied in every instance.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

I regret that in this gaol, as well as in that of the county, there is not a more extensive system of employment for prisoners. Some of the males were at the tread-mill, and others breaking stones and picking oakum. A turnkey has been lately appointed to act as schoolmaster.

Female Department.

Female Department.

In this department the tried and untried were necessarily mixed together. There were also 27 strolling vagrant beggars, a class of persons who prefer the gaol to the workhouse, and whose association with the other inmates is detrimental to the morals and regularity of the prison. Some of the prisoners (not vagrants) were employed in knitting, sewing, and in general prison duties. The Matron, Mrs. Moore, has been for some time ill, and incompetent to perform her duties, which are discharged by deputy. The Board will, I hope, at the next assizes, in conjunction with the Grand Jury, secure for this important branch the appointment of a Matron, who will combine in her person the essential qualities of firmness and humanity—a person of experience in the superintendence of the female department would be at all times preferable—and it will be for the Board to decide, whether the person so long acting as deputy possesses all the necessary qualifications.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal made into stirabout, and one pint of sweet milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and one pint of buttermilk. The provisions are supplied by contract, and are of good quality.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept in a very creditable manner, and a perfect system of checks established.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspec.—W. Gibson, Esq., M.D.,	150	0	0	Schoolmas. and Turnkey—P. Hurley,	24	0	0
Protest. Chap.—Rev. A. W. Edwards,	30	0	0	Turnkey—James Quin,	24	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. John Brahan,	30	0	0	Do. Thomas Madigan,	24	0	0
Surgeon—R. Gelston, Esq.,	28	0	0	Do. Thomas Hayes,	24	0	0
Apothecaries—T. and J. Bouchier,	28	0	0	Do. John Moore,	24	0	0
Governor—John Moore,	130	0	0	Do. John Doyle,	24	0	0
Matron—Mary Moore,	30	0	0	Do. Anne Gaynor,	24	0	0
Clerk—John Hurley,	25	0	0	Hospital Nurse—Bridget Ryan,	16	18	0
Head Turnkey—John Worrall,	52	10	0				

No rations, clothing, fuel, or light allowed to any officers.

Attendance of Officers during the year—Visits.

Local Inspector,	325	Protestant Chaplain,	132
Surgeon,	294	Roman Catholic do.,	182
Apothecary,	282		

Hospital.

Hospital.

This department consists of two wards, one for males, the other for females, and by no means affords the accommodation required for such an establishment. Water-closets, which are absolutely required, could be erected here at a very trifling expense.

I would recommend to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the propriety of reconsidering the present mode of providing medicine, and remunerating their medical officers. It appears that the Apothecary, who has a salary of £28, supplies the medicine by contract; and the Surgeon, who has all the responsibility, is only paid the same sum. The 72nd and 74th secs., 7 George IV., chap. 74, will point out the legal enactments on this subject. It was gratifying to hear that no deaths occurred during the year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor.	John Creps, Esq., J.P.	Robert Rodger, Esq.
Henry Watson, Esq., J.P.	William Howley, Esq., J.P.	John W. Mahony, Esq.
Francis Spaight, Esq., J.P.	William Hartigan, Esq., J.P.	William Gabbett, Esq.
Michael Gavin, Jun., Esq.	William Roche, Esq., J.P.	Pat A. Shannon, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

Notwithstanding the crowded state and bad construction of this gaol, to which I have already adverted, I feel pleasure in expressing my high opinion of the mode in which it appears to be conducted by the Local Inspector, the Governor, and their subordinates. Dr. Gibson, the Local Inspector, who is a gentleman of great experience and intelligence, has applied all his energies to the good government and improvement of this establishment, although having to contend with difficulties of no ordinary nature.

I was assured by the Local Inspector, and it was evident on my inspection, that many paupers wilfully committed petty crimes for the purpose of being sent to gaol, in preference to seeking relief at the poorhouse. It was also stated by the Surgeon, that there being no institution in Limerick similar to the "lock hospital," persons afflicted with disease, frequently committed crime, in order to secure for themselves the advantages of the gaol hospital.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough. Visited Feb. 3, 1848.

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED 3RD FEBRUARY, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

PRISONERS in custody, 253.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	33	1
Felons convicted,	86	30
Misdemeanants do.,	12	12
Felons untried,	18	12
Misdemeanants do.,	15	3
Committed summarily,	12	4
Lunatics,	–	3

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Crown witnesses,	2	–
Males,	188	65
Females,	65	
Total,	253	

On the day of my inspection there were confined in this gaol 253 prisoners, as above classified. On the last annual inspection there were only 94 prisoners of all classes, thus, there is a considerable increase; and during the past year so many as 304 were at one time in custody. The accommodation consists of 95 single, and eight solitary cells, and six rooms with beds. The Governor has managed, notwithstanding, to enforce classification. The prisoners are, in most instances, made to eat their meals in their cells. The turnkeys sleep within the gaol. The prison was in a good state of order and regularity, and the bedding in each cell and room good and sufficient.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

I did not observe that any attempt was made to resume the system of employment formerly carried on in this gaol, but as the Board of Superintendence here have requested my attendance on a day to be named after the termination of my inspection, in order to investigate matters connected with this department, and with the general interests of the gaol, I do not feel justified in making any further comment.

A few prisoners are employed weaving, and 112 were on the tread-mill, which is adapted to supply the gaol with water. There is no stone-breaking during the severe winter season. The turnkeys, who are intelligent men, teach in their classes, and a school register is regularly kept.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is conducted with great regularity under the care of the Matron and her assistant. It is to be regretted that a laundry was not originally constructed; a day-room has been converted to this purpose. Seven prisoners were nursing children. Two lunatics were confined here, but not troublesome.

The Matron and her assistant conduct a school, and a register is properly kept.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal made into stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of white bread, and one pint of sweet-milk.

The provisions are good, supplied by contract, and regularly inspected by the Chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept very correctly by the "assistant," and the Board check the accounts monthly.

South District.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. T. Harper,	40	0	0
Protest. Chaplain—Rev. W. Goodwin,	40	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. N. O'Connor,	40	0	0
Apothecary—Thomas Pilsworth,	20	0	0
Governor—Arch. Wilson,	250	0	0
1st Assistant—William Lewis,	60	0	0
Matron—Letitia Noble,	40	0	0
Assistant—Teresa Wilkinson,	15	0	0
Turnkey—Thomas Pratt,	30	0	0
Do. Nath. Bryan,	30	0	0
Turnkey—Henry Dawson,	30	0	0
Do. Abraham Case,	30	0	0
Do. Thomas Cobbe,	27	10	0
Do. William Pratt,	27	10	0
Do. William Byrne,	25	0	0
Do. Robert Bryan,	25	0	0
Do. George Cantwell,	25	0	0
Do. John Duke,	25	0	0
Nurse—Anne Dawson,	16	0	0

None of the intern officers are on gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits for past year.

Local Inspector,	120	Protestant Chaplain,	186
Surgeon,	340	Roman Catholic do.,	151

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital, which is a distinct building, contains separate apartments, and is well ventilated. Dr. Jacob is constant in his attention to this most important branch. The medicines are purchased and compounded by a salaried Apothecary. There were 21 patients on the day of my visit.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were no male lunatics; there were three females of this class, one of whom was in hospital.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

George Adair, Esq., J.P.	Rev. George Stopford,	William Hamilton, Esq., J.P.
James Smith, Esq.	Rev. John T. Moore,	Lewis Moore, Esq., J.P.
Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P.	Edward W. Chetwood, Esq., J.P.	Rich. Hawkesworth, Esq., J.P.
Chidley Coote, Esq., J.P.	Matthew S. Cassan, Esq., J.P.	Col. Dunne, M.P., J.P.

The Board of Superintendence meet on the second Thursday in each month.

General Observations.

General Observations.

In consequence of the great increase of prisoners the Board of Superintendence were obliged to order 100 suits of clothing, in addition to that of the gaol. The good order, cleanliness, and discipline throughout this gaol, reflect much credit on the Board, the Local Inspector, and the Governor.

The Local Inspector devotes much time and anxiety to its good government, and the small amount of punishment inflicted, is proof of the proper discipline which is enforced by the Governor.

The very limited period allowed me for my general inspection of the south district, has compelled me to postpone visiting the bridewells.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh. Visited Jan. 26, 1848.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh.—Visited 26th Jan., 1848.

The number of prisoners on my inspection was 325.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	47	6
Felons convicted,	80	25
Misdemeanants do.,	57	5
Felons untried,	38	4
Misdemeanants do.,	26	–
Vagrants,	1	–
Soldiers tried,	1	–
Revenue laws,	5	–

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Summary committals,	19	9
Lunatics,	1	1
Males,	275	50
Females,	50	
Total,	325	

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

For the foregoing number of prisoners there are 192 single cells, and eight solitary; the total number of rooms with beds being 187. Notwithstanding the great number of prisoners, all are properly classified. The average number of prisoners for the year was 326. I found the prison in a most creditable state of order and cleanliness, and the Local Inspector, who is well experienced, pays the greatest attention to the regularity and discipline of this large establishment. The tread-mill is properly adapted to the conveying of water throughout the gaol, and the sewers are kept well cleansed by the same means.

There were 121 prisoners under sentence from the quarter sessions, just concluded at Nenagh.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh.

Employment and Schools.

Female Department.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed in tailoring, weaving, carpenter work, painting, tinkering, smithwork, shoe-making, mat and sack making, stone-breaking, and cooper work. The head turnkey, a man of considerable intelligence, regularly superintends the teaching of the prisoners.

Female Department.

This department, though crowded, appeared to be well regulated, under the respectable Matron, Mrs. Beatty, who is well acquainted with the performance of her duties. The school is conducted by the Assistant Matron two hours each day. This part of the gaol is very dark. I think that gravel should be substituted in the yards for the grass sod, by which they could be kept more cleanly. There are two good laundries—one for prison use, and in the other the female prisoners are employed in washing for the public, on a system profitable to the establishment. There is also an excellent drying-room. Besides washing, the females were employed in spinning, sewing, and knitting. There were eleven children.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. of bread, and one pint of new milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and one pint of skimmed milk. The provisions are good and sufficient.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very correct, and regularly kept by Mr. Betty, the deputy governor, who also acts as clerk.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Thos. J. Abbott,	85	0	0	6th Turnkey—Joseph Ardagh,	25	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—James J. Poe,	50	0	0	7th do. Thomas Pyke,	25	0	0
Roman Catholic do.—A. O'Connor,	50	0	0	8th do. Henry Whittaker,	25	0	0
Surgeon—O'Neill Quinn,	70	0	0	9th do. Philip Heany,	25	0	0
Apothecary—Michael Harty,	40	0	0	10th do. John Cooke,	25	0	0
Governor—Thomas Rock,	200	0	0	11th do. John Blake,	25	0	0
Deputy do.—Nathaniel Betty,	100	0	0	12th do. Michael Fitzgerald,	25	0	0
1st Turnkey—James Going,	30	0	0	13th do. David Abbey,	25	0	0
Gate-keeper, Samuel Ryan,	30	0	0	Matron—Mrs. E. Betty,	40	0	0
2nd Turnkey—William Roberts,	25	0	0	1st Assistant—Mrs. M. Purtell,	15	0	0
3rd do. James Cany,	25	0	0	2nd do. Mrs. E. Middleton,	15	0	0
4th do. Benjamin Russell,	25	0	0	Nurse—Mrs. Galbraith,	15	0	0
5th do. Peter Rutledge,	25	0	0				

With the exception of the Governor, and Deputy Governor, all the intern officers receive daily 2 lbs. bread, and two pints of new milk.

Officers' Visits for the past year.

Local Inspector,	343	Protestant Chaplain,	115
Surgeon,	376	Roman Catholic do.,	124

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals—one for males, and one for females. There were 19 in hospital. 16 died during the past year. It is in contemplation to increase the hospital accommodation.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were but two lunatics, one male and one female.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Hon. F. A. Prittie, J.P.	George Jackson, Esq., J.P.	Joshua R. Minnett, Esq., J.P.
John Bayley, Esq., J.P.	Richard Gason, Esq., J.P.	R. E. Phillips, Esq., J.P.
R. W. Bayley, Esq., J.P.	John W. Walsh, Esq., J.P.	James Willington, Esq., J.P.
Caleb Going, Esq., J.P.	John Bennett, Esq., J.P.	J. H. Dundass, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

General Observations.

On my inspection I was accompanied by the Local Inspector and Deputy Governor. The Governor, Mr. Rock, was attending the special commission, then sitting at Clonmel. I found the whole establishment very well regulated; and all the officers strictly attend to their important duties. The turnkeys, who are provided with a neat uniform, sleep in each section.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel. Visited Jan. 17, 1848.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—VISITED 17TH JAN., 1848.

ABSTRACT of the prisoners in gaol on the above day—total, 382.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	26	4	Vagrants,	2	–
Convicted felons,	108	43	Soldiers convicted,	6	–
Do. misdemeanants,	76	21			
Untried felons,	49	14	Males,	297	85
Deserters,	4	–	Females,	85	
Committed summarily,	21	2			
Lunatics,	4	1	Total,	382	
Crown witnesses,	1	–			

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I regret to perceive a considerable increase in the average number of prisoners in this gaol. The comparative numbers for the last three years are—

1845,	156
1846,	210
1847,	330

Notwithstanding this great increase I was pleased to find that, owing to the excellent system of superintendence, no serious inconvenience has occurred. The cells are sufficiently large, and well ventilated; only one prisoner sleeps in each cell, as additional beds have been placed in the day-rooms. The prison is well heated by means of commodious stoves placed in each corridor.

In the house of correction, in both male and female department, the classification system is well observed. The sheds for separate labour, by stone-breaking, recommended by Captain Johnson, have been erected, and the result has been most beneficial. I was much pleased with the excellent interior construction of the Roman Catholic chapel, and a similar plan might be beneficially adopted in other prisons. There is a separate chapel in the house of correction, in which the Protestant chaplain officiates.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The turnkeys, who appear to be intelligent men, devote a portion of each day to teaching their respective classes. The employment of the prisoners is carried on upon an excellent system. I found the greater part of the prisoners employed in the various trades of shoe-making, tailoring, weaving, carpenter and smithwork, stone-breaking, &c. Some of the male prisoners are employed in washing and scouring the bedding of the military barracks, under a contract, which produces considerable profit to the credit of the gaol accounts.

I learned with pleasure, that several prisoners, at the period of their discharge, were expert workmen, who were totally ignorant of any trade when they were committed. Instances of the recommitment of such persons are very unfrequent.

The prison dresses and the blankets are manufactured in the gaol, and the tread-mill is usefully directed to the pumping and supplying of water to every department of the prison. By the same means the sewers are kept thoroughly cleansed.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female department, under the charge of the respectable Matron, Mrs. Cleary, and her two daughters (one of the latter only being paid), continues to be carried on with the strictest attention to industry and regularity. I found all in this class actively employed in washing, mangling, spinning, carding, knitting, and plain work, with the exception of a few who were nursing children. The laundry is on an excellent plan, and is well supplied, by means of pipes and cocks, with hot and cold water. I have already recommended the adoption of the excellent system in other prisons which I have inspected.

The funds of the gaol have been much benefitted by the profits arising from the labour in this branch.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Bread and milk—2 lbs. household bread, one pint of new milk, and one pint of skimmed milk to each prisoner. The provisions are good and sufficient, and are supplied by contract. No complaints whatever were made on this head.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are most regularly and correctly kept, and the strictest supervision is observed by excellent checks in the profits and disbursements of the whole establishment.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. J. Moreton,	100	0	0
Protest. Chap.—Rev. J. B. Gordon,	50	0	0
Roman Catholic do.—Rev. M. Burke,	50	0	0
Surgeon—William J. Sheill, Esq.,	74	0	0
Governor—Mr. J. Strahan,	250	0	0
Deputy Governor—Mr. W. Allison,	120	0	0
Clerk—Mr. John Sandford,	100	0	0
Sec. to the Board—Mr. R. Legge,	30	0	0
Matron—Mrs. Cleary,	40	0	0
Assistant do.—Johanna Cleary,	22	0	0
Hospital Nurse—Ellen Buckley,	25	0	0
Turnkey—Oliver Latham,	34	17	6
Do. S. Bulbridge,	34	17	6
Turnkey—Thomas Rourke,	34	17	6
Do. John Whiteston,	34	17	6
Do. James Shea,	34	17	6
Do. John Fetherstone,	34	17	6
Do. James Jordan,	34	17	6
Do. Andrew Semple,	34	17	6
Do. Thomas Patterson,	34	17	6
Do. James Barron,	34	17	6
Do. James Quin,	34	17	6
Do. Philip Shea,	34	17	6
Do. Michael Walsh,	34	17	6
Do. John Semple,	34	17	6

None of the above on gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Non-resident Officers.

Local Inspector,	253	Protestant Chaplain,	163
Surgeon,	412	Roman Catholic do.,	200

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, male and female, in separate yards; they are both kept in the best possible order. The male hospital has been considerably enlarged and improved out of the profits arising from the labour of the prisoners, to which I have already referred with so much satisfaction. There were, on my inspection, 11 males and four females in hospital, including one fever case (male). The books of this department are very correct; and Dr. Sheill's attention to his duties here is zealous and unremitting.

It may be proper to state, that during the last seven years only 23 deaths took place in this prison—14 of which occurred during the past year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

I was glad to find but four male and two female lunatics, one of the latter only troublesome, and one of the former to be discharged in a few days.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Stephen Moore, Esq., J.P.	P. Phipps, Esq., J.P.	William Quin, Esq., J.P.
John Bagwell, Esq., J.P.	Samuel Gordon, Esq.	Percy Gough, Esq.
James A. Butler, Esq., J.P.	William H. Riall, Esq., J.P.	S. Riall, Esq., J.P.
Samuel W. Barton, Esq., J.P.	Joseph Grubb, Esq.	Edward Phelan, Esq.

It is evident, and satisfactory to state, that the members of this Board have devoted much of their valuable time and useful attention to the management of this important establishment, which is in a state so creditable to them, to the Local Inspector, and the Governor.

General Observations.

General Observations.

By reference to my foregoing observations, under their separate heads, it will be manifest that I had every reason to be satisfied, on a minute inspection, with the whole system of this large establishment. The Governor, Mr. Strahan, who is evidently a man of intellect, assiduity, and experience, merits the highest approbation for his successful attention to the regularity and discipline of the gaol. The subordination of the prisoners is not less apparent than that of the officers under his command; and he appears to be ably assisted by his deputy, Mr. Allison. The turnkeys are clothed in a neat and becoming uniform.

I may here refer to a memorandum in the visitors' book, by Chief Justice Blackburne, expressive of his lordship's satisfaction at the state in which he found the prison on the occasion of a visit at the spring assizes of last year.

The Governor resides in the house of correction, and the deputy in the gaol, while the sleeping-rooms of the turnkeys are so placed in each corridor, as to prevent surprise, and ensure co-operative assistance in the event of any disturbance or outbreak.

I deem it right to annex a satisfactory return of the employment of male and female prisoners in this gaol, for the year ending 31st December, 1847, showing the expenditure, sales, and profit.

Return of the employment of male and female Prisoners in Clonmel gaol, for the year ending 31st December, 1847.

Males.

Smiths.	Tailors.	Carpenters.	Making bed-ticks.
Nailors.	Weavers.	Sawyers.	Teazing hair.
Tinkers.	Painters.	Scouring.	Stone-breaking.
Shoemakers.			

Females.

Plain work.	Spinning.	Washing.
Carding.	Knitting.	Mangling.

Return of the expenditure, sales, and profit for the year.

Description of Prisoners.	Expenditure.			Sales.			Profit.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Males, . . .	794	18	2½	919	8	9½	124	10	7
Females, . .	168	14	3½	247	10	3½	78	16	0
Total, £	963	12	6	1,166	19	1	203	6	7

NOTE.—In nearly all instances the prisoners are taught their trades while in the prison.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Carrick-on-Suir.—On my inspection of this bridewell I found the books and accounts correct. There are eight cells (four for males, and four for females), with a day-room and yard for each department. The cells appear damp and cold, but are clean, and provided with proper bedding. There were three males and one female confined in it for further examination. William Toomy, a blind prisoner, stated that he was committed for breaking windows, and that he would do so again to save himself from starvation or the poorhouse. The keeper, Thomas Anderson, has an annual salary of £30.

South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.

Cahir.—This bridewell contains three male cells, and one for refractory prisoners, and one cell for females, with two day-rooms. I found confined in it—males, six; females, four. The tower, in which is the staircase, admits wet, which creates damp throughout the prison. The yards were dirty, and no fires in the day-rooms. The Rev. W. Giles, Local Inspector, had noted his last visit on the 29th November, 1847. The keeper is Jeremiah Kirby, at a salary of £30.

The following are the other bridewells in the South Riding of this county, with the keepers' names and salaries, and accommodation which each affords:—

New Birmingham.—Keeper, John Sadler, £30. Cells, four for males, and two for females, with two day-rooms and two yards.

Tipperary.—Keeper, Thomas Bond, £37. Cells, 12 for males, and four for females, with four day-rooms, and five airing-yards, one store-room, and two cells for drunkards.

Cashel.—Keeper, Jeremiah Connell, £42 7*s.* 8*d.*, including £7 7*s.* 8*d.* as court-keeper. Cells, five for males, and two for females; two day-rooms, two yards, and one cell for drunkards.

Clogheen.—Keeper, William Keating, £30. There are two cells for males, and two for females, two day-rooms, and two airing-yards.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Waterford Gaol.—Visited 15th January, 1848.

County of Waterford Gaol. Visited Jan. 15, 1848.

I inspected this prison on the above day. The number of prisoners was 221, under the following heads:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	17	3	Summarily convicted,	2	–
Felons convicted,	68	20	In hospital,	9	2
Misdemeanants do.,	30	11			
Felons untried,	20	3	Males,	179	42
Misdemeanants do.,	4	3	Females,	42	
Vagrants,	26	–			
Soldiers convicted,	3	–	Total,	221	

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

There are in this gaol only 85 cells, two of them being for solitary confinements. It is consequently overcrowded, and proper classification quite impossible. In some cells there are three, and in others even four, confined in the male department. In the female department there are but two confined in each cell, but here the accommodation for debtors is extremely inconvenient, and requires to be remedied by the Board of Superintendence. The whole prison is in a creditable state of cleanliness, well aired and ventilated.

The chapel is simply and conveniently arranged, with due regard to classification, by means of boarded partitions. A new and necessary day-room is in progress of erection, the expense of which is provided for by the profits arising from the employment of the prisoners. The store-room is dry and commodious; and the kitchen is well adapted for all requisite purposes, and supplied with an excellent steaming apparatus.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The prisoners are constantly and judiciously employed in weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, carpenter work, making corn sacks, biscuit bags, and bacon wrappers, painting, breaking stones, &c. I regret that the looms were not at work, as stated in the last general report, but the Local Inspector stated, that material had been ordered from Belfast, in order to recommence operations. A new day-room and school-room are in progress of building, at which some of the prisoners were also employed.

The Local Inspector states, that, on the completion of these plans, a regular school (which I regret at present does not exist) will be established. The turnkeys have heretofore been employed in teaching their respective classes, but owing to the recent increase of prisoners, which is as much to be deplored here as elsewhere, this system has been, in a great measure, discontinued.

Female Department.

Female Department.

In this department every thing appeared to be carried on with the strictest attention to regularity, economy, and profit. A good deal of washing and mangling for the public is carried on here; and the drying-room, with its apparatus, has been erected by means of the profits arising from this branch of the establishment. The Local Inspector undertook, on my suggestion, to have the water conveyed from the boiler through pipes, to the washing troughs, which would obviate much danger and inconvenience.

The Matron continues to merit the approbation of the Board and the Local Inspector. A new assistant has been recently appointed in place of the former, who was dismissed for immoral conduct.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal made into stirabout, with one pint of sweet milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, with one pint of buttermilk.

The dietary appears to be in accordance with the specified regulations. Two prisoners complained of the quality of the bread, which I examined in the presence of the Local Inspector; I found it good and sufficient, but suggested the propriety of having it a little better baked; and the Local Inspector gave immediate directions to have the recommendation carried into effect. The provisions are supplied by contract, with the exception of the meal, for which (owing to recent fluctuating prices) the Board were unable to obtain a tender.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I regretted to learn that some of the books and accounts were in a state of confusion, which was attributed to the mismanagement of the late (deceased) Governor, Mr. Ryan. However, they are now in progress of arrangement, under the supervision of the Local Inspector and the Clerk.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. R. J. Hobson,	80	0	0	Turnkey—Thomas Sinnott,	25	0	0
Protest. Chap.—Very Rev. Usher Lee,	40	0	0	Do. Robert Gee,	25	0	0
Roman Catholic do.—Rev. M. Flynn,	40	0	0	Do. Pat Martin,	25	0	0
Surgeon—W. Carroll, Esq.,	65	0	0	Do. Michael Barlow,	25	0	0
Governor—M. T. E. Kiely,	200	0	0	Matron—Mrs. O'Neill,	30	0	0
Clerk—Daniel O'Neill,	30	0	0	Assistant do.—Mrs. Baker,	25	0	0
Turnkey, Do.	30	0	0	Nurse—Hannah M'Evoy,	20	0	0
Do. Robert Honner,	30	0	0	Clerk to Board of Superintendence—			
Do. W. Blanch,	30	0	0	Michael Mortimer, Esq.,	20	0	0

None of the above are on gaol allowance.

Visits in the year by

Local Inspector,	132	Protestant Chaplain,	55
Surgeon,	302	Roman Catholic do.,	131

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is well and cleanly kept, and the sexes properly separated. There were some cases of fever. The Surgeon is most regular and constant in his attendance.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Wray Palliser, Esq., J.P.	William Christmas, Esq., J.P.	Simon Bagge, Esq., J.P.
Robert Uniacke, Esq., J.P.	John Congreve, Esq.	Samuel King, Esq., J.P.
Shap. C. Morris, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Carew, Esq., J.P.	Maurice Ronayne, Esq., J.P.
George Meara, Esq., J.P.	Robert Longan, Esq., J.P.	Charles N. Bollon, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I deem it proper to observe, that every requisite and necessary regulation for the control and superintendence of this prison was enforced as far as its crowded state, already noticed, could admit; and I feel bound to attribute much of the efficient discipline, under present circumstances, to the experience, urbanity, and attention of the Local Inspector.

The Governor, who has only been appointed within the last ten months, appears zealous and intelligent, and anxious to perform his duties. But it is my duty to state, that from certain observations made by him in the presence of the Local Inspector, as to the interference of the Board with his authority, I cannot hope for the proper and safe superintendence of the gaol, unless means be speedily adopted by a full and searching investigation into complaints to which I could not listen, much less express an opinion (on *ex-parte* statement), in the absence of the Board.

There were 37 convicts under sentence of transportation, and some of them since the spring assizes of 1847.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

City of Waterford Gaol. Visited Jan. 15, 1848.

CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 15TH JANUARY, 1848.

I INSPECTED this gaol, and the house of correction (which is, strictly speaking, connected with it, although about half a mile distant), on the above day. The number confined in both prisons amounts to 97.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors in the gaol,	13	–
Do. in house of correction,	3	–
Felons convicted in gaol,	15	–
Do. in house of correction,	14	16
Misdemeanants convicted in gaol,	2	–
Do. in house of correction,	3	5
Felons untried in gaol,	10	–
Do. in house of correction,	–	4
Misdemeanants do.,	–	5
Soldier do.,	1	–
Deserter in gaol,	1	–
Drunkard do.,	1	–
Do. in house of correction,	–	1
Committed summarily to gaol,	3	–
	66	31
Males,		
Females,	31	
Total,	97	

No females whatever are confined in the gaol.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I found in the city gaol, as in other cases, that two, and even sometimes three, were confined in one cell. The cells are well aired and convenient. Some of the prisoners complained that the blankets were light—and I think some new ones ought to be supplied. I found the gaol clean and orderly; and, with the above exception, no complaints were made. I feel pleasure in expressing, as far as regards the house of correction, my high opinion of the orderly, cleanly, and I may add, comfortable condition of the whole establishment. The cells, which are well arranged and ventilated, were occupied by one prisoner only. The bed clothing was of a good description, and according to regulation.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The men in the gaol were employed at stone-breaking, white-washing, and cleansing the prison. The boys are kept apart from the adult prisoners, and are under the care of an experienced turnkey, who acts as schoolmaster.

In the house of correction the females were all fully employed at washing, spinning, sewing, and breaking stones. There are schools in both male and female departments. The system of this branch appeared to me to be complete and satisfactory.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is altogether confined, as before observed, to the house of correction, and I have nothing to add here to my previous observations, except that the Matron requires an assistant.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal, and one pint of new milk. Dinner—1 lb. bread, and one pint skimmed milk.

I interrogated the prisoners generally, who expressed themselves fully satisfied with regard to their food, as well as their general treatment.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are correctly kept in the city gaol and house of correction.

Officers of Gaol and House of Correction.

Officers of Gaol and House of Correction.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. R. J. Hobson,	60	0	0	Governor of ho. of correction—R. Hunt,	60	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. A. Sergeant,	40	0	0	Matron do. Ellen Hanrick,	40	0	0
R. Catholic do. Rev. A. Fitzgerald,	40	0	0	Turnkey—James Walsh,	25	0	0
Apothecary—James Palmer,	—			Do. N. Foran,	25	0	0
Physician—Robert Burkitt,	40	0	0	Do. J. Walsh,	25	0	0
Governor of gaol—Wm. Wright,	120	0	0	Do. J. Harrington,	25	0	0

The Governor of the gaol and four turnkeys are on gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers to the Gaol and House of Correction.

Local Inspector,	298	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	120
Surgeon,	240	Apothecary,	45
Protestant Chaplain,	60		

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital, which is in the city gaol, is available for the prisoners in the two branches included in this report. At present there is but one male prisoner in it. The Physician is most attentive to this department.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

I found no lunatics in either the city gaol or house of correction.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor.	Captain Roberts.	Wm. M. Ardagh, Esq.
Sir H. W. Barron, Bart., J.P.	James Keating, Esq., J.P.	John Power, Esq.
Sir B. M. Wall, D.L.	A. Sherlock, Esq., J.P.	Edward Hobson, Esq.
Captain Bolton.	Henry Denny, Esq.	

General Observations.

General Observations.

I have little to add to my previous observations, which are as special as possible in reference to each department in both prisons. In the visiting book of the house of correction I found a remark of the Roman Catholic Clergyman officiating as Chaplain in June, 1847, that persons had been permitted to sleep in the chapel; but the Local Inspector assured me that there had not been, nor should be hereafter, a repetition of such an irregularity.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD GAOL.—VISITED 14TH JANUARY, 1848.

County of Wexford Gaol. Visited Jan. 14, 1848.

I INSPECTED this gaol on the above day. The number of prisoners confined in it amounts to 235, under the following heads:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	19	3
Criminals,	147	65
Crown witnesses,	—	1
Males,	166	69
Females,	69	
Total,	235	

Of the above I find there were—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	63	25
Do. untried,	41	24
Committed summarily, including five males and one female, for begging,	30	11
Lunatics,	13	5
Males,	147	65
Females,	65	
Total,	212	

Which, with the debtors and witnesses, constitute the above total.

Under sentence of transportation I found—

Males, . . 23 | Females, . . 3 | Total, . . 26

Of these, three of the males had been in the gaol since their conviction; one for 12, one for 15, and one for 18 months. The vagrant beggars were here mixed with the other prisoners in the same manner as described in my report on Carlow gaol.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

There were 112 single cells, 98 of which were appropriated to males, and 14 to females; of the above, 72 are new cells. I found in the old gaol, that three prisoners were allotted to each cell, though inconveniently small and badly lighted, while, in the new cells, which are larger, but one prisoner was confined. In the female department I found that so many as five, and even six, were placed to sleep in one cell.

The Local Inspector and Board of Superintendence, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the gaol on my inspection, concurred in attributing this state of affairs to the unusual increase of prisoners, and all evinced the greatest anxiety to effect a more equal distribution of prisoners, and, in conjunction with the Grand Jury, to supply further accommodation.

My attention was particularly called, by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, to the inconvenient construction and arrangements of the new chapel, which has not as yet been made use of by him or the Protestant Chaplain; the former continues to officiate in the old chapel, the latter in the school-room. By the addition of kneeling-boards in the boxes or stalls, and placing the female prisoners on the ground-floor, near the proposed altar, as suggested by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, much of the alleged inconvenience may be obviated. He also strongly objected to the proposed position of the altar, which has not yet been erected; but I forbear entering more minutely on this subject at present, as, at a conference held on the day of my inspection with the Board of Superintendence and the two Chaplains, I observed every anxiety on the part of the Board and the Local Inspector (who is the Protestant Chaplain) to carry out, with the assistance of the Grand Jury, the wishes of the Roman Catholic Chaplain. The latter further suggested the necessity of a "confessional" being set apart; but as I find that the Governor has just taken possession of a small apartment in the new branch adjoining the chapel, and which, in the original plan, was specified as a "robing-room," I think it may be made available, under the approbation of the Board, for the accommodation required.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The men are employed in smith and carpenter work, weaving, tailoring, shoe-making, painting, and breaking stones. Many of them appeared to be expert workmen, and are very efficiently superintended by Mr. Needham, the active Deputy-Governor, through whose exertions much economy is effected, by the quantity of work done within and for the prison.

The school appears to have been conducted under a most excellent system. The Master died very lately, and the Board have advertised for a successor.

Female Department.

Female Department.

I have already remarked on the totally insufficient accommodation in the female department, in which, in addition to the numbers already there, were 10 children, nine of whom were on the breast. The Board, however, undertook to adopt every means to remedy this evil. The females are employed in spinning flax, hemp, and wool; knitting, washing,

making shirts, and plain sewing. The Matron has no assistant, and she certainly requires one.

The laundry is on a very good and convenient plan, well supplied with water; but I have suggested the conducting of the hot water into the washing troughs, by means of a pipe from the boiler.

Dietary.

Dietary.

For breakfast—1 lb. of brown bread, and one pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of yellow Indian meal, and one pint of buttermilk.

The provisions were good and sufficient, and no complaint made whatever.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are well and correctly kept by the Deputy-Governor, Mr. Needham.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. R. W. Elgee,	50	0	0	Turnkey—Robert Roberts, . .	30	0	0
Protestant Chaplain, do., .	50	0	0	Do. John Gettings, . .	30	0	0
R. Cath. Chaplain—Rev. L. Kirwan,	50	0	0	Do. Francis Monk, . .	25	0	0
Surgeon—H. H. Boxwell, Esq., .	–			Do. W. Craig, . . .	25	0	0
Apothecary—James Ricards, Esq., .	20	0	0	Do. John Harney, . . .	25	0	0
Governor—S. Gladwin, . .	160	0	0	Do. John Fitzsimon, . .	25	0	0
Deputy-Governor—W. Needham, .	60	0	0	Do. N. Cormick, Lunatic Keeper,	25	0	0
Master of Works, do., .	20	0	0	Fem. Lunatic Keeper—Ellen Hopkins,	10	0	0
Matron—Mary Murphy, . .	45	0	0	Nursetender—B. Savage, . .	12	0	0
Schoolmaster (dead),—W. Stephens,	30	0	0	Barber—J. Holbrook, . . .	10	0	0
Turnkey—Joseph Gladwin, . .	30	0	0				

Of these, the Governor, deputy, seven turnkeys, schoolmaster, male and female lunatic keepers, and nursetender, are on gaol allowance.

Visits in the year 1847, by

Local Inspector, Protestant Chaplain,	243
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	205
Surgeon, ...	266

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is extremely convenient, and well ventilated; there were only four patients in it, three of whom were convalescent, and one severely wounded in attempting to commit a burglary. There was no disease of an infectious nature. The Surgeon pays the greatest attention to this department.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The 18 lunatics hereinbefore enumerated are not troublesome; they enjoy good health, and are well attended. The female crown witness alluded to in the abstract is confined in this department, owing to the crowded state of the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

C. A. Walker, Esq., M.P.	J. H. Talbot, Esq., M.P.	Sir Francis Le Hunte, J.P.
George Le Hunte, Esq.	Major Doran.	W. A. Armstrong, Esq., J.P.
Thomas N. King, Esq., J.P.	John Hawey, Esq.	M. Petit, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

General Observations.

My foregoing observations fully exhibit the present crowded state of the gaol, and the consequent want of accommodation, as a matter of course. Classification is almost impossible to be carried out; but under all the circumstances, the most watchful superintendence, and the strictest discipline are observed by the very good and sufficient staff of officers.

There is no tread-mill in the prison.

The gaol is particularly neat and well kept, and the Local Inspector as attentive as he is evidently experienced in the discharge of his duties. The building is lighted with gas. The High Sheriff, the Board of Superintendence, the Surgeon, and Chaplains are anxious for the introduction of hot air into the cells; and I fully concur in the advisability of the suggestion.

A portion of the outer wall is not sufficiently high to prevent the escape of expert or daring prisoners; but the Local Inspector and members of the Board have promised speedily to remedy this defect.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Enniscorthy.—I visited this bridewell to-day; it has two day-rooms and three cells furnished, and a new addition of four cells and two day-rooms unfurnished. The whole is clean, and well ventilated. There were only two prisoners—one a boy for breaking a pane of glass in the workhouse, and a woman under a committal from the 3rd January, instant, for further examination, on a charge of having received a deal stick. It appears that no petty sessions were held since her committal. The keeper, Thomas Hanlon, is a well-conducted man; has £30 a year, and no allowances. He has often had from 10 to 12 prisoners in custody for larcenies and misdemeanors, and complains of the want of an assistant. The dietary is good, and according to regulation. The register is well kept.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

County of Wicklow Gaol.—Visited on the 10th January, 1848.

County of Wicklow Gaol. Visited Jan. 10, 1848.

I inspected this gaol (my first inspection) on the above day. I found the total number of prisoners amounted to 131, divided as follow:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	8	–
Felons convicted,	50	14
Misdemeanants do.,	11	1
Felons untried,	3	2
Summarily committed,	8	15

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Lunatics,	12	7
Males,	92	39
Females,	39	
Total,	131	

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

In this prison there are 77 separate cells, and one solitary; the latter should never be used unless in the case of a very violent prisoner. The number of prisoners since last inspection has been nearly doubled; consequently great inconvenience has arisen, and proper classification is almost impracticable. It would be most advisable to have the separate system enforced in the new part of the prison, which the Board of Superintendence and the Local Inspector are anxious to have warmed with the apparatus for hot air. The bedding and clothing are of good quality; and I found nothing deficient in store.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed in net-making, shoe-making, and tailoring work, and some occasionally on the tread-mill. The females are employed in spinning hemp, sewing, and general prison duties.

The turnkeys, who appear to be very intelligent men, discharge the duties of schoolmaster, and devote two hours each day to teaching the prisoners.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is creditably conducted, under the superintendence of the Matron, Mrs. Barry, the wife of the Governor. The laundry is very inconvenient, and badly supplied with water; but the Local Inspector has promised his attention to this, and other necessary improvements.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and one pint of mixed milk. Dinner—1 lb. of brown bread and one pint of mixed milk. On Sundays the prisoners are supplied with bread for breakfast and dinner. The provisions are of a good quality.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are regularly kept by the Governor, who requires a clerk.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Wm. Nolan, Esq.,	43	1	1
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. R. Porter,	36	18	5½
R. Catholic do. Rev. J. Trant,	36	18	5½
Physician—Andrew Nolan, Esq.,	65	0	0
Governor—Mr. R. Barry,	100	0	0
Matron,	30	0	0
Deputy to do.,	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
1st Turnkey,	35	0	0
2nd do.,	35	0	0
3rd do.,	35	0	0
4th do.,	35	0	0
5th do.,	30	0	0
6th do.,	20	0	0
Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0

None of the above are on gaol allowance. The salaries of the Local Inspector and Governor appear to be unusually small. During the past year the following officers attended—

Local Inspector,	119 Visits.	Protestant Chaplain,	311 Visits.
Surgeon,	225 „	R. Catholic do,	224 „

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is properly managed, under Dr. Nolan's superintendence. No patients were in it on the day of my inspection.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

It will be seen, by my abstract of prisoners, that on the day of my inspection there were twelve male and seven female lunatics; and the officers did not complain that they were in any way troublesome, beyond the peculiar care which such cases always require.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Colonel Acton, M.P.	Francis Synge, Esq., J.P.
R. H. Farrell, Esq.	Charles Totenham, Esq.
Daniel Tighe, Esq.	Arthur Bride, Esq.
J. A. Leonard, Esq.	

I give this list as furnished in the Governor's return.

The 2nd section of 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, directs that the Board shall consist of not less than eight or more than twelve members, of whom one-half shall be Justices of the Peace for the county.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I feel pleasure in expressing my satisfaction at the general good order and cleanliness of this prison, under the management of the Board of Superintendence and Mr. Nolan, their excellent Local Inspector.

The Governor is evidently well acquainted with the performance of his responsible duties, and ought to receive assistance by the appointment of a clerk or deputy.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

Appendix, No. 2.

SCHEDULE (A)—List of Prisons.

Schedule A. List of Prisons.

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.
NORTH DISTRICT.		
Dublin	Kilmainham	County Gaol.
	Green-street	Newgate.
	S. Circular-road	House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane	Four Courts' Marshalsea.
	St. Sepulchre's	Manor Prison.
Antrim	Carrickfergus	County Gaol.
	Belfast	House of Correction.
	Antrim	Bridewell.
	Ballymoney	ditto.
	Ballymena	ditto.
Armagh	Armagh	County Gaol.
	Ballybot	Bridewell.
	Lurgan	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton	ditto.
	Markethill	ditto.
Cavan	Cavan	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell	ditto.
	Cootehill	ditto.
Donegal	Lifford	County Gaol.
	Buncrana	Bridewell.
	Donegal	ditto.
	Glenties	ditto.
	Letterkenny	ditto.
Down	Downpatrick	County Gaol.
	Newry	Bridewell.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler	Bridewell.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton	ditto.
Londonderry	Londonderry	County Gaol.
	Coleraine	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady	ditto.
Longford	Longford	County Gaol.
Louth	Dundalk	ditto.
	Drogheda	Town Gaol.
	Ardee	Bridewell.
Mayo	Castlebar	County Gaol.
	Ballinrobe	Bridewell.
	Belmullet	ditto.
	Swineford	ditto.
	Westport	ditto.
Meath	Trim	County Gaol.
	Kells	Bridewell.
	Navan	ditto.
Monaghan	Monaghan	County Gaol.
	Ballybay	Bridewell.
	Carrickmacross	ditto.
	Castleblayney	ditto.
	Clones	ditto.
Roscommon	Roscommon	County Gaol.
	Athlone	Bridewell.
	Boyle	ditto.
	Castlerea	ditto.
	Strokestown	ditto.
Sligo	Sligo	County Gaol.
	Ballymote	Bridewell.
Tyrone	Omagh	County Gaol.
	Clogher	Bridewell.
	Dungannon	ditto.
	Strabane	ditto.
Westmeath	Mullingar	County Gaol.
	Moate	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow	Carlow	County Gaol.
Clare	Ennis	ditto.
	Ennistymon	Bridewell.
	Killaloe	ditto.
	Kilrush	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge	ditto.
	Tulla	ditto.
Cork	Cork	County Gaol.
	Cork	City ditto.
	Cork	Bridewell.
	Kinsale	Corporation Gaol.
	Bandon	Bridewell.
	Bantry	ditto.
South District—*continued.*		
Cork	Castletown	Bridewell.
	Charleville	ditto.
	Clonakilty	ditto.
	Cove	ditto.
	Dunmanway	ditto.
	Fermoy	ditto.
	Kanturk	ditto.
	Macroom	ditto.
	Mallow	ditto.
	Middleton	ditto.
	Millstreet	ditto.
	Mitchelstown	ditto.
	Rosscarbery	ditto.
	Skibbereen	ditto.
Galway	Galway	County Gaol.
	Galway	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe	Bridewell.
	Clifden	ditto.
	Eyrecourt	ditto.
	Gort	ditto.
	Loughrea	ditto.
	Outerard	ditto.
	Portumna	ditto.
	Tuam	ditto.
	Woodford	ditto.
Kerry	Tralee	County Gaol.
	Cahirciveen	Bridewell.
	Castleisland	ditto.
	Dingle	ditto.
	Kenmare	ditto.
	Killarney	ditto.
	Listowel	ditto.
	Milltown	ditto.
	Tarbert	ditto.
Kildare	Naas	County Gaol.
	Athy	ditto.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny	City Gaol.
	Callan	Bridewell.
	Thomastown	ditto.
	Urlingford	ditto.
King's Co.	Tullamore	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown	District Bridewell.
Limerick	Limerick	County Gaol.
	Limerick	City Gaol.
	Bruff	Bridewell.
	Croome	ditto.
	Glinn	ditto.
	Kilfinane	ditto.
	Newcastle	ditto.
	Rathkeale	ditto.
Queen's Co.	Maryborough	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory	ditto.
	Stradbally	ditto.
Tipperary	Clonmel	County Gaol.
	Nenagh	ditto.
	Borrisokane	Bridewell.
	Cahir	ditto.
	Carrick-on-Suir	ditto.
	Cashel	ditto.
	Clogheen	ditto.
	New Birmingham	ditto.
	Newport	ditto.
	Roscrea	ditto.
	Templemore	ditto.
	Thurles	ditto.
	Tipperary	ditto.
Waterford	Waterford	County Gaol.
	Waterford	City Gaol.
	Waterford	House of Correction.
	Dungarvan	Bridewell.
	Lismore	ditto.
Wexford	Wexford	County Goal.
	Enniscorthy	Bridewell.
	Gorey	ditto.
	New Ross	ditto.
Wicklow	Wicklow	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass	District Bridewell.
	Tinnahely	Bridewell.

SCHEDULE (B).

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS confined in the Gaols of Ireland on the 31st December, 1847.

SCHEDULE B.

Return of Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, 31st December, 1847.

GAOLS.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals.		No. of Prisoners Sick in Hospital.	No. of Lunatics.	
	Males.	Females.	Tried.	Untried.	Tried.	Untried.		Male.	Female.
Antrim,	39	4	41	8	2	3	14	8	–
Belfast,	–	–	121	48	29	21	3	–	–
Armagh,	70	6	79	53	19	50	22	3	–
Carlow,	20	5	82	12	48	2	6	4	–
Cavan,	53	2	62	57	9	13	15	2	–
Clare,	50	4	108	166	17	33	12	14	1
Cork, County,	85	4	673	203	195	89	61	5	2
Cork, City,	30	2	79	9	40	5	5	–	–
Donegal,	14	–	70	11	19	–	2	15	1
Down,	37	5	110	28	24	20	22	12	–
Dublin County,	14	3	48	22	37	14	3	1	5
Dublin City:									
Newgate,	1	1	–	57	–	37	14	–	–
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	69	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	–	–	–	–	204	–	12	–	48
Richmond Bridewell,	–	–	237	–	–	–	21	9	–
Fermanagh,	60	2	89	37	30	18	24	6	2
Galway, County,	14	1	211	138	70	49	51	–	5
Galway, Town,	13	1	89	49	97	25	12	–	2
Kerry,	36	–	113	62	28	30	6	15	11
Kildare, Naas,	6	1	36	37	7	21	7	–	1
Kildare, Athy,	7	1	17	33	7	18	6	2	–
Kilkenny, County,	40	5	120	34	25	7	3	17	4
Kilkenny, City,	14	4	22	11	2	2	–	–	–
King's County,	21	5	67	49	22	22	7	1	1
Leitrim,	39	4	50	41	28	25	15	–	3
Limerick, County,	37	2	116	180	26	18	11	12	6
Limerick, City,	33	3	36	38	13	17	7	–	–
Londonderry,	23	–	72	22	19	23	6	1	–
Longford,	20	3	63	49	14	26	19	1	1
Louth,	20	2	38	16	13	11	2	4	4
Drogheda,	13	1	9	5	3	3	–	–	1
Mayo,	31	3	145	136	43	42	24	2	5
Meath,	25	2	54	48	13	22	13	11	5
Monaghan,	57	2	53	31	15	28	10	4	–
Queen's County,	24	1	67	62	21	33	17	1	3
Roscommon,	45	–	89	96	11	12	22	2	1
Sligo,	45	–	95	29	39	11	12	–	18
Tipperary, Nenagh,	47	5	100	129	16	32	14	–	–
Tipperary, Clonmel,	32	4	120	130	43	55	10	4	1
Tyrone,	75	7	97	48	13	40	15	17	1
Waterford, County,	14	1	93	52	37	8	9	–	–
Waterford, City,	16	2	46	10	20	4	–	–	–
Westmeath,	23	2	69	34	33	10	6	–	–
Wexford,	20	3	75	43	20	37	4	13	5
Wicklow,	9	–	36	28	17	14	–	11	7

SCHEDULE (C).

RETURN of Accommodation in the several County, City, and Town Gaols, 1847.

Schedule C.

Accommodation in the County, &c. Gaols.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Daily Average Number confined.	Highest Number	Number of Cells.	Other Rooms with Beds.	Number of Beds in the Rooms.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.	NUMBER OF COMMITTALS.				
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	Total.
Antrim,	126	189	50	13	38	825	94	22	10	11	137
Belfast,	183	258	320	–	1	2,194	249	111	60	296	716
Armagh,	223	305	12	36	103	1,717	45	20	8	4	77
Carlow,	159	216	71	7	14	1,507	4	3	1	–	8
Cavan,	185	275	86	16	35	1,298	10	6	8	5	29
Clare,	170	324	125	9	42	1,407	27	19	5	–	51
Cork, County,	935	1,281	171	93	279	6,948	412	110	51	37	610
Cork, City,	192	259	108	13	43	1,575	131	39	10	7	187
Donegal,	120¼	164	85	15	32	631	3	–	–	–	3
Down,	255	316	200	16	32	1,260	120	37	16	18	191
Dublin County,	149	218	94	2	5	2,551	99	33	13	19	164
„ City,	103	255	64	–	–	2,640	354	158	80	96	688
„ Grangegorman Pen.,	361¼	435	226	none.	none.	6,772	278	148	83	126	2,211
„ Richmond Bridewell,	262	403	288	9	100	5,279	765	250	114	151	1,280
Fermanagh,	280	397	102	5	15	1,288	14	12	2	–	28
Galway, County,	374	539	92	6	18	2,374	34	27	25	21	107
Galway, Town,	76⅛	254	36	8	18	1,106	24	14	12	5	55
Kerry,	318	429	82	4	–	1,880	20	8	3	4	35
Kildare, Naas,	79 1/365	116	62	10	12	580	12	5	3	4	24
Kildare, Athy,	58 1/365	107	32	2	4	611	40	9	2	3	54
Kilkenny, County,	200	261	48	4	37	976	79	12	8	3	102
Kilkenny, City,	45	81	13	4	28	484	326	6	1	–	–
King's County,	165	251	114	8	16	810	4	2	3	–	9
Leitrim,	229 1/365	357	81	12	55	1,268	4	2	4	2	12
Limerick, County,	332	442	115	16	48	1,603	45	16	4	–	65
Limerick, City,	131¼	165	70	18	32	2,705	60	32	18	12	122
Londonderry,	163 1/365	239	153	17	54	1,488	39	8	3	2	52
Longford,	176	239	69	12	30	1,397	47	15	7	6	75
Louth,	96	136	39	10	18	976	8	14	3	–	25
Drogheda,	20	58	16	6	14	507	70	5	1	–	–
Mayo,	358 1/365	499	128	20	60	1,982	15	6	3	10	34
Meath,	122	177	112	29	29	654	26	3	2	1	32
Monaghan,	178	296	75	12	52	1,211	7	6	1	1	15
Queen's County,	150	304	95	6	44	1,400	53	9	–	–	62
Roscommon,	269⅜	446	60	16	32	1,443	41	6	4	5	56
Sligo,	204 1/365	261	84	24	62	1,229	85	19	8	9	121
Tipperary, Nenagh,	326 1/365	406	192	22	31	2,262	72	12	4	–	88
Tipperary, Clonmel,	330	435	224	18	20	3,119	87	56	31	29	203
Tyrone,	244	389	60	18	72	1,573	43	8	–	–	51
Waterford, County,	124	295	83	8	16	916	82	17	5	3	107
Waterford, City,	79	128	56	7	15	1,332	9	10	5	7	31
Westmeath,	185	255	92	11	33	1,048	29	12	1	–	42
Wexford,	152	229	114	6	12	985	41	11	5	–	57
Wicklow,	132½	191	77	8	7	761	18	6	8	14	46

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in

GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF				
						Fuel, for use of Prison.	Soap and Candles for same.	Straw.	Medicine, &c.	Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		£ s. d.	d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	Mixed.	802 3 8½	4½	Coal.	21	95 3 4	26 16 11	20 11 8	45 7 4	66 16 6
Belfast, . . .	Do.	1,253 3 3½	4½	Do.	26	207 0 9	20 18 4½	6 9 9	12 14 10	19 2 9
Armagh, . . .	Do.	953 7 6	3 1/8	Irish Coal & Turf	17	90 7 6	35 7 0	20 0 0	87 10 7	85 12 5
Carlow, . . .	Do.	1,018 7 9½	4¼	Stone Coal & Turf	18	125 19 1½	21 0 0	15 11 1	29 10 8	59 4 0
Cavan, . . .	Stirabout & Bread	609 4 11	2 1/8	Turf.	25	126 9 11	36 10 6	10 19 4	43 14 2	91 5 0
Clare, . . .	Mixed.	1,250 1 1	5½	Turf & Coal.	31	182 10 0	25 4 9	3 12 0	25 7 2	1259 7 6
Cork County, . .	Bread and Milk.	6,023 3 10½	4¾	Coal.	35	103 15 9	41 19 10	77 6 0½	192 1 7	1169 7 8
„ City, . .	Do.	1,257 19 2	4 7/8	Do.	27	94 11 10	28 17 9	21 2 11	28 10 11	131 10 11
Donegal, . . .	Do.	693 6 10	4 1/8	Do.	25	86 4 6	8 17 11	11 17 1	12 6 2	24 15 1
Down, . . .	Mixed.	1,754 0 0	4⅜	Coal & Turf.	45	154 4 10½	38 10 7½	18 14 8	51 17 0	32 10 1
Dublin County, . .	Do.	869 5 8½	4 3/11	Coal.	25	128 4 8	40 15 0	15 7 11	65 12 2	23 7 6
Dublin City:										
Newgate, . .	Bread and Milk.	787 4 4	5½	Do.	16	63 11 1½	15 8 3	12 2 3	65 0 2½	210 4 9½
Richmond Bridewell,	Mixed.	1,852 18 4	4⅜	Do.	26	399 4 0	62 14 11	11 18 7	170 0 0	164 5 0
Grangegorman Penitentiary	Do.	1,815 5 4	4⅛	Do.	30	223 3 3	56 14 1	27 9 4	139 9 0	153 19 0
Fermanagh, . .	Oatmeal & Rice.	1,848 3 1½	4½	Turf.	28	105 18 10	33 8 1	8 10 0	95 6 4	75 0 5
Galway County, .	Mixed.	3,555 0 3	6¼	Do.	15	126 5 2	71 12 6	6 2 2	28 4 10	128 10 8
„ Town, . .	Do.	441 17 2	4¼	Do.	14	53 2 2½	3 13 4	4 2 6½	5 5 3	41 12 11
Kerry, . . .	Do.	2,141 17 2½	4½	Do.	17	68 14 11½	17 9 0	27 3 6½	332 14 6½	437 15 6
Kildare, Naas, . .	Do.	439 11 10	3⅞	Coal.	28	225 4 8	26 16 10	8 12 4½	21 7 1	95 16 3½
„ Athy, . .	Do.	435 7 1¼	5	Turf.	10	38 15 10⅞	5 14 6	6 15 7½	31 1 6	1 5 11
Kilkenny County, .	Do.	1,368 15 0	4½	Turf & Coal.	20	60 1 0	13 16 3	18 7 11	51 16 7	197 4 5½
„ City, . .	Do.	410 12 6	6	Coal & Turf.	7	40 19 3	8 8 2	6 0 0	30 12 11	12 9 10
King's County, . .	Do.	767 18 9	3 3/8	Turf.	40	121 10 3½	24 18 3½	10 15 2	15 0 0	58 12 3½
Leitrim, . . .	Do.	1,946 12 4½	6	Coal & Turf.	35	172 17 11	34 12 6½	10 16 4	121 4 6	261 7 6½
Limerick County, .	Indian Meal & Bread.	1,926 19 2	4 1/6	Coal.	24	99 11 4	25 19 9	13 2 6	18 18 1	116 11 8
,, City, . .	Indian Meal & Bread	657 8 5½	3⅞	Do.	18	46 9 0	11 15 4	11 1 6	10 0 0	13 9 2
Londonderry, . .	Mixed.	1,201 11 6	5¼	Do.	16	54 13 6	26 13 11	14 13 10	50 18 8	41 13 1
Longford, . . .	Do.	819 0 0	3½	Turf.	23	53 0 0	9 15 0	10 17 0	25 0 0	36 16 0
Louth, . . .	Do.	565 19 8¾	4½	Coal.	16	27 15 1½	6 0 1	15 0 7	17 15 8	28 2 11¾
Drogheda, . . .	Stirabt., Bread, Milk.	185 11 10½	4½	Do.	8	33 10 0	8 2 9	4 10 0	24 11 7	38 5 3½
Mayo, . . .	Mixed.	2,204 7 11¼	4¾	Turf & Coal.	44	211 11 7¾	68 8 10½	61 3 0	23 16 7	336 18 1¼
Meath, . . .	Do.	667 19 3½	4¼	Do.	31	83 12 10½	20 11 1	8 18 3	66 18 6	96 3 1½
Monaghan, . .	Do.	1,252 14 2½	5 5/9	Coal.	19	92 12 8	6 19 6	17 0 1½	55 3 11½	144 8 0
Queen's County, .	Do.	989 3 7	4⅓	Coal & Turf.	13	70 7 8	23 10 7	10 1 8	23 9 3	101 1 7
Roscommon, . .	Do.	1,856 1 5	5⅛	Coal.	13	177 9 1	18 4 0	15 3 5	63 0 0	428 7 7½
Sligo, . . .	Do.	1,360 17 5½	4⅝	Do.	21	153 0 4¾	41 11 9	26 9 4¾	22 0 10½	118 17 1
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	Bread and Milk.	2,994 17 6	5½	Coal & Turf.	20	136 0 1½	16 19 5	26 10 8½	15 13 2	51 6 7
„ Clonmel, .	Do.	2,637 5 3	5⅓	Sea & Stone Coal	41	152 12 6	85 2 0	18 18 10½	68 15 7	38 14 3
Tyrone, . . .	Stirabt., Bread, Milk.	1,846 19 0	4¾	Turf.	41	246 4 8	38 11 4	20 9 8	117 1 3	205 10 4
Waterford County, .	Mixed.	927 3 2	4¼	Coal.	22	75 5 6	75 18 8	21 18 9	41 18 2	10 15 9
„ City, .	Do.	289 9 8	2 1/3	Do.	12	38 19 0	11 8 5	10 19 8	15 17 8	5 0 3
Westmeath, . .	Do.	801 2 11	3	Turf & Coal.	19	97 7 8	24 12 5½	14 11 0½	42 0 0	32 0 9
Wexford, . . .	Bread & Stirabout	1,034 6 11½	4½	Coal.	30	48 18 3½	23 14 5	17 14 10½	27 6 1	55 4 9
Wicklow, . . .	Do.	696 8 7½	4¾	Do.	15	52 2 7	40 6 1½	10 15 3	10 14 6	58 0 10

In consequence of the failure of the Potato crop, and the very high price to which articles of food have risen in many of the Irish Markets, it has been dietaries. We beg to state, that these alterations have been made under the authority of the Queen's Bench; and as an explanation of all the articles comprised

THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1847.

COST OF							SALARY OF			
							MALE DEPARTMENT.			
Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Local Inspectors.	Chaplains.		
								Protestant.	Presbyterian.	R. Catholic.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18 15 3	59 2 5½	3 19 5½	48 6 0	50 13 9	—	40 0 2½	92 6 2	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
24 18 9	161 19 9	17 16 5	287 8 0	149 12 4½	—	25 7 9½	55 7 8	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
29 17 5	12 16 9	6 7 2	72 5 2	97 15 4	—	59 15 0	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
17 15 0	29 15 0	27 0 0	45 3 0	47 11 7	25 18 6½	73 3 11	36 18 5½	27 13 10½	—	27 13 10½
16 12 5	86 12 4	28 3 7	22 0 6	76 9 5	—	64 19 9½	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
10 0 5	16 11 8	4 18 10	128 13 11	28 11 3	36 2 9	177 16 4	—	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
58 5 2	492 8 0	185 7 4	635 2 9	1145 1 0	34 19 10	129 11 8½	150 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
30 18 4	121 0 5	60 10 2	123 15 6	25 14 5	39 18 6	44 5 2	75 0 0	46 3 1	—	46 3 1
14 2 3	92 2 9	0 12 0	22 5 6	36 19 11	38 16 2	36 10 9	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
29 4 4	226 16 10	56 15 6	216 13 8½	148 0 2	—	102 15 2	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
14 15 7	36 6 8	27 3 3	21 1 3	67 19 10	5 2 1	97 13 7	120 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	57 7 8
19 17 6	—	—	54 19 5	32 14 7	—	89 10 6	133 6 8	50 0 0	33 6 8	50 0 0
33 19 7	306 1 8	—	146 10 9	91 4 2	—	96 2 8	133 6 8	40 0 0	33 6 8	40 0 0
29 12 4	—	152 4 9	50 13 8	—	—	261 19 5	133 6 8	40 0 0	33 6 8	40 0 0
9 14 6	17 12 0	10 8 0	60 9 7	19 3 0	29 2 0	38 11 8	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
11 7 6	—	—	145 17 2	103 1 8	63 6 10	125 2 3	73 16 10	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
4 11 6½	—	—	34 2 11	4 18 10	—	9 16 0	36 18 6	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
18 7 2	8 8 5	8 14 4	145 2 2	54 12 10½	11 0 0	115 15 5½	100 0 0	46 3 1	—	46 3 1
8 17 6	38 7 4	17 19 3	41 15 4	41 17 7½	60 2 11	83 8 1¼	37 18 4	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
4 15 6	19 19 0	8 6 1½	27 5 6	17 8 8	49 18 11	16 9 2¾	27 13 10	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
21 16 2	11 16 1	7 7 6	25 10 9½	—	5 0 0	3 10 0	80 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
7 10 5	16 6 5	3 15 6	31 18 9	4 10 0	—	8 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
10 6 2	176 14 2	70 7 5½	68 17 10	78 8 7½	1 10 0	17 16 2	130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
35 15 2	93 11 8	9 11 7½	238 7 9½	68 16 10½	—	119 10 1½	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
10 5 9	45 3 7	—	83 19 8	475 12 7	26 11 6	178 6 10	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
16 12 10	42 6 11	25 13 11¼	87 17 3	35 16 1	—	49 17 7½	150 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
22 5 5	112 7 10	52 9 0	78 3 3	120 17 9	—	37 0 2	90 0 0	46 3 1½	46 3 1½	46 3 1½
9 17 6	33 5 10	14 9 2	48 10 5	18 16 7	8 11 0	69 19 2	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
14 16 3	47 19 9	11 1 1½	49 1 10	17 7 8	0 8 0	45 8 3	50 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
2 4 0	8 6 7	5 13 0	—	—	—	8 10 2	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
43 11 8	1 8 4	—	280 1 9½	202 2 8½	21 12 0	120 4 9½	75 0 0	37 10 0	27 13 10	37 10 0
21 11 4	36 9 6½	6 11 9	27 9 11	20 3 10	34 8 6	20 18 5	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
6 4 5	63 2 1	8 1 1½	84 8 8	73 4 8	—	0 17 0	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
26 7 11	145 9 0	43 18 5	122 8 4	45 11 10	8 0 0	22 2 7	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
8 13 5	79 17 4	2 10 8	217 4 0	244 12 6½	6 3 7	82 13 2½	92 6 2	46 3 1	—	46 3 1
21 9 8	167 17 5½	55 18 9	116 5 10½	83 17 7	42 9 10	68 13 2½	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
23 14 1	78 11 3	13 0 0	85 15 3	69 9 8½	—	78 10 2½	85 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
21 19 6	129 5 3	15 10 0	107 16 9	145 14 3	—	57 17 8	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
77 13 7	97 16 11½	47 4 7	130 17 1	175 12 8	119 14 8	116 0 11½	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
22 5 5	101 3 0	35 13 7	83 12 11	37 11 6½	65 4 10	28 14 9	80 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
2 5 3	21 14 10	14 14 9	34 12 11	22 9 3	—	2 9 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
22 5 5	88 17 7	30 7 3	71 13 0	47 0 0	—	22 5 0½	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
5 6 7½	12 16 3	6 4 9½	158 1 1½	83 2 0	15 8 6	22 6 6	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
25 6 6	84 0 0	27 6 5	48 16 7	49 14 6	27 9 8	91 9 5	46 3 1	36 18 5	—	36 18 5

found necessary to vary the dietaries of several of the County Prisons, and to authorize the use of provisions which were not formerly to be found in the Gaol in those alterations would occupy more space than could be conveniently spared in the returns, we have included them under the head of Mixed Dietary.

[*Continued.*

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in

Gaols.	Salary of Male Department.																											
	Medical Officers.									Governors.			Clerks.			Deputy Governors, or Head Turnkeys.			Turnkeys.			Schoolmasters.			Other Prison Officers.		
	Physicians.			Surgeons.			Apothecaries.												No.	Total Amount of Salary.								
23.	24.			25.			26.			27.			28.			29.			30.	31.			32.			33.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	74	0	0	—			—			301	18	6	—			45	0	0	8	245	0	0	27	13	10	13	17	0
Belfast,	70	0	0	—			—			250	0	0	—			50	0	0	11	370	0	0	30	0	0	80	13	0
Armagh,	—			—			20	0	0	144	0	0	—			—			7	190	0	0	30	0	0	—		
Carlow,	—			92	6	1¾	—			200	0	0	20	0	0	46	18	8	5	102	3	10	—			—		
Cavan,	—			—			—			200	0	0	—			—			6	230	15	6	30	0	0	—		
Clare,	54	0	0	—			12	0	0	300	0	0	50	0	0	—			12	296	8	4	30	0	0	26	0	0
Cork County,	—			74	0	0	20	0	0	200	0	0	18	0	8	—			23	586	7	10	—			746	16	3
,, City,	—			55	0	0	10	0	0	200	0	0	—			60	0	0	11	225	4	6	—			—		
Donegal,	—			—			15	0	0	150	0	0	—			—			6	159	6	8	22	18	4	—		
Down,	—			—			27	13	10	300	0	0	—			80	0	0	10	345	0	0	52	0	0	—		
Dublin County,	—			110	15	4	—			250	0	0	—			100	0	0	9	398	0	0	—			35	0	0
Dublin City:																												
Newgate,	133	6	8	133	6	8	—			483	6	8	—			196	13	4	8	428	2	10	51	2	8	—		
Richmond Bridewell,	133	6	8	133	6	8	—			400	0	0	70	0	0	250	0	0	10	526	4	0	95	0	0	354	18	4
Grangegorman Penitentiary	133	6	8	133	6	8	—			200	0	0	60	0	0	—			—	—			—			194	0	0
Fermanagh,	—			—			—			150	0	0	—			—			7	209	0	0	25	0	0	26	0	0
Galway,	—			74	0	0	—			375	7	8	—			—			8	255	0	0	—			162	6	7
,, Town,	55	7	8	—			—			138	9	2	—			—			4	88	0	0	—			—		
Kerry,	73	13	10	—			—			240	0	0	—			100	0	0	12	315	0	0	—			70	0	0
Kildare, Naas,	—			40	0	0	30	0	0	160	0	0	—			50	0	0	6	120	0	0	20	0	0	—		
,, Athy,	—			25	0	0	—			100	0	0	—			—			3	60	0	0	—			—		
Kilkenny County,	65	0	0	—			—			240	0	0	—			—			6	170	0	0	28	0	0	—		
,, City,	30	0	0	—			—			60	0	0	—			—			2	50	0	0	—			—		
King's County,	65	0	0	—			—			184	12	2	—			60	0	0	8	215	0	0	20	0	0	6	10	0
Leitrim,	—			45	0	0	20	0	0	150	0	0	36	0	0	—			8	240	0	0	—			30	0	0
Limerick County,	50	0	0	30	0	0	—			300	0	0	70	0	0	—			11	395	0	0	—			—		
,, City,	—			28	0	0	28	0	0	130	0	0	25	0	0	52	10	0	5	120	0	0	16	0	0	—		
Londonderry,	—			94	0	0	—			130	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0	5	125	0	0	30	0	0	13	1	8
Longford,	—			—			25	0	0	200	0	0	30	0	0	—			7	208	0	0	—			—		
Louth,	—			—			15	0	0	176	15	6	—			—			5	160	0	0	30	0	0	—		
Drogheda,	—			—			—			80	0	0	—			—			2	40	0	0	—			—		
Mayo,	50	0	0	—			30	0	0	305	0	0	—			—			11	350	0	0	—			10	0	0
Meath,	—			74	0	0	66	18	6	276	18	6	10	0	0	60	0	0	5	165	0	0	25	0	0	88	0	0
Monaghan,	73	16	10	—			—			138	9	2	—			—			7	200	0	0	—			—		
Queen's County,	—			—			20	0	0	250	0	0	—			60	0	0	8	225	0	0	—			69	19	6
Roscommon,	—			—			—			200	0	0	40	0	0	50	0	0	8	215	0	0	—			11	0	0
Sligo,	65	0	0	—			21	0	0	200	0	0	30	0	0	50	0	0	9	195	0	0	20	0	0	—		
Tipperary, Nenagh,	—			75	0	0	40	0	0	200	0	0	25	0	0	90	0	0	11	285	0	0	—			50	0	0
,, Clonmel,	—			74	0	0	—			250	0	0	100	0	0	120	0	0	16	461	17	9	—			30	0	0
Tyrone,	—			—			—			150	0	0	—			45	0	0	9	172	0	0	36	0	0	—		
Waterford County,	—			65	0	0	—			200	0	0	20	0	0	—			7	190	0	0	—			70	0	0
,, City,	40	0	0	—			—			180	0	0	—			—			4	100	0	0	—			—		
Westmeath,	—			—			—			150	0	0	—			50	0	0	8	235	0	0	—			—		
Wexford,	—			—			20	0	0	155	0	0	—			60	0	0	7	161	2	5	30	0	0	54	0	0
Wicklow,	65	0	0	—			—			100	0	0	—			—			6	190	0	0	—			59	16	4

It will be seen that in some Gaols there is no charge made under the head of Physician or Surgeon, on account of the Surgeon of the County Infirmary being obliged, under the Grand Jury Act, 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 116, to attend also the County Gaols, if within five miles of Infirmary, without any additional salary. In many of the Gaols there is no charge under the head of Schoolmaster, as the Turnkeys, when qualified, instruct the Prisoners.

THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1847—*continued.*

SALARY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.			OFFICERS'			Total Expense of the Gaol.	Average Number of Prisoners per day Dieted.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per head per day.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per head per annum.
Matrons.	Assistant Matrons, or Female Turnkeys.	Hospital Nurse-tenders.	Other Prison Officers.	Rations, Total Cost of.	Clothing, Total Cost of.	Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing.				
34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
35 0 0	18 0 0	22 13 2	—	96 10 6	26 14 0	1,109 8 8	2,387 5 3¼	117	1 4⅛	20 8 0¼
40 0 0	50 0 0	—	—	18 13 0	46 4 1	1,171 13 3	3,358 6 1	183	1 0⅝	18 7 0¾
30 0 0	9 3 4	15 0 0	—	4 13 2	33 5 11	646 2 5	2,197 14 3	224	0 6½	9 7 3 7/12
50 0 0	—	—	—	67 7 6	11 18 6	683 0 9¾	2,219 0 6¼	159	0 9⅝	13 19 1½
40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	13 13 8½	—	710 9 0½	1,923 11 1	185	0 6⅝	10 7 11 7/8
40 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	—	12 0 0	17 4 6	973 18 10	4,122 16 2	161	1 4⅛	25 12 2⅜
50 0 0	—	—	—	94 9 2	74 0 0	2,095 19 11	12,384 10 5½	919	0 8⅞	13 9 6¼
35 2 0	28 8 0	24 18 4	—	70 17 0	41 8 2	918 4 2	2,927 0 2	192	0 10	15 4 10¾
30 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	177 1 7	33 12 7	787 19 2	1,866 16 1	120½	0 10⅛	15 10 3
40 0 0	—	11 11 0	—	132 1 0½	20 0 0	1,070 12 0½	3,928 8 10	248	0 10⅛	15 16 9¾
32 10 0	25 0 0	—	—	27 6 8	—	1,264 15 0	2,677 10 2½	142	1 0 1 3/5	18 17 1¼
59 0 0	39 6 8	16 0 0	—	166 1 9½	—	1,923 0 7½	3,273 13 7	103	1 8⅜	31 15 8
—	—	—	—	319 5 10	—	2,505 1 6	5,840 1 2	262	1 2⅜	22 5 9½
200 0 0	570 0 0	40 0 0	49 0 0	386 7 4	—	2,179 7 4	5,089 17 6	253	1 1⅜	20 5 6⅜
31 10 0	—	18 10 0	—	61 4 2	—	691 14 2	3,042 11 8½	267	0 7⅟	11 7 10¾
30 0 0	15 0 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	9 10 1	—	1,139 7 2	5,503 18 2	374	0 9¼	14 14 3¾
20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	34 15 7	—	438 18 7½	1,042 1 3½	68	0 10	15 6 5⅜
50 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	138 4 0	61 19 0	1,291 3 0	4,678 18 2	313¼	0 9 1 3 1 2	14 18 8¼
20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	104 12 0¾	19 10 0	663 8 0¾	1,773 5 2½	79⅛	1 2⅜	22 6 8⅜
20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	87 7 11¾	9 0 0	390 9 5⅞	1,053 12 11	57 1/10	1 0⅛	18 9 7⅛
30 0 0	—	—	—	51 15 6	17 15 10	774 17 4	2,559 19 1	200	0 8½	6 16 10½
15 0 0	—	—	—	52 14 2	—	297 14 2	878 18 0	45	1 0	19 10 7½
40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	46 14 6	34 6 10½	927 3 6	2,349 18 9	165	0 9⅜	14 4 10 7/11
30 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	—	68 13 8	20 19 0	831 12 8	3,944 17 1½	219	0 11⅜	17 18 7
40 0 0	20 0 0	41 0 0	—	—	36 9 8	1,082 9 8	4,103 2 1	330	0 8⅙	12 8 8
30 0 0	24 0 0	16 18 0	—	—	—	680 8 0	1,688 16 1¼	126¼	0 8¾	13 7 6½
30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	209 18 8	19 5 6	1,001 15 2½	2,815 3 1½	156	0 11¾	18 0 11
40 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,861 13 2	171	0 7⅙	10 17 8¾
30 0 0	—	—	—	44 12 6½	23 11 0	640 14 6½	1,487 11 6½	93½	0 10 7/16	15 18 2½
6 0 0	—	—	—	21 1 5	—	217 1 5	536 6 8	20	1 5½	26 16 4
40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	—	207 9 6½	—	1,170 3 4½	4,745 10 9⅜	317¼	0 9¾	14 19 0¾
40 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	37 10 9	28 9 3	983 17 0	2,095 12 5	120	0 11½	17 9 3
24 16 0	16 8 0	—	—	56 1 6	33 10 0	725 7 8	2,530 4 1	173	0 9 3/32	14 12 6⅓
40 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	4 6 9	55 10 0	—	875 16 3	2,507 8 8	150	0 11	16 14 3¾
32 6 1	—	17 0 0	—	62 16 5	28 14 4	841 9 2	4,041 9 5½	269	0 9¾	15 0 5¾
20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	242 6 9	44 3 4	1,089 16 3	3,369 5 7	195⅞	0 11⅓	17 4 8¾
40 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	—	273 18 2	73 17 0	1,382 15 2	4,973 3 2	322⅝	0 10⅐	15 8 0 1/16
40 0 0	22 0 0	37 18 4	15 6 9	192 1 3	65 4 10	1,608 9 0	5,087 10 10½	323	0 10¼	15 15 0¾
30 0 0	—	24 0 0	—	226 5 6	67 2 9½	940 8 3½	4,180 5 0½	244	0 11½	17 2 7½
30 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	25 8 0	17 0 0	802 8 0	2,185 12 4	124	0 11⅓	17 12 6
40 0 0	—	7 0 0	—	31 17 0	—	538 17 0	1,009 7 8	72⅓	0 9⅛	13 19 1¼
20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	50 11 9	—	665 11 9	1,959 14 10½	179	0 7½	10 18 11⅜
45 0 0	—	12 0 0	1 13 4	184 2 0½	13 17 4	886 15 1½	2,397 16 3¼	152	0 10	15 15 5
30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	594 16 3	1,817 7 3	132	0 9 1/16	13 15 4¼

Total Expense of Gaols for 1847, £125,817 3*s.* 8*d.*
Total Expense of Gaols for 1846, £83,497 15*s.* 11¾*d.*

SCHEDULE (E).

RETURN of Trades' Work, Hard Labour, and Schools, in the several Gaols in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1847.

Gaols.	Males: Masons or Stone-cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Other Trades.	Total of Trades.	Stone-breakers.	Treadwheel.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Females: Needlework.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Amount of Cost of Work. Males. £ s. d.	Amount of Cost of Work. Females. £ s. d.	Amount of Return of Work. Males. £ s. d.	Amount of Return of Work. Females. £ s. d.	Profit on Works. £ s. d.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: Number of Feet Ascent per Day.	Total No. of Trades taught.	Total No. taught to Read and Write during 1846.	Schools. Males.	Schools. Females.
Antrim	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	6	42	–	15	24	87	2	3	2	2	1	10	143 1 6	19 15 7	185 14 9	32 7 5	55 5 1	–	–	–	82	1	1
Belfast	–	3	5	5	4	–	1	10	28	104	–	6	31	169	39	10	1	–	–	50	496 10 2	–	751 8 5	37 4 6	292 2 9	11	–	11	111	1	1
Armagh	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	188	203	8	8	7	9	43	75	5 12 6	1 7 6	27 8 6	36 0 5	56 8 11	3	–	3	30	1	1
Carlow	2	2	4	3	7	1	4	3	26	10	32	8	38	114	12	5	8	4	21	50	70 0 0	40 0 0	200 0 0	50 14 4	140 14 4	27	11,520	27	57	1	2
Cavan	–	2	4	2	4	2	1	4	19	82	26	15	21	163	5	10	5	2	2	24	78 4 6½	21 3 6	367 18 2	49 10 11½	318 1 1	36	240	36	–	1	1
Clare	–	1	4	4	13	2	–	9	33	203	33	16	53	338	3	32	12	3	13	53	186 17 1	13 10 4	337 18 11	41 2 2	178 13 8	39	10,240	7	153	1	1
Cork County	–	2	14	20	16	1	–	31	84	410	126	61	195	876	54	45	105	41	39	284	4,504 15 5	120 15 7	4,944 17 2	300 0 0	619 6 2	74	5,332	11	40	5	2
Cork City	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	27	35	11	11	88	13	–	21	5	6	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,240	–	–	1	1
Donegal	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	93	–	10	6	112	6	4	6	3	1	20	181 10 10	12 17 7	234 0 4	88 11 9	128 3 8	–	–	–	16	4	–
Down	–	1	5	2	6	–	–	28	42	76	–	23	46	187	20	10	3	6	10	49	416 19 2½	293 19 3	522 16 6	323 1 1½	134 19 2	10	5,760	5	40	1	1
Dublin	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	6	10	38	–	14	8	70	18	2	12	7	12	51	69 9 9	20 14 4	117 5 0	38 13 6	65 14 5	5	–	1	74	1	1
Newgate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	51	58	–	–	–	3	35	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	1	–
Richmond Bridewell	–	1	5	2	15	–	2	–	25	40	21	35	116	237	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 6 8	–	60 19 2	–	40 12 6	29	5,120	29	1260	2	–
Grangegorman Pen.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	16	33	27	123	252	–	287 3 11	–	506 15 5½	219 11 6½	–	–	–	71	–	7
Fermanagh	2	2	3	3	6	–	1	–	17	117	–	16	42	192	8	12	10	4	18	52	103 16 2	18 19 6	234 19 7	91 1 2	203 15 1	4	–	4	47	1	1
Galway	–	–	2	2	3	–	–	–	7	–	70	18	266	361	14	27	10	6	62	119	119 7 5	59 13 8	151 2 5½	75 11 2½	47 12 7	–	2,610	–	–	–	–
Galway Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	12	48	138	–	–	–	6	91	97	–*	–	–	–	–	–	12,000	–	27	1	1
Kerry	–	1	–	2	5	1	1	65	75	–	–	24	127	226	10	20	11	6	22	69	347 14 5½	9 10 8½	432 8 5½	19 14 10	94 18 1¾	6	–	3	20	1	1
Kildare, Naas	–	1	–	–	2	–	5	28	36	–	–	11	26	73	4	3	8	4	9	28	27 8 10	7 3 2	39 4 6	16 1 2	20 13 8	4	–	5	97	1	–
Kildare, Athy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	13	29	6	6	58	3	12	3	2	5	25	43 15 0½	5 4 6	57 14 11½	50 7 1	59 2 6	4	–	3	22	1	1
Kilkenny County	2	1	1	3	2	1	–	–	10	119	35	20	27	211	13	–	–	19	9	41	20 7 10½	15 17 0	79 13 6½	47 13 4	91 2 0	3	59,400	3	4	2	2
Kilkenny City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	4	–	37	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
King's County	10	2	5	4	11	1	5	4	42	58	–	12	4	116	6	22	5	8	3	44	22 7 8	8 10 10	198 7 3	56 9 1	223 17 10	43	–	9	63	1	1
Leitrim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	14	17	44	130	26	11	8	–	15	60	26 1 4	23 0 2	27 7 1½	48 16 2	27 1 9½	–	7,460	–	59	1	1
Limerick County	–	6	2	4	10	2	–	21	45	69	–	21	198	333	6	8	6	4	28	52	105 2 7	46 10 9	126 3 1	55 16 11	30 6 8	–	–	8	49	1	1
Limerick City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	22	38	–	7	40	107	5	19	–	4	5	33	36 10 0	5 7 0	45 12 6	6 9 0	10 4 6	–	7,040	–	29	1	1
Londonderry	–	3	4	3	–	–	–	6	16	83	–	8	11	118	14	15	9	2	2	42	246 14 9	–	321 13 0	–	74 18 3	–	–	4	17	2	1
Longford	–	2	4	3	13	3	–	2	27	29	12	14	51	133	4	14	6	3	16	43	75 0 0	–	75 0 0	–	–	17	9,600	21	33	1	1
Louth	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	1	6	37	–	9	6	58	9	3	8	3	5	28	63 9 7	5 14 5	146 11 10	55 6 0	132 13 10	–	5,110	–	23	1	1
Drogheda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	41	233	36	314	–	–	–	72	21	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,200	–	61	1	1
Meath	2	1	6	4	5	–	–	2	20	29	23	12	23	107	9	9	6	4	9	37	46 2 11½	12 0 9	100 16 0½	19 0 8	61 13 0	24	11,520	24	10	1	1
Monaghan	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	66	12	22	41	145	8	18	4	5	10	45	34 9 11	2 13 8	48 4 0½	10 13 10	21 14 3½	–	9,600	–	78	1	1
Queen's County	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	36	89	25	154	13	4	15	9	17	58	–	–	–	–	–	6	6,720	3	93	1	1
Roscommon	–	1	1	6	7	–	–	–	15	55	18	10	147	245	4	6	4	1	8	23	521 16 0½	38 16 4	729 9 10	53 18 6	222 16 0½	6	7,456	8	–	–	–
Sligo	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	3	14	69	23	11	52	169	13	11	10	6	28	68	244 13 8	154 9 4	335 12 1½	299 10 2½	235 19 4	14	6,400	4	29	1	1
Tipperary, Nenagh	3	4	11	13	12	2	3	20	68	120	36	24	38	286	9	11	16	8	9	53	553 12 5½	72 3 9½	787 3 1½	136 1 2½	297 8 1	29	20,160	13	62	1	1
Tipperary, Clonmel	1	8	6	8	15	3	1	25	67	133	40	20	22	282	30	12	20	8	25	95	794 18 2½	168 14 3½	919 8 9½	247 10 3½	203 6 7	57	12,000	10	130	1	1
Tyrone	–	3	1	1	4	1	1	–	11	108	14	12	82	227	8	10	8	4	31	61	115 14 6	36 19 8	248 8 2½	102 0 0	198 14 0½	11	6,380	7	30	1	1
Waterford County	–	–	2	5	–	–	1	–	8	–	–	13	131	152	2	2	37	1	3	45	550 15 9½	198 10 2	592 18 8½	297 7 7	141 0 4	14	–	–	–	1	–
Waterford City	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	3	13	9	4	27	56	4	6	2	12	–	24	4 19 10	17 1 7	4 19 4	68 18 9	51 16 8	–	7,640	–	28	1	1
Westmeath	1	4	5	4	4	2	1	6	27	33	28	17	21	126	6	13	14	8	4	45	236 8 3½	–	325 0 3	–	88 11 11½	15	5,740	9	57	1	1
Wexford	1	2	3	7	3	3	2	2	23	75	–	18	38	154	10	16	12	5	23	66	209 10 9	–	530 1 3	–	320 10 6	25	–	10	43	1	1
Wicklow	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	18	23	12	–	7	42	84	9	14	–	4	11	38	216 0 1	119 4 0	305 0 11	171 12 0	141 8 10	17	640	5	161	1	1

* No means of employment provided by Grand Jury.

SCHEDULE (F).

A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different Periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.
Ink-making	–	–	1	– 6	Wire-lattice making	1	–	–	1 6	Coopering	2	–	–	1 6	Collar-making	3	–	–	1 6	Cabinet-maker	12	–	–	3 0
Blacking-making	–	–	1	1 0	Sack-cloth weaving	1	–	–	1 6	Bellows-making	2	–	–	1 0	Tackling-making for Farmers	3	–	–	1 6	Carpenter	12	–	–	3 0
Lath-splitting	–	1	–	1 0	Nail-making	1	–	–	1 0	Horse-shoeing	3	–	–	1 6	Stone-cutter	12	–	–	3 0					
Putty-making for glazing	–	–	1	1 0	Turner's Work for Kitchen use	1	–	–	1 0	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1 0	Shoe-maker	3	–	–	2 0	White-smith	12	–	–	3 0
Putty-making for plastering	–	–	1	1 0	Glue-boiling	1	–	–	1 0	Cap-making	–	–	–	—	Straddle-maker	2	–	–	1 0	Harness-maker (Coach)	12	–	–	3 0
Pegwood for Shoemakers	–	–	1	1 0	Varnish-making	1	–	–	1 6	Flesher of Hides	1	–	–	1 0	Candle-maker	2	–	–	1 6	Tailoring	6	–	–	3 0
Fleshing Skins	–	1	–	1 0	Baking (Bread)	1	–	–	1 0	Brush-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Sailcloth-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Hatting	6	–	–	1 6
Basil Skin-straining	–	–	3	1 6	Flax-dresser	1	–	–	1 0	Brogue-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Currier	2	–	–	1 6	Cutler	3	–	–	2 0
Cord-making(Twine)	1	–	–	1 6	Last-maker (Shoes)	1	–	–	1 0	Glazier	–	3	–	1 6	Comb-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Cart and Waggon-making	6	–	–	1 6
Size-making	–	1	–	1 0	Sieve-making	1	–	–	1 0	Glue-boiler	1	–	–	1 0	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker	3	–	–	1 6	Plough-making	3	–	–	1 6
Mop-making	–	1	–	0 6	Spinner of Cotton	1	–	–	1 0	Pump-borer	1	–	–	1 0	Brazier	3	–	–	1 0	Block-making for Ships	2	–	–	1 0
Oakum-cording	–	1	–	0 6	Straw Plat for Bonnets	1	–	–	1 0	Reed-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Whitesmith(House-smith)	3	–	–	1 6	Engraving	12	–	–	3 0
Paint-grinding	–	1	–	1 6	Whip-making	1	–	–	1 0	Sail-cloth maker	1	–	–	1 6	Glass-cutter	3	–	–	1 6	Printing	12	–	–	2 0
Paint-mixing	1	–	–	1 6	Toy-making	1	–	–	0 6	Stone-cutter	1	–	–	1 6	Harness-maker (Car	3	–	–	1 6	Turning	2	–	–	1 6
Lime-burning	–	1	–	1 0	Bird-cage making	1	–	–	1 0	Turner	2	–	–	1 0	Saddler	3	–	–	1 6					
Wire-drawing	–	2	–	1 6	Blacking-making for Shoes	1	–	–	1 0	Whip-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Shuttle-maker	3	–	–	1 6					
Mat-weaving	1	–	–	1 0	Paper-staining	1	–	–	1 6	Rope-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Upholsterer	3	–	–	1 0	Waggon-wheel making	6	–	–	1 0
Wool-scouring	–	2	–	1 0	Lint-making	1	–	–	1 0	Patten and Clog-maker	1	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Cloth	6	–	–	1 6	Wire-worker	6	–	–	1 6
Painting in Oil	1	–	–	1 6	Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes	–	2	–	1 6	Wheelwright	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cord	3	–	–	1 0	Hair-cloth maker	6	–	–	1 6
Hair-twisting(curled	1	–	–	1 0	Sail-cloth making	1	–	–	1 0	Block-maker for Ships	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cotton	3	–	–	1 0	Pocket-book maker	6	–	–	1 0
Flax-scutching	–	2	–	1 0	Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1 0	Dyer	1	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Damask	6	–	–	1 0	Saddle-tree maker	6	–	–	2 0
Slate-squaring	–	1	–	0 6	Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1 6	Stocking-hosier	2	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Linen	6	–	–	1 0	Pin-maker	6	–	–	2 0
Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas)	1	–	–	1 0	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1 0	Racket-maker	–	2	–	1 0	Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Broad Cloth	6	–	–	1 6
Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1 0	Wood-cutting	–	2	–	1 6	Thread-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cotton Cord	3	–	–	1 0
Wax-making (Shoemakers)	–	–	2	0 6						Cutler	2	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Calico	3	–	–	1 0
Down-napping(Hatters)	–	1	–	1 0						Wool-scourer	1	–	–	1 0						Weaver of Damask	6	–	–	1 0
Sack-making	–	1	–	1 0																Weaver of Linen	6	–	–	1 0
Basket-making	–	2	–	1 6																Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1 0
Net-making	–	2	–	1 0																Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1 0
Besom-making	–	–	3	1 6																Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	–	–	1 0
Bruising Oats	–	–	1	1 0																				
Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1 6																				
Wick-cutter(Chandlers)	–	1	–	1 0																				
Box-making(for Hatters)	–	2	–	1 0																				
Trunk-covering	–	2	–	1 6																				
Pulverizing Bones	–	1	–	1 6																				

SCHEDULE (G).

Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells, within the Year 1847.

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £	s.	d.	Salary of Keeper. £	s.	d.	Total Charge to the County. £	s.	d.
Antrim	Antrim	42	0	7	20	0	0			
	Ballymena	86	2	0	20	0	0			
	Ballymoney	55	8	1	20	0	0			
								243	10	8
Armagh	Ballibot	30	14	1	12	0	0			
	Lurgan	73	17	4	10	0	0			
	N. T. Hamilton	16	1	0	10	0	0			
	Market-hill	16	7	8	10	0	0			
								179	0	1
Cavan	Bailieborough	27	1	8	25	0	0			
	Ballyconnell	19	18	4	20	0	0			
	Cootehill	17	16	7	30	0	0			
								139	16	7
Clare	Ennistymon	17	13	8	20	0	0			
	Killaloe	24	7	3	20	0	0			
	Kilrush	35	7	6	30	0	0			
	Sixmilebridge	14	2	4	20	0	0			
	Tulla	68	7	7	20	0	0			
								269	18	4
Cork	Bandon	165	14	11	25	0	0			
	Bantry	161	0	6	25	0	0			
	Castletown	93	3	1	10	0	0			
	Charleville	49	3	5	10	0	0			
	Clonakilty	127	19	2	25	0	0			
	Cove	64	1	10	10	0	0			
	Dunmanway	92	8	4	10	0	0			
	Fermoy	139	9	8	20	0	0			
	Kanturk	181	11	11	25	0	0			
	Macroom	72	5	0	25	0	0			
	Mallow	186	10	0	25	0	0			
	Midleton	87	7	4	20	0	0			
	Millstreet	52	11	6	10	0	0			
	Mitchelstown	69	15	2	10	0	0			
	Rosscarbery	61	3	6	10	0	0			
	Skibbereen	321	16	8	25	0	0			
								2211	2	0
Donegal	Donegal	16	18	8	25	0	0			
	Buncrana	9	2	9	25	0	0			
	Letterkenny	24	6	6	30	0	0			
								130	7	11
Down	Newry	97	18	10	35	0	0			
								132	18	10
Galway	Ballinasloe	77	9	10½	18	9	0			
	Clifden	251	13	7	26	9	0			
	Eyrecourt	25	6	3	18	9	0			
	Gort	97	15	0½	26	9	0			
	Loughrea	175	13	5	27	9	0			
	Oughterard	99	4	4¾	18	9	0			
	Portumna	93	19	3	18	9	0			
	Tuam	93	16	5½	18	9	0			
	Woodford	29	6	0	18	9	0			
								1135	5	3¼
Kerry	Cahirciveen	182	18	8	10	0	0			
	Castleisland	55	11	11	10	0	0			
	Dingle	116	1	9	10	0	0			
	Kenmare	83	8	1	10	0	0			
	Killarney	145	15	10	20	0	0			
	Listowel	83	1	6	10	0	0			
	Milltown	40	5	5	10	0	0			
	Turbert	33	10	9	10	0	0			
								830	13	11
Kilkenny	Callan	11	8	4	9	4	8			
	Thomastown	13	11	9	9	8	8			
	Urlingford	19	1	4	9	4	7			
								71	19	4
Leitrim	Ballinamore	49	14	9	30	0	0			
	M. Hamilton	43	11	3	30	0	0			
								153	6	0
Limerick	Bruff	78	9	11	20	0	0			
	Croom	26	18	7	10	0	0			
	Glynn	21	11	10	10	0	0			
	Kilfinane	45	6	9	10	0	0			
	Newcastle	31	5	1	20	0	0			
	Rathkeale	140	3	3	30	0	0			
								443	15	5
Londonderry	Coleraine	53	5	4	20	0	0			
	Magherafelt	48	13	4	15	0	0			
	N. T. Limavady	25	4	11	12	0	0			
								174	3	7
Louth	Ardee	24	9	3	50	0	0			
								74	9	3
Mayo	Ballinrobe	37	0	0	10	0	0			
	Belmullet	79	10	4	10	0	0			
	Westport	16	5	2	10	0	0			
								162	15	6
Monaghan	Carrickmacross	29	0	9	30	0	0			
	Castleblayney	41	19	6	40	0	0			
	Clones	19	16	7	6	0	0			
								166	16	10
Queen's Co.	Abbeyleix	20	4	3	25	0	0			
	Borris-in-Ossory	14	13	6	25	0	0			
	Stradbally	17	11	8	25	0	0			
								127	9	5
Roscommon	Athlone	32	0	2	10	0	0			
	Boyle	71	1	5	20	0	0			
	Castlerea	35	18	4	10	0	0			
	Strokestown	54	0	3	10	0	0			
								243	0	2
Sligo	Ballymote	24	14	9	40	0	0			
								64	14	9
Tipperary	Borrisokane	32	2	7	10	0	0			
	Cahir	63	13	1	30	0	0			
	Carrick-on-Suir	44	17	4	30	0	0			
	Cashel	101	3	7	35	0	0			
	Clogheen	15	12	7	30	0	0			
	N. Birmingham	29	13	7	30	0	0			
	Newport	28	4	1	15	0	0			
	Roscrea	85	16	6	20	0	0			
	Templemore	36	12	11	20	0	0			
	Thurles	158	12	4	20	0	0			
	Tipperary	91	16	0	30	0	0			
								958	4	7
Tyrone	Clogher	25	4	4	20	0	0			
	Strabane	17	14	8	20	0	0			
								82	19	0
Waterford	Dungarvan	105	0	8	30	0	0			
	Lismore	57	11	2	12	0	0			
								204	11	10
Westmeath	Moate	60	13	0	30	0	0			
								90	13	0
Wexford	Enniscorthy	42	3	3	30	0	0			
	Gorey	20	19	9	30	0	0			
	New Ross	11	3	8	30	0	0			
								164	6	8
Wicklow	Tinahely	3	9	4	10	0	0			
								13	9	4

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1848;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

	Page
GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,	5
CONVICT DEPARTMENT,	8
STATISTICAL RETURNS OF CONVICT DEPOTS:	
Smithfield Convict Depot,	10
Richmond Convict Depot,	14
Kilmainham Convict Depot,	17
Dietary for Male Convicts in Dublin Depots,	18
Establishment of Officers at Smithfield, Richmond, and Kilmainham Convict Depots,	19
Spike Island Convict Depot,	19

APPENDIX, No. 1.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS:	
County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham,	23
County of the City of Dublin Gaol, Newgate,	24
Richmond Bridewell,	26
Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman,	34
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	37
St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison,	39
County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus; Antrim, Ballymoney, and Ballymena Bridewells,	39
Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction,	41
County of Armagh Gaol; Lurgan, Markethill, Newtownhamilton, and Ballybot Bridewells,	43
County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan; Cootehill, Bailieborough, and Ballyconnell Bridewells,	45
County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford; Letterkenny, Buncrana, Glenties, and Donegal Bridewells,	46
County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick; Newry Bridewell,	48
County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen; Newtownbutler Bridewell,	50
County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon; Manorhamilton and Ballinamore Bridewells,	51
County of Londonderry Gaol; Newtownlimavady, Coleraine, and Magherafelt Bridewells,	53
County of Longford Gaol,	55
County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk; Ardee Bridewell,	56
County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol,	58
County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar; Belmullet, Ballina, Ballinrobe, and Westport Bridewells,	59
County of Meath Gaol, at Trim; Navan and Kells Bridewells,	60
County of Monaghan Gaol; Clones, Castleblaney, Carrickmacross, and Ballybay Bridewells,	62
County of Roscommon Gaol; Strokestown, Athlone, Boyle, and Castlerea Bridewells,	64
County of Sligo Gaol; Ballymote Bridewell,	66
County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh; Strabane, Clogher, and Dungannon Bridewells,	68
County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar; Moate Bridewell,	69

SOUTH DISTRICT.

	Page
County of Carlow Gaol,	71
County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis; Tulla, Ennistymon, Kilrush, Sixmilebridge, and Killaloe Bridewells,	72
County of Cork Gaol; Mallow, Charleville, Kanturk, Mill-street, Macroom, Dunmanway, Bandon, Clonakilty, Rosscarberry, Skibbereen, Bantry, Castletown, Mitchelstown, Kinsale, Cove, Midleton, Youghal, and Fermoy Bridewells,	74
City of Cork Gaol; Cork Bridewell,	77
County of Galway Gaol; Portumna, Woodford, Eyrecourt, Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Oughterard, Clifden, Gort, and Tuam Bridewells,	79
County of the Town of Galway Gaol,	81
County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee; Kenmare, Killarney, Milltown, Cahirciveen, Dingle, Listowel, Castleisland, and Tarbert Bridewells,	82
County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy,	84
County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas,	85
County of Kilkenny Gaol; Urlingford, Callan, and Thomastown Bridewells,	86
City of Kilkenny Gaol,	88
King's County Gaol, at Tullamore; Parsonstown (District) Bridewell,	89
County of Limerick Gaol; Kilfinnane, Bruff, Glin, Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Croom Bridewells,	90
City of Limerick Gaol,	93
Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough; Stradbally, Abbeyleix, and Borris-in-Ossory Bridewells,	94
County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh; Roscrea, Borrisokane, Newport, Templemore, and Thurles Bridewells,	96
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel; New Birmingham, Tipperary, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Cahir, and Clogheen Bridewells,	98
County of Waterford Gaol; Dungarvan and Lismore Bridewells,	100
City of Waterford Gaol; House of Correction,	102
County of Wexford Gaol; New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Gorey Bridewells,	103
County of Wicklow Gaol; Tinahely Bridewell, and Baltinglass (District) Bridewell,	104

APPENDIX, No. 2.

SCHEDULE (A),	LIST OF PRISONS,	107
„ (B),	RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN GAOLS on 31st December, 1848,	108
„ (C),	ACCOMMODATION OF COUNTY, CITY, AND TOWN GAOLS in the Year 1848,	109
„ (D),	EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS in the Year 1848,	110
„ (E),	RETURN OF TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, AND SCHOOLS IN GAOLS, on the 31st December, 1848,	114
„ (F),	RETURN OF TRADES APPLICABLE TO GAOLS,	115
„ (G),	COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, &c., OF BRIDEWELLS in 1848,	116

INSPECTORS-GENERAL for { NORTH DISTRICT, . . SIR NICHOLAS FITZSIMON. / SOUTH DISTRICT, . . FREDERIC BECKFORD LONG.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
March, 1849.

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1848.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

Nicholas Fitzsimon, } *Inspectors-General*
Frederic B. Long, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honourable
Sir William M. Somerville, Bart, M.P.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland,
&c., &c.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

The annals of this country never before exhibited such a numerical array of criminal cases, as appears on the Returns for this year, which exceed the preceding by 34,105 cases.

Number of committals at assizes and quarter sessions, including bail cases, in 1848,	38,522	
Do. do. do. 1847,	31,209	
		7,313
Summary convictions at petty sessions, and cases brought before magistrates, in 1848,	49,717	
Do. do. do. 1847,	25,810	
		23,907
Number committed to gaol for drunkenness in 1848,	12,302	
Do. do. 1847,	9,417	
		2,885
Increase,		34,105
Total for 1848,	100,541	
Do. 1847,	66,436	
Increase,	34,105	

The abolition of arrest for debts under £10 came into operation late in 1848, which relieved the gaols to a certain extent by affording accommodation for nearly 1,000 prisoners which, in ordinary years, would have been a great acquisition; but when the immense increase of 34,105 criminal cases in 1848 is taken into consideration, the accommodation gained by the decrease of debtors is scarcely perceptible.

Debtors in gaols 31st January, 1848,	1,560
Do. do., 1849,	647
Decrease,	913

In considering the criminal statistics of Ireland we are necessarily struck by the excess which the Returns of 1848 exhibit over those of preceding years, even those of its immediate antecedent, with which, in the foregoing table, as well as in the statement in page 7, we have compared them. A demonstration, establishing so melancholy a truth, would almost induce us to acquiesce in that which we hear so confidently stated, viz., that a general demoralization had begun to manifest itself in the population of this country. It would pain us the more to be driven to this conclusion, because the review of the popular condition would involve the recognition of beneficent provisions for human improvement perversely counter-vailed. Fortunately we do not feel constrained to arrive at so disheartening a result. True it is, that we are obliged to state an increase of 34,105 cases swelling last year's criminal returns; but we cannot permit that fact to reach the public, or to fall under the eyes of the Legislature, without its attendant qualifications. These we are under the more stringent obligation to annex, because it may well be presumed, that from no source can more authentic evidence be derived of the moral condition of a people, and of the influence by which it is affected, than from those whose duty it is to inflict the punishments which the laws exact, and those whose, perhaps hardly less responsible, duty it is to superintend the officials to whom this infliction is committed. Had it pleased Providence to preserve to Ireland the ordinary incidents of her lot, we might have hoped that before long, her prison discipline, strict without harshness, lenient in its spirit, and reformatory in its plan, would have made an annual contribution to her educational resources, sending forth those who had undergone their allotted punishments furnished with the capacity for self-support, and inclined by a course of sound instruction to employ it; but the calamitous visitation of the few last years, operating with no exclusive pressure, affecting the most opulent and the humblest poor alike, suspending employment and staying the hand of charity, has sorely tried the

integrity of our people. Larcenies have multiplied, because, ordinarily, men will steal food rather than die; but to such as have made criminal compliance with necessity must be added vast numbers who, without the means of earning subsistence, and unable to procure charitable aid, notoriously appropriated articles of trifling value that they might obtain the shelter of a prison under the guise of commitment for a criminal offence. Making just abatements for these two classes, giving to actual larceny its extenuation, and to that which was less morally than technically such its valid excuse, we shall find such diminution in the ostensible amount of crime as will induce reflecting minds to pause before they pronounce unmeasured invective upon the Irish people. That depredation upon property has become formidably general is, however, unhappily too true; vagrancy has increased, and mendicancy, too often founded upon vicious imposture, has become mischievously prevalent; meantime the vigilance of the police having made vast numbers amenable to the laws, the gaols are crowded with multitudes far exceeding the numbers they were constructed to contain, and disastrous consequences have arisen, and are likely to arise. Classification being considered in most instances almost impossible, demoralization results from the inevitable association of beggars with others who, although they may be considered more guilty in the eye of the law, are frequently far less hardened in crime. Contagious diseases are either imported into the prisons in the rags of the vagrants, or engendered despite of the most assiduous care and protective regulation, by the massing together of those squalid crowds. We may add, that this pressure is also increased by paupers sent from the workhouses for offences committed for the express purpose of getting themselves removed to a place where they are better fed. Some slight mitigation, as before stated, has been the result of the late act, as to insolvent debtors, but hardly appreciable in the present overburdened state of the gaols.

We would reluctantly propose any avoidable expenditure at a season when the public resources are so unusually depressed; but it would be an omission of the plainest dictates of duty to refrain from suggesting the vital importance of making the earliest possible provision for separating from prisoners confined for specific offences and reclaimable by prison discipline, vagrants and beggars, confessedly a most deeply vitiated portion of society, whose life may be said to be a systematic violation of the law, and whose corrupt habits no efforts hitherto made have proved available to reclaim. The erection of temporary sheds within the precincts of the prison might answer this important purpose until more permanent provision could be made. We would urgently press upon the consideration of Grand Juries, Boards of Superintendence, and cess-payers, the necessity of constituting district bridewells in populous places as a means of at once saving the cost of transmitting prisoners from great distances, and avoiding the evils of overcrowded gaols. The 92nd section of the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, gives a power to the Lord Lieutenant to this effect—a power nevertheless, the exercise of which we could not recommend without certain guarantees as to the efficiency of these prisons, which the present state of the law seems hardly sufficient to insure. We hope however to be able, before long, to submit to the Government a plan, by which these objections may be altogether obviated.

The new regulations with respect to transportation have materially contributed to the impediments which the unusual influx of prisoners has presented to the maintenance of order and regularity in gaols. Great numbers of male prisoners under sentence of transportation are left in the gaols, and as well by their habits as by the amount of vigilant attention they demand, obstruct the progress of those industrious pursuits upon which the reclamation and ultimate prosperity of the other prisoners so intimately depends. This subject engaged the deepest attention of our able and anxious predecessors—Captain Johnson and the late Major Cottingham—through whose active instrumentality, branches of Richmond Bridewell and Kilmainham gaol, together with the barrack in Spike Island Fort, were obtained for temporary convict depots; but the amount of convictions, in the two last years has rendered insufficient even these important additions. There remained in the gaols on the 31st of December, 1848, 1,168 male convicts.

From the foregoing observations it may be inferred that our first year of office has been attended by circumstances of peculiar discouragement. The discharge of onerous duties is lightened by the prospect of answerable results; these were unfortunately, in a great measure, precluded by occurrences which no human sagacity could avert. We have been engaged in continual correspondence with prison authorities upon plans for alleviating the pressure of numbers and providing

against the anticipated approach of disease; but all these occupations, though engrossing much time, sink into insignificance when compared with the depressing incidents of our periodical inspections, which bring us into personal contact with every species of human misery, and make us despairingly cognizant of every form of social offence. Throughout those trying scenes we have gratefully to acknowledge the strenuous co-operation of all who are connected with prison regulation, with our anxious efforts to mitigate suffering, and to diminish crime; and experience has enabled us to repose with the utmost confidence upon the aid of the present Government in our endeavours to subdue the obdurate without cruelty, to enlighten ignorance, and to restore the penitent to character and position.

We cannot conclude without expressing our sense of what is due to the local inspectors, governors, and medical officers of the respective gaols, in preserving them, under Providence, in a comparatively healthy state, while having to contend with every possible evil by which disease is most likely to be produced or aggravated.

For the particulars connected with each prison we beg to refer to the annexed reports, Appendix, No. 1.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, with extent of Accommodation, and number of Deaths in the years 1847 and 1848.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.		Daily Average Number confined.		Highest Number at one time.		Accommodation.		Deaths.	
	1847.	1848.	1847.	1848.	1847.	1848.	1847.	1848.	1847.	1848.
Antrim,	825	748	126	128	189	170	88	83	9	3
Belfast,	2,194	2,550	183	223	258	310	321	318	9	12
Armagh,	1,717	1,659	223	264	305	311	115	276	33	15
Carlow,	1,507	2,481	159	209	216	322	93	103	6	6
Cavan,	1,298	1,403	185	208	275	273	115	163	27	13
Clare,	1,407	2,608	170	377	324	556	142	120	18	85
Cork County,	6,948	8,224	935	1,136	1,281	1,549	277	500	351	112
„ City,	1,575	1,705	192	183	259	251	150	186	7	4
Donegal,	631	1,005	120½	149	164	226	117	124	5	8
Down,	1,260	1,329	255	253	316	300	232	258	16	4
Dublin County,	2,551	4,655	149	205	218	300	97	213	29	10
Dublin City:										
Newgate,	2,640	2,533	103	91	255	180	67	62	3	–
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	6,772	8,183	361⅕	292	435	391	251	252	18	21
Richmond Bridewell,	5,279	7,383	262	346	403	433	388	234	27	16
Fermanagh,	1,288	1,168	280	254	397	341	110	171	46	21
Galway County,	2,374	5,129	374	483	539	1,072	110	112	106	485
„ Town,	1,106	1,426	76⅙	112	254	249	54	48	7	43
Kerry,	1,880	2,355	318	359	429	488	86	176	101	18
Kildare, Naas,	580	594	79⅓	105	116	152	74	65	1	4
„ Athy,	611	721	58⅓	69	107	109	36	44	3	–
Kilkenny County,	976	1,219	200	250	261	311	74	108	10	10
„ City,	484	1,150	45	51	81	91	29	48	–	1
King's County,	810	1,485	165	247	251	291	140	170	15	10
Leitrim,	1,268	1,282	229½	210	357	314	119	138	120	29
Limerick County,	1,603	2,202	332	454	442	609	153	203	10	37
„ City,	2,705	3,292	131	185	165	206	100	106	3	5
Londonderry,	1,488	1,317	163	181	239	226	204	247	8	3
Longford,	1,397	1,665	176	207	239	268	93	121	16	31
Louth,	976	1,302	96	111	136	140	57	78	2	3
Drogheda,	507	449	20	35	58	48	22	35	–	–
Mayo,	1,982	2,498	258	390	499	489	188	188	80	50
Meath,	654	1,144	122	159	177	233	132	181	7	9
Monaghan,	1,211	1,096	178	210	296	270	113	153	33	11
Queen's County,	1,400	1,545	150	240	304	309	114	138	26	7
Roscommon,	1,443	1,251	269	279	446	365	92	92	79	14
Sligo,	1,229	1,529	204	275	261	354	112	210	10	14
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2,262	3,527	326	446	406	642	223	344	16	23
„ Clonmel,	3,119	4,202	330	413	435	570	244	361	14	9
Tyrone,	1,573	1,411	224	270	389	413	108	142	21	28
Waterford County,	916	1,423	124	227	295	317	99	134	8	4
„ City,	1,332	1,455	79	98	128	163	66	86	1	2
Westmeath,	1,048	1,326	185	205	255	245	113	181	6	6
Wexford,	98	1,550	152	240	229	307	50	160	1	4
Wicklow,	761	780	132	139	191	128	87	98	7	–
Total,	75,685	97,959	8,900⅓	10,968	13,280	15,292	5,655	7,230	1,315	1,190

CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

Consequent to the ratio of crime, the number of convicts sentenced to transportation increased as shown in the following tabular form:—

Years.	Number of Criminal Cases at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	Number sentenced to Transportation, Male and Female.	Per Cent. sentenced to Transportation.	Increase of Convicts sentenced to Transportation exceeding previous year.
1845,	16,696	625	3·74	–
1843,	18,492	687	3·71	62
1847,	31,209	2,202	7·05	1,515
1848,	38,522	2,733	7·09	531

Periods sentenced to Transportation.

Years.	Commuted from Death to Transportation.	Transported for				Total.
		Life.	14 years.	7 years.	Other Periods.	
1845,	10	39	14	428	134	625
1846,	14	19	29	504	121	687
1847,	17	87	71	1,587	448	2,202
1848,	35	79	71	2,075	473	2,733

Male Convicts in Ireland, 1st January, 1848.

In Depots,			1,091
In Gaols,			439
			1,530
Disposed of—			
Transported—Per Ship "Bangalore,"		256	
" " "Pestonjee Bomanjee,"		299	
" " "Blenheim,"		300	
Transported,		855	
Sentence commuted,		27	
Discharged,		11	
Sent to Lunatic Asylum,		2	
" Infirmary,		1	
Died,		80	
			976
			554
Transferred from Gaols to Depots,			905
In Depots 1st January, 1849,			1,459
In Gaols 1st January, 1849,			1,168
Male convicts in Ireland 1st January, 1849,			2,627

The officers engaged in the supervision of the convicts have generally merited our good opinion; but there are circumstances connected with the management of Spike-Island depot which at this moment occupy our anxious consideration.

Mr. Synnott and Mrs. Rawlins, under whose control the female convicts' establishment is placed, discharge this branch of their duties with credit, as will appear in the annexed report on Grangegorman prison.

The convict depot at Richmond Bridewell has given us every satisfaction, under the superintendence of Mr. Marques, the governor, ably assisted by Mr. Young.

We cannot conclude without expressing our unqualified approbation of the untiring zeal, the great humanity, and constant vigilance of Mr. John Lamb, governor of Smithfield prison, who still superintends the accounts of the various depots, which he is the better enabled to do, from the great attention given to the trade department in that prison, by his deputy, Mr. Good.

The assiduous and successful attention of Surgeon Rynd and Dr. Banon, in the medical treatment of the convicts at Smithfield and Richmond, entitle them to our highest approbation, and to the suggestion that their salaries (especially that of Dr. Banon) are not commensurate with the labours and the responsibility imposed.

Every exertion has been made to expedite the extension of the temporary depot at Spike Island, a work presenting difficulties unavoidably attending the conversion of an unfinished and dilapidated fort and barrack into a prison sufficient to accommodate so many individuals. These works comprehend the erection of a wooden building, sent from England, which is already finished, and capable of containing upwards of 400 convicts, and the contemplated application of other parts of the fort to a new hospital (which is much required), and further accommodation for about 120 more prisoners; thus affording room (including the sick) for 1,500 inmates. These works, which it is anticipated will be finished in about three months, being carried into effect by the Ordnance, we cannot but record our testimony to the zeal and ability displayed by the late and present District Commanding Officers of Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonels Tait and Portlock, to whose active co-operation we are under the greatest obligations.

By the foregoing statement it will be perceived that accommodation for nearly 400 male convicts was provided in the depots during the last year, which, with the transportation of 855, has materially relieved the pressure on the gaols. Every possible exertion had been made for that purpose, and further accommodation is now in progress for the male depots to contain an additional number of 930 convicts.

Smithfield, to contain . . .	30
Kilmainham, „ . . .	16
Newgate, „ . . .	200
Total of Dublin Depots, .	246
Spike Island, to contain . . .	684
	930

Part of the new prison now erecting is expected to be fitted up in September next to contain about 300 more; therefore it may be safely concluded that, with shipping about to be engaged to convey convicts to the colonies, there will not be the same pressure at the termination of 1849, and the county gaols will be very materially, if not altogether relieved. The female convicts were not allowed to remain an incumbrance to the gaols but for the shortest possible period, having been speedily removed to Grangegorman depot for transportation, the colonies not having been closed against this class, as had been partially the case in reference to male convicts.

	Females.	Convicts' Children.
Female Convicts transported in 1848, per ship "John Calvin,"	171	33
„ „ "Kinneer,"	144	34
„ „ "Lord Auckland,"	200	44
	515	111

The number of females sentenced to transportation during 1848 is in proportion of one-fourth to that of males, 25·80 per cent.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, }
FREDERIC B. LONG, } *Inspectors-General.*

STATISTICAL RETURNS OF CONVICT DEPOTS.

Convict Depots.

Smithfield.

SMITHFIELD CONVICT DEPOT.

Statement of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed and disposed of, for Year ending 31st December, 1848.

1st January, 1848—In custody,		225
„ Committed,		545
		770
Transported,	243	
Died,	25	
Removed to gaols,	11	
„ Kilmainham Depot,	21	
„ Richmond Depot,	35	
„ Spike Island,	128	
Discharged,	10	
1st January, 1849—Remaining in custody,	297	
		770

Crimes in conformity with Gaoler's Return.

Abduction,	5	Larceny from house,	2	Stealing hay,	1
Ass stealing,	5	„ from shop,	9	„ oats,	3
Assault and robbery,	11	„ from person,	5	„ clover seeds,	1
Assaulting a dwelling,	17	„ from dwelling-house, and putting in fear,	1	„ fowl,	6
Assaulting a dwelling and taking arms,	2	Lamb stealing,	8	„ leather,	1
Attacking house and firing at,	2	Murder,	13	„ harness,	1
Attacking house and felony,	8	Malicious assault,	4	„ canvass,	1
Administering unlawful oaths,	3	Manslaughter,	4	„ ropes,	1
Burglary,	9	Maiming cattle,	1	„ letter from Post-office,	1
Beastiality,	1	Obtaining money under false pretences,	2	„ linen,	4
Burglary and felony,	6	Obtaining goods under false pretences,	1	Shooting at,	1
Burglary and robbery,	19	Perjury,	2	Shooting a horse,	1
Conspiring to murder,	7	Pig stealing,	6		519
Coining,	1	Posting threatening notice,	2	MILITARY.	
Cow stealing,	64	Rape,	2	Desertion,	6
Cattle stealing,	8	Riot, and assaulting habitation,	5	Desertion, and making away with necessaries,	10
Demolishing a house,	2	Robbery,	2	Firing at,	2
Felonious assault,	2	„ of arms,	8	Striking superior officers,	4
Felony of coin,	2	„ from person,	1	Striking superior officer, and making away with necessaries,	1
Felony in a dwelling, and appearing in arms,	3	„ of money,	2	Striking superior officer, and desertion,	1
Highway robbery,	7	„ from dwelling-house,	2	Threatening language,	1
House robbery,	6	Robbing a church,	1	Using traitorous and disrespectful language,	1
Harbouring a felon,	1	Receiving stolen goods,	4		
Horse stealing,	9	Sheep stealing,	90	Total,	545
Killing sheep,	14	Stealing geese,	2		
Killing a heifer,	3	„ clothes,	7		
Larceny,	73	„ heifers,	8		
„ of a watch,	2				
„ of money,	11				

Periods of Sentences of Prisoners committed.

Seven years,	361	Seventeen years,	–
Ten years,	99	Life,	54
Fourteen years,	19		
Fifteen years,	12	Total,	545

Ages.

10 years and under 14,	5	50 years and under 60,	12
14 „ 16,	17	60 „ 70,	4
16 „ 20,	95	70 years and upwards,	–
20 „ 30,	268		
30 „ 40,	84	Total,	545
40 „ 50,	60		

Return of Manufactures and Prisoners' Labour, year ending 31st December, 1848. CONVICT DEPOTS. *Smithfield.*

Cost of Materials.	£	s.	d.		Sold. Cash received. £	s.	d.	Prison use, &c. Value. £	s.	d.	In Store. Value. £	s.	d.
				MAT-MAKING AND COCOA FIBRE.									
				4 cocoa fibre mattresses H.M. ship, Medway, 45 lbs. at 6*d.* per lb.		–		1	2	6			
				15 yards cocoa matting, Governor's office,		–		1	10	2			
				2 brush mats, prison use,									
Coir, junk, twine, yarn, tools, &c.	245	4	10½	16 cocoa mattresses, prison use, 361 lbs. at 3*d.*		–		4	10	3			
				4 cocoa mats, Inspectors-General Prisons' office,		–		0	18	11			
				Mats and cocoa fibre, sold sundries,	261	5	11½						
				23 cocoa mattresses supplied to Spike Island Convict Depot,	14	11	6		–		123	9	5
				SHOE-MAKING.									
				232 pair boots, shoes, and slippers to sundries,	37	14	10						
				25 pair shoes sold the Governor Ennis Gaol,	6	9	2						
Leather, findings, tools, &c.	131	10	8	156 pair ditto, prison use, Spike Island Convict Depot,	35	2	0						
				60 pair ditto, prison use, at 4*s.* 6*d.*		–		13	10	0			
				Repairing 422 pair do. prison use, & Kilmainham Depot, at 1*s.* 6*d.*	9	0	0	31	13	0	92	16	4
				TAILORING.									
				Making									
				Supplied to Spike Island Convict Depot. — 121 jackets, at 7*s.*	42	7	0						
				322 trousers, at 6*s.*	99	9	0						
				25 vests, at 2*s.* 6*d.*	3	2	6						
				1 suit yellow clothing,	0	15	6						
				382 shirts,	38	4	6						
				10 turnkeys' caps, at 3*s.* 6*d.*	1	15	0						
				6 frieze surtouts to prisoners sent to America,		–		4	10	0			
				89 trousers, prison use, at 6*s.*		–		26	4	0			
				31 round towels, do., at 1*s.* 6*d.*		–		2	6	6			
				24 turnkeys' uniform coats, at £2		–		48	0	0			
				2 watchmen's coats, Smithfield and Kilmainham Depots,		–		3	0	0			
				Cook, — 1 uniform jacket,		–		1	0	0			
Cloth, trimmings, &c.	230	5	3	2 barragon frocks,		–		0	7	0			
				2 do. trousers,		–		0	7	0			
				27 cloth uniform trousers, turnkeys,		–		18	18	0			
				29 uniform caps for do.		–		8	9	0			
				Clothing to prisoners sent to America. — 2 vests,		–		0	8	0			
				1 trousers,		–		0	12	6			
				1 do.		–		0	6	6			
				Repairing									
				36 turnkeys' frock coats, cloth, &c.		–		4	16	0			
				64 stretchers new canvass bottoms,		–		5	16	0			
				Smithfield and Kilmainham Depots. — 29 bed-ticks, at 4*d.*		–		0	9	8			
				173 jackets, at 4*d.*		–		2	17	8			
				204 vests, at 2*d.*		–		1	14	0			
				370 trousers, at 4*d.*		–		6	3	4			
				238 pair of stockings, at 1½*d.*		–		1	9	9			
				3 carpet bags,	0	19	0		–		24	0	6
				36 do. hassocks,									
				NET-MAKING.									
Twine, &c.	1	3	0	15½ doz. potato nets, to sundries,	1	16	9						
				172 nets, prison use,		–		2	3	0	2	13	3
				TIN WARE.									
				120 tin qts. Grangegorman Prison,	2	3	9						
				1,000 tin spoons, Spike Island Convict Depot,	2	1	8						
				Sundry articles sold,	6	8	4						
				1,140 tin quarts, convict ship, Kilmainham & Smithfield, at 3½*d.*,		–		16	12	6			
Carried over,	£608	3	9½	Carried over,	£554	15	5½	209	15	3	242	19	6

CONVICT DEPOTS. Return of Manufactures and Prisoners' Labour, year ending 31st December, 1848—*con.*

Smithfield.

Cost of Materials.					Sold. Cash received.			Prison use, &c. Value.			In Store. Value.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brot forward,	608	3	9½	Amount brought forward,	£554	15	5½	209	15	3	242	19	6
				TIN WARE—*continued.*									
				44 dozen tin spoons at 6*d.*,		–		1	2	0			
Tin ware, tools, &c.	31	0	10	100 tin dishes, at 4*d.*,		–		1	13	4			
				30 tin cases, office use, at 8*d.*,		–		1	0	0			
				1 hospital vessel, convict ship, Bomangee,		–		0	2	6			
				Repairing 3 lamps, prison use, at 2*s.* 6*d.*,		–		0	7	6			
				1 milk can, do.		–		0	0	6			
				245 tin quarts & pints, prison use,		–		1	0	5	17	13	6
				CARPENTRY.									
				2 looms, prison use,		–		8	12	0			
				Timber stockade in No. 2 yard,		–		3	10	0			
				2 shelves with curtains, office use,		–		0	11	6			
				1 skeleton desk, do.		–		0	4	6			
				1 book-stand,		–		0	10	0			
				5 coffins, at 7*s.*, prison use,		–		1	15	0			
Timber, nails, tools, &c.	18	0	3	12 ranges, shelves, store-room, work-shop, &c.,		–		3	1	5½			
				Repairing and altering tables, forms, cots, stretchers, windows, ladders, trays, looms, &c., per account-book,		–		26	1	2			
				1 chest, Governor,	0	14	4						
				12 mat trays, making only,	0	8	0						
				PICKING OAKUM.									
				81½ cwt. oakum, sundries,	8	13	0						
				BRUSH AND MOP MAKING.									
Brush, stocks, bass, cocoa, &c.	8	7	9	5 dozen sweeping and black-lead brushes,		–		1	2	0			
				Articles sold to sundries,	1	4	0		–		9	7	2
				GENERAL EMPLOYMENT.									
By balance, being profit on prisoners' labour,	505	3	1½	1,800 prisoners repairing yards, sewers painting, &c., &c., at 10*d.* per.,		–		75	0	0			
					565	6	5½	335	9	1½	270	0	2
				Prison articles supplied and work done,	335	9	1½						
				Value of stock in store,	270	0	2						
	£1,170	15	9		£1,170	15	9						

Prisoners learned the following Trades.

Shoe-making,	38	Mat-making,	68
Tailoring,	34	Net-making,	16
Carpentry,	3	Knitting,	10
Mat-weaving,	18	Brush-making,	8
Tin smiths,	2		
Nailers,	2	Total,	199

Of these 85 were boys.

Education.

EDUCATION.

A Report of Smithfield Male Convict School for the year ending 31st December, 1848.

The total number in attendance at school during the year was 475, whose average number in daily attendance for same was 166.

There were in attendance only for a short time from the date of their committal till embarked for transportation, or otherwise removed from Smithfield Convict Depot or at trades, 118.

Old, and incapable of improvement, 32.

No progress, being unwilling to learn, 6.

Scale of Classification and Proficiency.

No. of Classes.	Classes.	No. in each Class.	Advanced to early Spelling.	Advanced to early Reading.	Advanced to Reading and Writing.	Advanced to the early Rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced to the Rule of Three.	Advanced to the higher Rules of Arithmetic.	Only a short time at School till embarked, or otherwise removed, or at trades.	Old, and incapable of any improvement.	No progress, being unwilling to learn.	Total.
1	Began in the alphabet,	215	51	90	4	–	–	–	40	28	2	215
2	Began in early spelling,	55	–	26	18	3	1	–	5	–	2	55
3	Began in early reading,	117	–	–	42	18	11	9	33	2	2	117
4	Reading and writing, .	68	–	–	–	9	5	14	38	2	–	68
5	Began in early rules of arithmetic,	8	–	–	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	8
6	Rule of three, . .	12	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	–	12
	Total, . .	475	51	116	64	30	22	36	118	32	6	475

Expense of Medicine, Hospital Sustenance, &c., . . £76 6*s.* 0½*d.*

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Medical report.

There has been a great deal of sickness in this prison this last year. Fever raged in it for a time of the very worst description; it was imported from the south and west of Ireland, but the very bad kind from the west—from Galway in particular. Many of the convicts came up from it labouring under the disease, and the macula appeared on the evening of the second day; they were of a blue colour, and much diffused. The solids of the body in those cases absolutely melted away, and the vapour that exhaled from them was highly noxious and contagious.

I had, also, a very severe dysentery to deal with; it likewise was imported from the same localities. The subjects of both those diseases presented a wretched appearance; emaciated, many of them, to the last degree, their countenances of a sallow, leaden hue, and their flesh soft and flaccid. They had been reduced to this condition before being convicted, by want of a sufficient supply of healthy food, having had only what was bad and hurtful in its quality. My hospital room is so limited, I could not separate the two diseases effectually, and the consequence was, that in proportion as the dysentery cases became more weak and exhausted, they yielded more readily to the pernicious influence of the typhus contagion by which they were surrounded, and both acting on a wretched, starved creature, that in all likelihood had been driven by famine to the commission of crime, and sought, in the punishment attendant thereon, the food and shelter necessary to existence, rendered the efforts to save life in many instances fruitless, and swelled our bill of mortality. I do not in the least complain of the transmission of the convicts in a state of disease to this prison, for I am well aware of the want of hospital accommodation in many of the country gaols, and of its insufficiency for the necessities of those prisons even in a less crowded state; and I have not any doubt the medical gentlemen connected with those institutions acted for the best in sending them here; had they retained them in the confined and impure air of their prisons, they would most certainly have favoured the propagation, aggravated the symptoms, and augmented the mortality of fever, dysentery, and other diseases in a great degree.

There were many cases of dysentery and fever that I did not trace to any assignable cause, and could only attribute to those diseases having been epidemic at the time, as they both prevailed to a great extent in the winter and spring of this year, in the metropolis as well as the country parts through Ireland.

I cannot trace any other connexion between the diseases which have occurred and the locality or state of our buildings, or the diet, employment, or other circumstances, except that I am strongly impressed with the notion, that the hot air by which the prison is heated very much predisposes the inmates to catarrh.

Cases Treated in Hospital.

Bronchitis, ...	9	Fever, continued, . .	49	Pleuritis, ...	5
Catarrh, ...	55	Hipatilis, ...	1	Paralysis, ...	1
Dysentery, . . .	95	Itch, ...	32	Scrofula, ...	30
Fever, with Dysentery, .	25	Influenza, ...	5	Tubercle of Lungs, . .	7
Diarrhœa, ...	1	Otitis, ...	2	Ulcers, ...	8
Dropsy, ...	2	Ophthalmia, . . .	3	Venereal, ...	2
Fever, typhus, . . .	38	Pneumonia, ...	15		

There were four cases of mental aberration; one was sent from Kilmainham—nothing could induce him to eat; he was a perfect skeleton when he came here, and died in a few days. The other three are no inconvenience to us, and are improving in mind and body. There were about fifty cases treated in their cells for various diseases, but not of any consequence.

I beg now to record my thanks to the governor, Mr. Lamb, for the assistance he and his

Convict Depots. *Smithfield.*

deputy, Mr. Good, gave me in this very trying year of sickness; their attention was unremitting, and the care and diligence with which they watched over the sanitary condition of the prison is deserving of the highest praise. For myself, I feel most grateful to them. I beg to propose my hospital man, Fairly, for the commendation of the Inspectors-General; he is an excellent servant.

Francis Rynd, A.M., M.R.I.A., F.R.C.S.I., &c., &c.,
Medical Superintendent of Convicts.

Richmond.

RICHMOND CONVICT DEPOT.

Statement of the number of Convicts committed, and how disposed of, year ending 31st December, 1848.

1st January, 1848—In custody,		237
Committed,		313
Total,		550
Transported,	221	
Died,	29	
Removed to county gaols,	2	
„ Kilmainham,	3	
„ Smithfield,	12	
„ Spike Island,	32	
	299	
Remaining in custody—1st January, 1849,	251	
		550

Crimes in conformity with Gaoler's Returns.

Appearing armed by night,	3	House robbing,	5	Receiving stolen goods,	3
Assault, malicious, so as to endanger life,	4	Horse stealing,	6	Receiving stolen cattle,	2
Assault and robbery,	6	Having stolen cattle in possession,	5	Returning from transportation,	1
Attack on house, and firing at,	19	Having in possession stolen goods,	8	Sheep stealing,	108
Arson,	6	Killing cattle,	5	Stealing asses,	2
Bigamy,	1	„ sheep,	7	Stealing from house, and putting in fear,	6
Burglary,	34	Larceny,	126	Shooting at, with intent to murder,	1
Coining,	2	„ of plate and money,	14		546
Cattle stealing,	67	„ from house,	21	Military.	
Cutting and wounding person,	1	„ from shop,	16	Desertion,	1
Drilling and training,	1	„ from person,	10	Violence to superiors, and using threatening language, and general bad conduct,	3
Embezzlement,	1	Murder,	2		4
Forgery,	2	Manslaughter,	2	Total,	550
Fraud, in obtaining goods under false pretences,	3	Perjury,	4		
Felony, by publishing sedition in a newspaper,	2	Pig stealing,	6		
Felonies,	6	Rape,	1		
Highway robbery,	7	Robbery,	11		
		Robbery of arms,	9		

Periods of Sentences of Prisoners committed.

Seven years,	339	Fifteen years,	34
Ten years,	134	Life,	37
Fourteen years,	6		550

Ages.

10 years and under 14,	6	40 years and under 50,	36
14 „ 16,	32	50 „ 60,	18
16 „ 20,	96	60 „ 70,	4
20 „ 30,	286	70 and upwards,	3
30 „ 40,	69		550

Return of Manufactures and Prisoners' Labour for the year ending 31st December, 1848.

Cost of Materials.				Sold. Cash received.			Prison use, &c. Value.			In Store. Value.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				SHOE-MAKING.									
				135 pair of shoes, prison use, at 4s. 6d.,									
						–		30	7	6			
				12 pair to prisoners sent to Spike Island, at 4s. 6d.,									
						–		2	14	0			
Leather, findings, &c.,	53	3	5	20 pair sold to Governor city Limerick gaol,	4	0	0						
				Sold to sundries,	6	6	5						
				120 pair in store, stock, at 4s. 6d.,		–			–		27	0	0
				Repairing 489 pair prison shoes, at 1s. 6d.,		–		36	13	6			
Carried over,	£53	3	5	Carried over,	£10	6	5	69	15	0	27	0	0

Return of Manufactures and Prisoners' Labour, year ending 31st December, 1848—*con.*

CONVICT DEPOTS.

Richmond.

Cost of Materials.	£	s.	d.		Sold. Cash received. £	s.	d.	Prison use, &c. Value. £	s.	d.	In Store. Value. £	s.	d.
Bro^t forward,	53	3	5	Amount brought forward, £	10	6	5	69	15	0	27	0	0
				MAT-MAKING.									
				Amount of sundry articles sold,	16	0	1½		–				
For coir, junk, twine, tools, &c.,	12	3	6	1 mat for Chapel, 3s., 3 dozen sweeping brushes, at £1 5s. 6d., . . . 3 doz. black-lead do., at 10s. 6d., 2 doz. scrubbing do., at 7s.,		–		2	6	0			
				STONE-BREAKING.									
Materials quarried in prison,				96 ton broken stone, at 4s., .		–		19	4	0			
				GENERAL EMPLOYMENT.									
Lime, oil, &c.,	6	10	0	1,976 whitewashing, painting, repairing yards, lime-washing, &c., at 10d., . . .		–		82	6	8			
				PICKING OAKUM AND WOOL.									
				Picking 94 stone of oakum, .	1	11	4						
				„ 981 lbs. of wool, . .	4	1	9						
				Sundry work, ...	0	3	0						
				KNITTING.									
Worsted, yarn, &c.,	6	15	7	213 pair of stockings, at 1s., .				10	13	0	1	5	6
				TAILORING.									
				For use of Spike Island Convict Depot, 33 jackets, at 7s.,		–		11	11	0			
				30 trousers, at 6s.,		–		9	0	0			
				26 vests, at 2s. 6d.,		–		3	5	0			
				12 caps, at 1s., .		–		0	12	0			
				26 pair of sheets for prison use, at 7s. 6d., ...		–		9	15	0			
				98 pair of trowsers „ at 6s.,		–		29	8	0			
				1 suit sold to Richmond Bridewell, 2 sheets and 1 pair shoes,	1	8	1						
Cloth, linen, canvass, trimmings, making, &c.,	104	6	4	Altering and repairing 486 suits of prison dresses for prison use, at 10d., ...		–		20	5	0			
				Repairing 408 sheets, at 3d., .		–		5	2	0			
				Making 28 cots, at 10s. 6d., .		–		14	14	0			
				Making 18 suits of turnkeys' clothing, ...		–		52	4	0			
				Covering 38 stretchers with canvass, ...		–		3	16	0			
				Making 16 caps for Richmond Bridewell, ...	0	8	0						
				Making 63 jackets, and 1 pair trousers, ...	1	1	4						
				Repairing 60 hammocks, . .		–		3	0	0			
				NET-MAKING.									
Twine, &c.,	1	1	0	Making 120 nets at 3d., . .		–		1	10	0			
				Repairing 86 nets at 1½d., . .		–		0	10	9			
				TIN WARE.									
				Making 250 quart tins, at 3½d.,		–		3	12	11			
				„ 62 pint tins, at 2½d., .		–		0	12	11			
Tin, solder, wire making, &c.,	3	12	0	Repaired 368 tins, at 1d., .		–		1	10	8			
				„ 8 large do. at 4d., .		–		0	2	8			
				1 bath repaired for hospital, .		–		0	4	0			
				3 lamps repaired, at 6d., . .		–		0	1	6			
				CARPENTRY.									
				Making 15 coffins for convicts, at 7s., ...		–		5	5	0			
				Making 1 press for office, . .		–		1	10	0			
				„ 38 stretchers, at 1s., .		–		1	18	0			
				„ 28 cot frames, at 2s., .		–		2	16	0			
				Making 12 forms, at 6s., . .				3	12	0			
				„ 6 pair clams for shoemakers, . .		–		0	6	0			
				„ 3 cutting boards for do., at 1s., . . .		–		0	3	0			
Timber, locks, hinges, nails, &c.,	13	0	1	„ 3 shoemakers' seats, at 5s.,		–		0	15	0			
				„ 1 box & tray for chaplain,		–		1	0	0			
				„ 1 book-stand for chapel,		–		0	5	0			
				Putting handles in 108 stone hammers, at 2d., . . .		–		0	18	0			
Carried over, £	200	11	11	Carried over, £	35	0	0½	373	10	1	28	5	6

Convict Depots.

Richmond.

Return of Manufactures and Prisoners' Labour, year ending 31st December, 1848—*con.*

Cost of Materials.					Sold. Cash received.			Prison use, &c. Value.			In Store. Value.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bro^t forward,	200	11	11	Amount brought forward, £	35	0	0½	373	10	1	28	5	6
				CARPENTRY—*continued.*									
				Putting handles in 12 picks, .		–		0	6	0			
				Repairing 6 wheelbarrows, at 1s.,		–		0	6	0			
				Sundry repairs of tables, forms, stretchers, and wooden house, prison use, ...		–		15	0	0			
				1 press sold, ...	0	12	3½						
				Work done for Richmond Bridewell, ...	0	10	9						
				Sawyer's work to sundries, .	3	10	7½						
				4 dozen toys, at 1s. 9½d., . .	0	7	0						
	200	11	11	Sold for cash, ...	40	0	8½	389	2	1	28	5	6
By balance, being profit on prisoners' labour,	256	16	4½	Prison articles supplied, and work done, ...	389	2	1						
				Value of stock in store, . .	28	5	6						
	£457	8	3½		£457	8	3½						

Education.

Education.

Report of Richmond Male Convict School for the Year ending 31st December, 1848.

Total number of Convicts in attendance at School during the year, . . .	494
Average number and daily attendance for same, ...	206
There were in attendance only for a short time from their committal till embarkation for transportation, or removed to other prisons, ...	86
Old, and incapable of improvement, ...	28
No progress, being unwilling or unable to learn, ...	4

Scale of Classification and Proficiency.

No. of Classes.	Acquirements when Committed.	No. in each Class.	Advanced to early Spelling.	Advanced to early Reading.	Advanced to Reading and Writing.	Advanced to early Rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced to the Rule of Three.	Advanced through the highest Rules of Arithmetic.	Only a short time at School till embarked, or otherwise removed.	Old, and incapable of any improvement.	No progress, being unwilling to learn.	Total.
1	Began in the alphabet,	206	48	87	12	–	–	–	36	21	2	206
2	Began in early spelling,	105	–	42	39	4	–	–	16	2	2	105
3	Began in early reading,	102	–	–	63	12	7	5	12	3	–	102
4	Reading and writing, .	59	–	–	–	18	9	11	19	2	–	59
5	Early rules of arithmetic, . .	12	–	–	–	–	7	5	–	–	–	12
6	Rule of three, . .	10	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	–	–	10
	Total, . .	494	48	129	114	34	23	28	86	28	4	494

Expense of Medicine, Hospital Sustenance, &c., £266 11s. 9½d.

Diseases.

Abscess, ...	6	Dysentery, chron. with Ascites,	2	Gastritis, ...	1
Ascites, ...	6	Diarrhœa, ...	24	Glandular enlargement, .	3
Anthrax, ...	2	,, catarrhal, . .	24	Hemicrania, . . .	1
Anasarca, ...	6	,, Torminosa, . .	1	Hemoptoe, . . .	2
Bronchitis, ...	17	Dyspnea, ...	18	Impetigo, ...	1
Caries of spine, . . .	1	Debilitas, ...	5	Lepra, ...	1
Catarrh, epidemic, .	24	Delirium, ...	1	Lumbago, ...	3
,, febrile, . .	43	Epiglottis, enlargement of,	1	Psoriasis, ...	1
Catarrh cum dysenteria,	2	Epilepsy, ...	2	Nucha, Rheumatism of,	1
,, chronic, . .	2	Erysipelas, ...	5	Periostitis, ...	2
Cynanche Tonsillaris, .	4	,, Erratic, . .	1	Pleuritis, ...	3
Colica, ...	1	Febris, ...	8	Pleurodynia, . . .	3
Constipation, . . .	2	,, Typhus, . . .	5	Pneumonia, . . .	23
Cephalalgia, . . .	1	,, from the galling of fetters, . .	1	Porrigo, ...	1
Dysentery, ...	19	,, Rheumatic, . .	1	Phlebitis Brachici, .	1
,, acute, . . .	6	,, Biliary, . . .	5	Phthisis, ...	1
,, chronic, with Pyloric disease, .	1	Furuncle, ...	1	Pyrosis, ...	1
				Raucedo trachealis, . .	1

Diseases—*continued.*

Raucedo,	2	Scrofula and Syphilis,	1	Ulcer,	17
Rheumatism,	9	Sprained ankle,	1	Urethra, stricture of,	1
Synochus,	1	Synovitis,	2	Vulnus Gen.,	1
Scorbutus,	3	Tape worm,	1		
Scrofula,	2	Tussis trachealis,	7	Total,	321

Died, ... 29

In submitting the above report of the cases which were admitted into the medical and surgical wards of the Richmond Convict Depot during the whole of the year 1848, amounting to 321, of whom 29 died, I beg leave to state that my connexion with this prison only commenced on the 1st of July last, from which time to the 1st of January, 1849, I admitted into the medical wards 93 patients, and prescribed for 227 externs—the deaths amounting during that period to 4. The small mortality which has taken place during the last six months is, in my opinion, to be attributed, partly to our not having been visited to any serious extent by epidemic typhus fever during that period, and in no slight degree to the vigilance and experience of the governor, Mr. Marques, and to the efficient manner in which the superintendent of the convicts, Mr. Young, and the officers under him, discharged their duties and attended to my wishes and suggestions as to the general treatment of the convicts. My hospital superintendent, William Latimer, I have found a most active and useful officer, and he has conducted himself invariably to my perfect satisfaction.

As will be seen by the foregoing report, the tendency to diarrhœa and dysentery has been rather remarkable; and although those cases generally terminated favourably, they were characterized by considerable obstinacy, and resisted treatment for a length of time. Under these circumstances, I think it may be advisable to make a temporary change in the dietary of the convicts generally, particularly as to the substitution of bread for the stirabout now used for breakfast.

There are other important matters which I intend shortly bringing before the notice of the Inspectors-General of Prisons—such as the adoption of more effective ventilation, and also certain precautions which I think should be taken against the importation of fever and cholera from the county gaols in which those diseases unfortunately are likely to prevail, and from which convicts are so frequently transmitted to the Richmond Depot; and I feel confident that I shall receive from them every assistance which their humanity can suggest, to guard the convicts against those dreadful evils; and, should it please Providence to visit us with them, to alleviate them as much as possible.

A. Banon, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., *Physician to the Richmond Convict Depot.*

KILMAINHAM CONVICT DEPOT.

Kilmainham.

Statement of the Number of Convicts in Custody, Committed and Disposed of, for One Year, ending 31st December, 1848.

1st January, 1848, in Custody,	84
Committed,	80
Total,	164

Transported,	32	Discharged,	1
Died,	3	Sent to the Meath Hospital,	1
Removed to County Gaols,	3		71
„ Smithfield Depot,	12		
„ Richmond Bridewell Depot,	3	Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1848,	93
„ Spike Island Depot,	16		

Crimes in conformity with the Gaoler's Return.

Appearing in arms day or night,	6	Felony,	4	Robbery with violence,	1
Arson,	2	Highway robbery,	4	Sheep stealing,	9
Assaulting habitation,	3	Housebreaking and robbery,	4		
Assault, malicious,	1	Larceny,	7	Military.	
Assault and robbery,	2	Murder, street,	3		
Burglary and robbery,	8	„ shooting at with intent to,	3	Desertion,	3
Cattle stealing,	26	„ conspiracy to,	1	Firing at with intent to kill,	2
Coining,	1	Receiving stolen goods,	3	Total,	93

Periods of Sentences of Prisoners Committed.

Seven years,	44	Twenty years,	1
Ten years,	33	Life,	10
Fourteen years,	2		
Fifteen years,	3	Total,	93

Ages.

10 years and under	14	–		40 years and under	50	3	
14 „	16	2		50 „	60	3	
16 „	20	17		60 „	70	1	
20 „	30	48					
30 „	40	19		Total,		93	

Convict Depots.

Kilmainham.

Education.

Education—Scale of Classification and Proficiency.

Acquirements when committed.		Proficiency.							
Classes.	No. in each Class.	Advanced to early Spelling.	Advanced to early Reading.	Advanced to advanced Reading.	Advanced to Writing.	Advanced to Simple Rules.	Advanced to Compound Rules.	No Progress.	Total.
Alphabet,	54	27	14	7	4	2	–	–	54
Early spelling,	21	–	9	6	4	1	1	–	21
Early reading,	31	–	–	18	9	4	–	–	31
Advanced reading,	25	–	–	–	14	8	3	–	25
Writing,	12	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	12
Simple rules,	11	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	11
Compound rules,	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Totals,	157	27	23	31	31	25	20	–	157

Expense of Medicine, Hospital Sustenance, &c., £80 7*s.* 5*d.*

Diseases.

Ankle, disease of,	2	Influenza,	8	Scrofulous abscess,	3
Abscess,	6	Itch,	31	Swelled legs,	2
Boils,	4	Neerasis,	1	Tic doloreux,	1
Bowel complaint,	30	Pain in the head,	4	Venereal,	4
Catarrh,	14	„ in the ear,	2	Wounds,	3
Dyspepsia,	2	„ general,	10	Ulcers,	2
Eruption,	4	Pulmonary affection,	7		
Fever,	13	Phthisis,	2	Total,	157
Gout, rheumatic,	1	Retention of urine,	1		

Return of Manufactures and Prisoners' Labour, year ending 31st December, 1848.

Cost of Materials.	£	*s.*	*d.*		Sold for Cash. £	*s.*	*d.*	Articles for Prison use. £	*s.*	*d.*
				TAILORING.						
Thread, needles, &c.,	0	16	8	Repairing 164 suits prison clothes, at 10*d.*,		–		6	16	8
				PICKING OAKUM, ROPE, &c.						
				Picking 138 stone oakum,	2	5	7			
				GENERAL EMPLOYMENT.						
				540 prisoners repairing yards, cleaning sewers, &c., &c., at 10*d.* per.,		–		22	10	0
By balance, being profit on prisoners' labour,	30	15	7	Sold for cash,	2	5	7	29	6	8
				Work done for prison use,	29	6	8			
	£31	12	3	£	31	12	3			

Dietary.

Dietary for Male Convicts in Dublin Depots.

Breakfast.—For one prisoner, every morning, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. rice and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. oatmeal (to make one quart stirabout), with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new-milk.

Dinner.—For one prisoner, every day, except Sunday, 1 lb. household bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new-milk.—Sunday, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. household bread, 1 lb. beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. rice and 1 oz. vegetables (to make one pint of soup in the liquor in which the beef was boiled).

Supper.—For one person, every evening, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. household bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new-milk.

Dietary for the Male Convicts in Dublin Depots, as on Inspector-General's Report.

Expense of Diet for One Convict in Dublin Depots, according to the present Contract.

		d.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Breakfast, 7 days.	$5\frac{1}{4}$ pints new-milk at 6*d.* per gallon,	$4\frac{1}{8}$			
	$24\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. rice, at 13*s.* per cwt.	$2\frac{13}{16}$			
	$24\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. oatmeal, at 12*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.,	$2\frac{5}{16}$			
		—	0	0	$8\frac{11}{16}$
Dinner, 6 days.	6 lbs. household bread, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.,	9			
	$4\frac{1}{2}$ pints new-milk, at 6*d.* per gallon,	$3\frac{3}{8}$			
1 day, Sunday.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of bread, at $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.,	$1\frac{1}{8}$			
	1 lb. beef, at $4\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per lb.	$4\frac{1}{4}$			
	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. rice, at 13*s.* per cwt.	$\frac{3}{16}$			
	1 oz. vegetables, at 2*d.* per lb.,	$\frac{1}{8}$			
		—	0	1	$5\frac{5}{16}$
Supper, 7 days.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. household bread, at $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.	$5\frac{1}{4}$			
	$3\frac{1}{2}$ pints new-milk, at 6*d.* per gallon,	$2\frac{3}{8}$			
		—	0	0	$7\frac{7}{8}$
Expense of diet for One Convict,	One week,		0	2	$10\frac{15}{16}$
	One day,		0	0	$4\frac{11}{16}$
	One year,		£8	11	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Convict Depots.

Establishment of Officers.

Establishment of Officers at Smithfield Convict Depot.

1 Governor	1 Apothecary	1 Cook and fireman
1 Deputy-Governor, master of works, and storekeeper	1 Clerk	1 Hospital attendant
3 Chaplains	9 First class turnkeys	1 Watchman
1 Medical superintendent	6 Second class ditto	1 Messenger.
	1 Schoolmaster	

Richmond Convict Depot.

1 Governor	3 Chaplains	1 Cook
1 Deputy-Governor	1 Gate porter	1 Hospital attendant.
1 Surgeon		

The above Officers are also on the Establishment of the City Bridewell, to which the Depot is attached.

1 Clerk and master of works	6 Second class turnkeys	1 Watchman
6 First-class turnkeys	1 Schoolmaster	1 Messenger.
1 Physician		

Kilmainham Convict Depot.

1 Governor	1 Surgeon	1 Cook
1 Deputy, acting clerk, and storekeeper	1 Hospital attendant	2 First-class turnkeys
3 Chaplains	1 Gate porter	2 Second-class ditto
	The foregoing 8 Officers are on the County Staff.	1 Turnkey schoolmaster.

John Lamb,
Superintending Accountant, Dublin Male Convict Depots.

SPIKE ISLAND CONVICT DEPOT.

Spike Island.

Governor's Report.

Governor's Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1848.

Number in depot 1st January, 1848,	545	
Received since,	686	
		1,231

Disposed of, viz.:—

Removed to county gaols, commuted sentences,	11	
„ other convict depots,	13	
„ Bermuda,	1	
„ Lunatic Asylum,	1	
„ for Embarkation to Van Diemen's Land on tickets of leave,	364	
Deaths,	23	
Remain under detention, { Civil, 815 / Military, 3	818	
		1,231

Ages.

Under 16 years,	33	To 55 years,	55
To 25 „	390	Over 55 „	45
To 35 „	218		818
To 45 „	77		

Sentences.

7 years,	714	Life,	16
14 „	6		818
Other periods,	82		

Highest number confined,	823	Number of punishments, solitary cell (214 individuals),	273
Lowest number „	545	Average duration of same (hours),	58
Daily average number,	729	Minor punishments,	34
„ in hospital,	30½	Put in irons, temporary,	62
„ convalescent and unfit for labour,	70	None in irons at present.	
„ attending school,	170		

Accommodation.

Prison A.—11 rooms, each 48 by 18 feet, to lodge 30 convicts each.		North Magazine, Hospital, assistant's room, dispensary, and bath, 1 / Hospital wards, 3	4
„ 11 rooms, each 40 by 18 feet, to lodge 25 convicts each.		North Magazine, „ yards,	4
Prison B.—7 rooms, each 48 by 18 feet, to lodge 30 convicts each.		North Magazine, „ privies,	7
„ Rooms for officers,	19	A. Airing yards,	10
„ Guard-room,		„ Privies,	22
„ Office, 16 by 13 feet (too small).		„ Lavatories,	10
„ Room used as Chapel for Protestant service.		B. Airing yards,	3
		„ Privies,	6
		„ Lavatories,	3

CONVICT DEPOTS.

Spike Island.

Accommodation—*continued.*

Gate-lodge,	1	South Magazine, { Coal store,	1
Bake-house,	1	{ Straw and tools' store,	1
Cooking kitchen (boiler barely fit for present number),	1	Solitary cells,	11
Laundry, with hot and cold water,	1	Chapel (used as school-room),	1
Drying house,	1	Dead-house,	1
Bread and flour store,	1	Burying-ground, east side of island, enclosed,	
General store,	1	Wells with pumps,	3
Workshops,	3	Water tanks in rampart, containing at present 160,000 gallons,	2
Bomb proofs, oil and lumber stores,	2		

Diet.

WEEK-DAYS.	Breakfast of stirabout (oatmeal and rice),	1	quart.
	„ Milk,	$\frac{3}{4}$	pint.
	Dinner, Bread (brown),	1	lb.
	„ Milk,	$\frac{3}{4}$	pint.
	Supper, Bread,	$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.
	„ Milk,	$\frac{1}{2}$	pint.
SUNDAYS.	Breakfast, Cocoa,	1	pint.
	„ Bread,	1	lb.
	Dinner, Beef without bone,	$\frac{3}{4}$	lb.
	„ Soup,	1	pint.
	„ Bread,	$\frac{3}{4}$	lb.
	Supper, Bread,	$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.
	„ No milk,		
Solitary diet, per day,	Bread,	1	lb.
Daily average cost of prison diet for 366 days,		$4\frac{3}{16}$	*d.*

Clothing.

Frieze jacket, vest, trousers, shirt, stockings, neckerchiefs, shoes, braces, cap—value, £1.

Bedding.

Tristle bedstead,
2 blankets,
1 coverlet,
2 Sheets,
Tick and pillow of straw (straw now being replaced by cocoa fibre).

Hospital Bedding.

Iron (barrack) bedsteads,
Bedding same as for prison,

Turnkeys' Bedding, &c.

Stretcher bedstead,
Mattress and pillow of cocoa fibre,
2 blankets,
1 coverlet,
2 sheets,
Basin-stand and ware,
Shaving-glass,
Barrack tables and chairs.

All these articles of bedding, &c., having been supplied by the Ordnance Department, I have no accounts to show their value.

Employment of Convicts.

Labourers' Work—Making roads, yards; clearing area of the fort; filling rampart and glacis; clearing ditch; deepening and enlarging sewers; making new sewers, garden ground, and many other useful and necessary works within the fort and over the island, as well for the garrison, the royal engineer department, as for the convict service. This labour employed a daily average of 220 men, which I value at 6*d.* per man per diem, ... £2,013 0 0

Washing—Average, 14 men per diem—this work, if paid for, would amount to . 300 0 0

Trades and other work—Tailors making and repairing convicts' and officers' clothing, shoemakers, carpenters, tin-smiths, wire-workers, masons, paviors, mat-making for prison use and for sale, knitting stockings, upholstering, sawing, picking oakum and coir, smiths' and plumbers' work, stone-breaking, pumps and pipes work, coffins and burials, pumping water, painting and glazing, sweeping chimneys, baking, cooking, prison duties, &c., &c., value, ... 856 12 6

Statement of Manufactures and Labour.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*	*Cr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
To cost of materials and tools,	705	14	10	By value of manufactures and trades work,	856	12	6
„ soap for laundry,	31	7	8	By value of washing,	300	0	0
„ materials for bakery,	2,348	12	5	„ of bread baked,	2,991	11	2
„ Supposed value of junk from Ordnance,	104	0	0	By cash received for goods sold to the public,	121	10	11
„ Profit (nominal),	3,282	19	8	By value of labour as above,	2,013	0	0
				„ of stock on hands,	190	0	0
	£6,472	14	7		£6,472	14	7

1849, January 1, to value of stock £190.

RICHARD GRACE, *Governor.*

Establishment.

Convict Depots.

Spike Island.

Local Inspector,	non-resident,	1	Hospital assistant,		1
Protestant chaplain,	non-resident,	1	Gatekeeper,		1
Roman Catholic chaplain,		1	Wardens, 1st class,		8
Governor,		1	Wardens, 2nd class,		24
Medical officer,		1	Cook,		1
Deputy Governor, storekeeper, &c.,		1	Baker and assistant,		2
Head turnkey,		1	Lamp and fire man,		1
Clerk,		1	Assistant to same,		1
Schoolmaster,		1			
Assistant schoolmaster,		1	Total,		48

Medical Officer's Report.

Medical Report.

Spike Island Convict Depot, January 22, 1849.

Gentlemen,

In submitting the enclosed Report to your notice, I beg leave to remark, that I consider the great number of influenza cases, in proportion to the other diseases, were occasioned by the very severe and wet weather which I believe this island is peculiarly subject to from its position; and the diseases of the lungs and cases of pleurisy I could trace to violent attacks of influenza in the first instance.

That the majority of the cases of dysentery were, generally speaking, caused by a derangement in the constitution, from the bad and unwholesome food which the convicts arriving here had to live upon, both before their conviction, and while remaining in their county gaols, is a fact which requires no argument to substantiate it.

You will perceive, gentlemen, by the Report, that there were eighty-three cases of ophthalmia. The reason of so many being afflicted with such a disease I could not trace to any known cause; but I particularly remarked that it was, in the greater number of cases, a species of the disease known as *strumous ophthalmia;* and as there is a vast number of scrofulous cases in the prison, perhaps there may be some connexion between the two diseases.

I believe, also, the disease was of an epidemic nature, inasmuch as I observed that many persons in the island were attacked, and I have heard that the military of the island and forts about suffered severely by it.

The fever cases were of a mild description, except one which terminated fatally.

The case of small-pock was one of a very confluent nature, but terminated favourably; and from the great precaution which I used as regarded it and the fever case, the diseases were happily prevented from increasing or becoming epidemic.

The diseases of the skin were principally itch, impetigo, &c., which I prevented as much as I could from becoming infectious, by having them removed to hospital as soon as detected, and having their bed-clothes, &c., washed immediately.

The case of insanity was, I imagine, hereditary. I reported his case to the Inspectors-General, who had him removed to the Cork Lunatic Asylum, where he now remains.

The cases of wounds were, for the most part, sprains, cuts, &c., and the reason for amputating the finger was occasioned by a serious wound of the hand received while in the act of pumping water, by the hand coming in contact with the wheel.

All the other cases were of every-day occurrence, and from unknown causes.

The number of deaths were twenty-eight, which is nearly four per cent. of the cases admitted. There was also another death—that of a convict named Sullivan, who died immediately after arriving here from Cork, and whose name does not appear on the hospital books.

With respect to the prison, I think it is well calculated for a convict depot. The clean and regular manner in which it is kept, the out-door labour which the convicts are constantly employed at, the dietary at present in use, which I believe is more wholesome than any other which could be adopted, are all conducive of health, and assist in preventing diseases of an epidemic or contagious nature; but while I state this, I must say that we cannot calculate on always being free from contagious diseases, which we ought at all times be prepared to meet; and in conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say, that from the number of cases remaining in the hospital, viz., forty, which was only calculated, in the first instance, to contain thirty-six, and when I mention to you that I am frequently compelled to discharge patients as convalescents before they are altogether fit, to make room for more urgent cases, and that there are at present upwards of seventy convalescent and infirm patients in the prison, I trust you will see the propriety of affording me more hospital accommodation, and more especially now, as the number of prisoners is about to be increased.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Robert A. Calvert, *Medical Superintendent.*

To the Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

Return of Diseases in the Hospital of the Convict Depot, Spike Island, from October 9, 1847, to December 31, 1848.

Medical Cases.			
Influenza,	331	Dyspepsia and derangement of bowels,	19
Skin diseases,	80	Lumbago and pains,	16
Dysentery,	44	Disease of the lungs,	7
		Pleurisy,	5

Convict Depots.

Spike Island.

Medical Cases—*continued.*	
Fever,	4
Dropsy,	8
Jaundice,	5
Chronic cough and debility,	9
Rheumatism,	5
Hæmoptysis,	5
Venereal,	2
Bronchitis and sore throat,	4
Diarrhœa,	1
Insanity,	1
Paralysis,	1
Small-pock,	1
Inflammation of the bowels,	1
Disease of the heart,	1
Total of medical cases,	550

Surgical Cases.		
Ophthalmia,	83	
Ulcers and sore legs, &c.,	25	
Scrofula,	16	
Wounds and abscesses,	20	
Disease of joints,	4	
Orchitis,	2	
Amputation of finger,	1	
Lumbar abscess,	1	
Total of surgical cases,		152
Total		702
Remaining in hospital,	40	
Died,	28	
	—	68
Total of cases discharged,		634

Chaplains' Reports.

Protestant Chaplain's Report for the year 1848.

Cove of Cork, January 22, 1849.

In reporting on the moral state of the convicts under my spiritual charge, it gives me much pleasure to be able to speak most favourably. Never having acted as a chaplain to a prison previous to my appointment to the convict depot, I feared that the congregation to whom I was to minister, would, for the most part, treat the services of religion with inattention, if not disrespect. I have been both surprised and gratified with the reverse. As a congregation they are most attentive, showing a readiness to receive instruction at all times, while their deportment is always respectful and amenable. In my private interviews with them, I have found them very willing to acknowledge their guilt, and anxious to gain my confidence and regard; while those who have left the prison for Australia, have exhibited at parting, feelings of gratitude, and expressed their thankfulness for the instruction they had received. I have also found them very anxious to procure books, and have availed myself of this desire on their part, and lent them from time to time different works of a moral and religious character. Feeling the importance of affording the means for a right employment of their leisure hours, as not only thereby keeping them from what is bad, but by instructing their minds, giving them a taste for what is better, I would humbly suggest the providing a library for the use of the convicts. A few pounds spent in this way would prove of inestimable value. I would name as suitable works, those published by the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, and the works of history, travels, and biography published by the Society for the Education of the Poor of Ireland. In addition to these works of a general character, I would say, that if a small grant was made to the Roman Catholic chaplain, and to me, for the purchase of such religious works as we would approve of for our respective congregations, it could be most usefully employed. For myself, I may at least speak, and add, that it would be accepted as one of the best boons which could be granted to those under my charge, and would be received by them with thankfulness.

Henry J. Woodroffe, Clerk, M.A.,
Chaplain to the Church of England Convicts.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report for the year 1848.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to lay before you my first report on the moral and religious conduct of the Roman Catholic convicts of this depot for the last twelve months.

On being appointed chaplain, my first duty was, to strongly impress on those intrusted to me the necessity of attending to their religious duties; and as I was living on the island, and could visit them daily, each person would have an opportunity of availing of my services.

I am happy to say that *all* have gladly availed of my ministry, and, with very few exceptions, continue to do so; so that on every Sunday, and some holidays, for the last nine months, there was an average attendance of sixty communicants.

I have been assiduous in catechising the juvenile prisoners, and the result is a great improvement.

On my visits to the school I have every reason to be pleased with the desire for improvement evinced by the convicts, as well as the attention of the master to his duties.

In conclusion, I beg to say, that the general conduct of the convicts for the last twelve months was such as to give every rational satisfaction, that their moral improvement is as much as could in all reason be expected; that the great majority of them are changed for the better, and I have every reason to think that they will continue so.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Denis O'Donohue, *R. C. Chaplain.*

Inspectors-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

County of Dublin (Kilmainham) Gaol. Visited January 30, 1849.

County of Dublin (Kilmainham) Gaol.—Visited 30th January, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my inspection there were confined here 284 prisoners, who were thus subdivided:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	9	3	Soldiers tried,	1	–
Poor do.,	2	–	Drunkards,	–	1
Felons convicted,	32	14	Summary committals,	36	44
Misdemeanants, do.,	5	1	Under His Excellency's warrant,	6	–
Felons untried,	17	3	Lunatics,	3	–
Misdemeanants, do.,	2	1		201	83
Vagrants (begging),	88	16			

There has been a considerable increase in the numbers committed as compared with the previous year. In 1847 the commitments were 2,551; in 1848, 4,655. The number confined at the previous inspection was 146, and on the present 284, showing an increase of 138 in those actually in custody. The accommodation consists of 75 single cells, besides other prison apartments. Classification is precluded by the crowded state of the prison; and the vagrant beggars, numbering 88, are mixed with the untried prisoners. There were 1,917 beggars committed here during the year 1848, and 372 for the single month of January in this year. The uniform good health of the prisoners cannot extenuate the neglect of glazing in this gaol.

Re-commitments for 1848:—

	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Fourthly.	Total.
Males,	164	54	26	31	275
Females,	70	23	21	20	134
					409

Of this number 207 were beggars.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a turnkey who acts as schoolmaster. He keeps a registry of proficiency, and has considerable experience as a teacher. It is to be regretted that the crowded state of the gaol has interfered with useful works; and little can be done until the recommendation in the last report, viz., to erect proper working sheds, has been carried out. The female prisoners are employed in washing for the convicts and the county prisoners; the males at stone-breaking, picking oakum and cocoa fibre, mat-making, repairing and making gaol clothing, clogs, shoes, and tins, for the use of the prison.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This portion of the gaol is very properly superintended by the matron and her deputy, who teach school and keep a registry. The prisoners are employed in making shirts, and their own dresses.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—2 oz. rice, 6 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of whole wheaten-meal bread, 1 pint of new-milk.

The dietary appears to be excellent, and there were no complaints.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The deputy-governor acts as clerk, and keeps the books correctly. The governor's punishment book is very regular, and is examined by the board. All provisions are supplied by contract, and the prices appear to be reasonable, viz.:—Bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; rice, per cwt., 14*s.*; salt, per stone, 2½*d.*

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

County of Dublin (Kilmainham) Gaol.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. R. H. Nixon,	100	0	0
Protestant Chap.—Rev. R. H. Nixon,	55	7	8
Presbyterian do.—Rev. S. Simpson,	55	7	8
R. Catholic do.—Rev. G. Canavan,	55	7	8
Surgeon—Cusack Rooney, Esq.,	110	15	4
Governor—Edward Allison,	250	0	0
Deputy and Clerk—Robert Allison,	100	0	0
1st Turnkey—Michael Cavanagh,	52	0	0
2nd do. Thomas Miles,	52	0	0
3rd do. William Blakeman,	52	0	0
4th Turnkey—Michael Doyle,	48	0	0
5th do. Thomas Ward,	48	0	0
6th do. Richard O'Neill,	48	0	0
7th do. Owen Melanfy,	48	0	0
Cook—Christopher Dunn,	30	0	0
Hospital Attendant—Joseph Woods,	20	0	0
Matron—Catherine M. Judge,	32	10	0
Deputy Matron—Frances Judge,	25	0	0
	£1,182	8	4

Officers on gaol allowance, none.

The turnkeys are provided with uniform, and three of them sleep in the marshalsea; it would be more desirable that all the officers should be accommodated within the prison at night.

Official visits during past year—

Local Inspector,	166	Presbyterian Chaplain,	165
Surgeon,	194	Roman Catholic do.,	122
Protestant Chaplain,	166		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, each under proper regulation, and carefully attended by the medical officer. The healthfulness of the gaol is denoted by the limited mortality; during the past year the deaths were:—males, 7; females, 3. Total, 10.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Shaw, jun., Esq., High Sheriff, J.P.	Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., J.P.
James Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P.	Charles Cobbe, jun., Esq., J.P.
Hon. St. John Butler, J.P.	Hans H. Woods, Esq.
William Rathbourne, Esq.	John Brennan, Esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq., J.P.	Henry J. M'Farlane, Esq.
William Caldbeck, Esq., J.P.	John J. Verschoyle, Esq.

General observations.

General Observations.

It is to be regretted that this gaol suffers from its overcrowded state—a subject of complaint unfortunately now so general in Irish prisons; but the board should make an effort to provide accommodation for the employment of the prisoners in some useful and remunerative occupation, which always contributes to the physical and moral improvement of the inmates, whilst it subserves to the great purpose of economy. In class K, on the day of my inspection, there were confined 18 untried and 54 vagrant prisoners, in two very small day-rooms, the darkness of which was aggravated by the smoke of the chimneys. However, they were kept employed as well as circumstances would permit, at school and picking oakum. Indeed, it is but fair to add, that the local inspector, the governor, and his deputy, merit approbation for the very clean and orderly state of the entire establishment.

N. Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of the City of Dublin (Newgate) Gaol.—Visited January 31, 1849.

County of the City of Dublin (Newgate) Gaol.—Visited 31st January, 1849.

State and accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my inspection I found 106 prisoners confined here, thus classified:—

	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	29	–
Do. untried,	58	16
Misdemeanants untried,	2	–
Deserters,	1	–
	90	16

Commitments during past year—males, 1,617; females, 916; total, 2,533. Re-commitments—males, 291; females, 270; total, 561.

This gaol affords sixty single, four solitary cells, and twenty-nine rooms with beds.

The result of my observations only enables me to corroborate the previous reports of the condition of this prison. Doors—both iron and wooden—are in a shattered condition; the flags broken; the bedding worn out, and the greater portion of the blankets totally unfit for use. There are no baths, so indispensable to the health of those confined. The sewers are in a bad state. Perhaps, I might say, the only prison requisite to be found here, is an abundant supply of water. Many prisoners complained of insufficient clothing. Scarcely any of the windows are glazed—a source of discomfort and suffering to prisoners at inclement seasons—and bitterly complained of to me on my previous visits, as an undue hardship inflicted upon prisoners yet untried. A portion of the roof over the medical hospital is stripped, and admits the rain. The cells are dark, gloomy, and uncomfortable.

Employment and Schools.

There is a schoolmaster who is supposed to act also as turnkey; but the progress of prisoners under his tuition can be of little account, as their confinement here is of so short duration. It is needless to add, that there is no useful or profitable employment carried on.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There were but sixteen prisoners confined here; they have no employment or industrious occupation. It was in as cleanly a state as its inseparable incidents would admit of. The bedding here is of the general character. There is no laundry. The only means of instruction are derived from the humanity of the Sisters of Charity, whose Christian care is manifested in frequent visits.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. of bread, 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, 1 pint of new-milk. The dietary is pursuant to the present regulations, and is regularly inspected.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very well kept by Mr. Bell, the clerk, and a proper check seems to be kept by the governor, who should, if he continue in office, procure a punishment-book, instead of using his journal for that purpose.

The provision contracts are—Bread, per 2 lb. loaf, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$; meat, per lb., $4d.$; new-milk, per gallon, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$

Officers.

Officers.

	Aged.	Appointment.	Salary. £	s.	d.	Allowances. £	s.	d.	Observations.
Local Inspector—Sir Edward Stanley,	74	1824,	400	0	0		—		These officers attend also at Richmond Penitentiary and Richmond Bridewell for the above salaries.
Physician—William Harty, M.D.	70	1811,	400	0	0		—		
Surgeon—Alexander Read, Esq.	63	1822,	400	0	0		—		
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. T. R. Shore,	–	May, 1828,	50	0	0		—		
R. Catholic Do. Rev. J. C. M'Cann,	–	Oct. 1836,	50	0	0		—		
Dissenting Do. Rev. Wm. Wilson,	–	Feb. 1843,	33	6	8		—		
Governor—John Smith,	74	Nov. 1829,	500	0	0	17	18	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Res. £60 per an.
Deputy-Governor—Frederick Bourns,	50	May, 1821,	200	0	0	14	0	4	Apartmts. £20 do.
1. Registrar and Turnkey—Robert S. Bell,	56	July, 1823,	100	0	0	12	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Do. £15 do.
2. Turnkey—Thomas M'Dermott,	33	July, 1828,	52	0	0	12	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Do. £13 do.
3. Do. Robert Canterbury,	52	Sep. 1829,	52	0	0	12	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Do. £13 do.
4. Do. John Carter,	46	Nov. 1830,	52	0	0	12	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Do. £13 do.
Hospital Do.—Cassan Mathews,	52	Dec. 1833,	54	12	0	12	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Do. £13 do.
Schoolmaster & Turnkey—J. K. Thompson,	57	Jan. 1837,	52	0	0	8	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	No residence.
7. Turnkey—James E. Toole,	56	Dec. 1831,	41	12	0	8	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
8. Do. John Reamsbottom,	56	Oct. 1832,	41	12	0	8	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
9. Do. James Raymond,	44	April, 1840,	41	12	0	8	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
Matron—Mrs. Matilda Christian,	63	Nov. 1822,	60	0	0	12	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Apartmts. £13 do.
Do. Mrs. Anne Bell,	47	Nov. 1827,	40	0	0	12	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Do. £13 do.
Hospital Matron—Mrs. Jane Richardson,	52	Aug. 1829,	16	0	0	12	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Do. £6 10s. do.

All the above-named officers, except local inspector, physician, surgeon, and chaplains, receive gaol allowance.

Official visits during past year—

Local Inspector,	256	Protestant Chaplain,	222
Physician,	151	Roman Catholic do.	265
Surgeon,	202	Presbyterian do.	231

Abstract of the annual expense for the support of officers:—

Salaries, as above specified,	£2,636 14 8
Allowances,	166 2 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Residence valued at	179 10 0
	£2,982 7 $3\frac{1}{2}$

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are properly separated and carefully attended to; and it is but justice to add, that the healthfulness of the place is proverbial; quite consistent, however, it may be that diseases contracted during their brief sojourn here, are developed after the prisoner's removal. There had not been a death reported during the last year.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

1. Sir Edward Borough, Bart., J.P.
2. Joseph Boyce, Esq., J.P.
3. Thomas L. Kelly, Esq., J.P.
4. William Long, Esq., J.P.
5. John M'Donnell, Esq., J.P.
6. Justin M'Carthy, Esq.
7. Alderman R. H. Kinahan, J.P.
8. Francis Codd, Esq.
9. George Studdart, Esq.
10. Henry Davis, Esq.
11. Robert W. Law, Esq., J.P.
12. Robert Callwell, Esq.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

County of the City of Dublin (Newgate) Gaol.

General observations.

General Observations.

It must be inferred from this and previous reports (the last of which embodied the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice), that this prison is wholly unsuited for the reception of untried prisoners; its general incidents being such as would be properly denominated penal, and such as more youthful energies would hardly enable officials, equally zealous, to mitigate.

The mischievous and objectionable practice of permitting prisoners to keep the keys of their apartments, animadverted upon in my special report to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, of the 17th October last, has been discontinued.

The following observations and opinions of the foreman and several members of the grand jury, at Michaelmas Term, are inserted in the visitors' book, 13th November, 1848:—

"The foreman and undersigned members of the Michaelmas Term Grand Jury have visited this prison, and can only add their testimony to that of many others, that it is highly discreditable to the City of Dublin, that untried prisoners should be confined in such a miserable place, incapable of improvement that would be satisfactory without an outlay of money, uncalled for in their opinion, from the circumstance of Grangegorman and Richmond Bridewell having sufficient room to accommodate untried persons.

"It is only justice to the officers to observe, that the prison is in a satisfactory state with regard to cleanliness.

"Robert W. Law, Foreman, "James M'Kenny,
"John Aylmer, "Henry Davis,
"Robert Callwell, "Robert Hanna,
"Robert Chamley, "George M'Dona,
"*Newgate, Nov.* 13, 1848." "Thomas Rooke, "J. M'Carthy.

I am bound, in simple justice, to corroborate the last paragraph of the above authentic statement, by repeating, that the prison, under all its adverse circumstances, was, on the day of my last visit, as clean and orderly as I could have expected. But its wretched, dilapidated, cheerless aspect, requires a minute inspection in order to be convinced that it can, by any process of lavation or cleansing, merit, even for a moment, the concluding commentary of the grand jury.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond Bridewell.—Visited 24th February, 1849.

Richmond Bridewell. Visited February 24, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The following return shows the state of the prison and its accommodation on the day of my inspection:—

Classes.	Treason.	Felony.	Larceny.	Misdemeanants.	Soldiers.	Revenue Laws.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.	Total.	Cells.	Hammocks.	Yards.	Employment.
1, . .	–	27	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	36	20	40	1	General trades.
2, . .	–	31	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	34	17	42	1	Treadmill.
3, . .	4	41	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	54	28	47	1	Picking wool.
4, . .	–	–	47	31	–	–	–	–	–	78	21	63	1	Picking oakum.
5, . .	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	21	24	1	Weaving.
6, . .	–	1	1	26	–	–	81	–	–	109	28	36	1	Stone-breaking.
7, . .	–	2	25	13	–	–	18	–	–	53	22	33	1	Picking wool.
8, . .	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	14	8	18	1	Labour.
9, Lunatics,	–	3	–	3	1	–	14	–	18	39	Sol.8	22	1	—
10, Kitchen,	–	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	11	8	9	1	Cooking.
11, Laundry,	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	12	1	Washing.
12, Reception,	–	1	4	6	1	–	–	–	–	12	4	12	1	Not classed.
13, Hospital,	–	14	7	2	–	–	2	–	–	25	–	37 Beds.	1	Sick.
											Sol.4			Punishment.
Total in each class, in reference to crime,	4	167	90	92	4	4	115	5	18	499	192	336	13	
Discharged,	–	–	–	5	–	–	16	5	–	26				
										473				
Committed,	–	–	3	4	–	–	18	6	–	31				
										504				

Stock.

Bedding.		Clothing.	
Blankets (pair), . .	515	Shirts, . . .	640
Sheets (pair), . .	72	Jackets, . . .	362
Rugs, . . .	224	Trousers, . . .	332
Hammocks, . . .	361	Caps, . . .	800
Bed-ticks, . .	140	Shoes (pair), . .	286
Cost per set, 16*s.* 6*d.*		Cost per suit, 11*s.* 8*d.*	

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Bridewell.

This prison was originally a house of correction for male and female prisoners convicted and sentenced at commissions and sessions, for periods above six months, and also for special cases from the offices of police; the annual number of which, at that period, never exceeded 1,000, and the daily average number in confinement about 300: but since the year 1837 it has been exclusively used as a male prison for all classes of convicted offenders taken up within the limits of the city of Dublin, the number of which in the past year amounted to 7,383. The daily average number in confinement, from the commencement of the present year, has been 436, the highest number being this month, 538.

Upon the completion of the arrangements now in progress for the abolition of the gaol of Newgate, it is intended to send to this prison also all the male prisoners committed for trial. This project, though greatly desired for many important reasons, cannot be carried into effect while the prison continues in its present overcrowded state; but under any circumstances, it is necessary to provide suitable accommodation for this class of prisoners apart from the criminal side of the building—and where, without infringing upon general prison rules and discipline, they could be afforded every reasonable facility, under proper regulations, of communicating with their friends and legal advisers.

The arrangements suggested by the governor for this purpose, have been considered, with a view to the due classification of the prisoners, and the advantage of having them placed conveniently for the governor's frequent inspection. The accommodation proposed to be appropriated to them consists of three wards, containing thirty-three cells, and two yards, which is considered sufficient for the number of prisoners for trial in Newgate between the adjournments of the court; but such accommodation can be extended, if necessary, as soon as the Convict Depot becomes available for the city prisoners.

By the foregoing return there were in custody on the morning of the 24th instant, 499 prisoners; 26 were discharged and 31 committed, making the total locked up on that evening, 504. The accommodation consists of 180 cells, and 5 wards, containing 58 beds for lunatics and the sick, besides 12 solitary cells, which are made use of for beggars and drunkards confined only for a night, and in cases of emergency, for short re-committals; thus relieving the classes of the misdemeanants, which are much overcrowded, and avoiding the impropriety of encroaching further upon the classification of the felons, already most injuriously limited.

Of the above cells 66 are quite too small for adults, each cell being only seven feet by six, without light or ventilation. The louvre which has been put outside, to prevent the prisoners having a view of the road, should be reversed, so as to admit more light; and the windows, which on the outside are in a most disgraceful state, ought to be reconstructed on a better principle, which would admit of them remaining open when required. The other cells, numbering 124, are commodious and lightsome; the windows open on pivots, and allow the admission of air. Each cell is provided with hooks for three hammocks, and in some four can be hung. When there is necessity for more than that number to be put in a cell, ticks filled with straw are made use of; but in the class for the beggars, loose straw only is used, which is changed weekly—an old blanket or rug is considered a sufficient covering for each, where from three to eight persons, in a most wretched, filthy condition, are obliged to be confined in a cell. The bedding used in the other classes is good, and kept clean. The hammocks and ticks are manufactured in the prison. An excellent plan has been devised by the governor, of hanging the hammocks on chains, which he is getting made by a prisoner, at a small expense; it is simple and neat, will be a saving of continual cost, and prevent the infliction of punishment for destroying the cord.

The range corridors, being very broad and airy, greatly promote the ventilation of the cells. They answer as day-rooms, and are suited for exercise on wet days. They are heated by small hot-water pipes, laid on the floor outside the cell doors, which afford little or no heat within the cells. The system has been condemned as ineffectual and expensive; it is also liable to get out of order frequently, and is difficult to repair. Each apparatus requires two cwt. of coal to keep a moderate temperature in the corridors during the day, and eight of these are at present used for heating six long ranges of cells and twelve short ones. If the Board of Superintendence would supersede this system by some plan extending the warm ventilation to the cells, they would eventually save a considerable amount to the public.

The insufficient supply of water to most of the classes is not only a great inconvenience, leading to serious infringements upon prison discipline, but is also most injurious to the health of the prison, tending to induce habits of filth and consequent disease. The provision made for an additional supply of water from the Canal will not remedy this evil: the defect lies in the branches supplying the water to the various classes. New branches should be provided, and so arranged as to insure a separate supply for each class.

Although many important improvements have been made in this prison within the short time which has elapsed since the appointment of the present governor, there is yet a great deal more to be done, to accomplish which the Board of Superintendence have not failed to devote their best attention; and it is gratifying to remark, that extensive alterations of primary importance are at present under their consideration, which, when completed, will afford every means for the adoption of a sound system of discipline and reformation.

The building, though affording remarkable advantages for a good prison, has many defects, arising chiefly from its original construction, which offers every facility for the communication of prisoners with each other, from their respective classes; and until this great evil shall be remedied, and the means of a proper supervision provided, no efforts, however strenuous, can prevent the pernicious effects which arise therefrom.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Bridewell.

In the alterations proposed, it is contemplated to remodel the yards, by taking down all the present walls and rebuilding so that they will radiate to a point, whence the supervision of all the yards can be commanded, and the possibility of communication almost entirely cut off. Three of the principal yards on the east side of the building would be under the constant inspection of the governor from his office; and those on the west, under the officer always on duty in the inside hall. The present unavoidable practice of allowing all persons who have intercourse with the interior of the prison, or any part of it, to pass through different yards, where the prisoners resort to, is attended with many serious objections. To remedy this evil, it is proposed to build two covered passages, one for each side of the prison, by which means the prisoners committed and discharged can pass to and from the reception ward without coming into contact with those in the yards, thereby avoiding the practice of committing many improper acts. This improvement would also have the advantage of protecting the officers from rain, to which they are exposed when passing in or out on business, as they very frequently have to do in the course of the day.

Reception Ward.

Reception Ward.

The want of a reception ward, with washing-baths, and a proper system in the management of prisoners on their admission, had long been a source of serious detriment to the health of the prison, of great irregularities, and loss of public property. All these evils will soon be entirely removed by the erection of washing-baths, provided with an abundant supply of hot and cold water, a store for the clothing taken off the prisoners, and a closet with a stove for fumigating them. A steam-engine heats this stove and warms the water for the baths, laundry, and bakery, and steams three boilers in the kitchen for making stirabout and soup; thus doing away with five large fires, and saving thereby a considerable amount of fuel. These important improvements, now nearly completed, have been done by contract, in connexion with other equally essential works, at the cost of £500.

A dreadful nuisance, caused by several privies which stood exposed to the passage close to the hospital, has been removed; and in lieu thereof, water-closets have been constructed on a self-acting principle, affording a flow of water each time the doors open, without being liable to get out of order. They have been so much approved of by the Board of Superintendence, that they contemplate extending them for general use through the whole building, providing thereby the best possible means of keeping the sewerage free, and promoting the healthful state of the prison.

The extraordinary practice of giving the prison dress to the felon's classes only, and leaving the others in their wretched, filthy rags, covered in many cases with vermin, and without the means of getting a change of clean linen during the entire time of their confinement, was a state of things which could not possibly have failed to contribute largely to the diffusion of sickness and disease. All persons now committed for periods above a fortnight, are clothed with a prison dress, and each gets a clean shirt every Sunday. They all pass through the reception ward, where they are washed and have their hair cut and cleaned prior to being sent to their respective classes. This new department, created by Mr. Marques, without adding to the staff of the prison, has been placed under the management of a smart, intelligent officer, Mr. James Switch, whose long experience and thorough knowledge of old offenders, render him peculiarly suited for it. He has to identify all prisoners committed for trial, and make out returns, with the clerk, of all former convictions —a duty of a very important nature, and requiring particular care and accuracy. He attends the office at the admission and discharge of all prisoners, and is enabled to give the clerk valuable assistance in tracing the reference to their former committals.

Laundry.

Laundry.

The laundry, which has been allowed to fall into a shameful state of dilapidation, has been reconstructed, and a new drying-closet erected on an improved principle under the direction of Mr. Marques—the entire work having been done by the prisoners at a very little cost. All the clothing and bedding of the establishment are washed by the prisoners, whereby the saving of a considerable sum is effected; each prisoner is paid sixpence per week for this work; and one who washes the hospital and lunatics' bedding and clothing, which is very heavy, receives one shilling, without any other allowance or extra diet, as given to the women in Grangegorman. The prisoners who do the washing, have also to measure and give out the coal for the prison and officers, before the turnkey in charge of the laundry, and none are selected for this department, except from the class of labourers whose character and circumstances afford no grounds for objection to this employment.

An alteration is about to be made in the tread-mill, which cannot fail of being attended with the best results. It is contemplated to enlarge the mill-house, and to put up stalls at the end for the prisoners to sit in, whilst waiting for their turn on the wheel, and thus prevent their seeing or conversing with each other; and also to divide the two wheels into compartments upon the same principle and for a similar object, which, if carried out under stringent regulation, will be an effectual punishment of incorrigible offenders.

By reference to the table showing the general state of the prison, it will be seen that all the classes, especially those of the misdemeanants, are much crowded. They cannot, however, be otherwise, in consequence of the unprecedented high number of prisoners in confinement, arising chiefly from the alarming increase of beggars committed for periods above twenty-four hours. No less than 115 of these persons (nine-tenths of whom are from different parts of Ireland) were in confinement on the day of my inspection, the evil

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Bridewell.

effects of which can only be estimated by examining the limited accommodation provided for them, and viewing their wretched and filthy condition. Every precaution is used to guard against the danger of contagious disease, by frequently whitewashing the walls of the cells and ranges, changing the straw, and allowing a free circulation of air through the entire place. So long, however, as it continues necessary to put more than four men in a cell, the danger must be considered great and imminent.

The old laundry, which has been superseded, would make an admirable place for this class of prisoners, by opening a door from it into the yard, and erecting a guard-bed. This would accommodate twenty-five or thirty persons, and would thereby afford a great relief to the adult class of vagrants, the number of which is eighty-nine, mixed with twenty-eight misdemeanants for short confinements, and the extent of cells for them no more than seventeen of good size, and eleven very small.

It is to be hoped that some change will shortly be made with regard to committing vagrants to prison, as it tends so much to upset all classification of prisoners, and to subvert every effort to establish a proper system of discipline.

Separate Confinement.

Separate Confinement.

In order to carry out the separate system of confinement, which has been so successful in its results wherever it has been tried, the Board of Superintendence have in contemplation to fit up a section of the prison for that purpose. The cells, numbering thirty-nine, in the bottom, middle, and under ranges on the eastern side, are well adapted for it; they can be heated and ventilated by one apparatus. The application of this system, even to so limited an extent, cannot fail of being attended with most salutary effects. There is no gaol in Ireland where the adoption of this system is so requisite as in that of the metropolis. The numerous cases committed for the first time under special circumstances—many of them persons in a respectable grade in life—would render such a course of discipline most essential; and there can be no doubt that if pursued with the class of re-committals, it would deter many from coming back, and be the means of reforming those whose minds may still be open to admonition and reflection.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The remarkable change and progress made in the system of employment by the exertions of Mr. Marques is most gratifying, and highly creditable to the Board of Superintendence, who have afforded every means to enable him to promote this most important branch of discipline and industry. Of the large number confined on the day of my inspection, few only, who were utterly unable to work, were to be seen idle, as exemplified in the following return:—

Employed.

Weaving,	14	Hammock-making,	3	Cooking,	11
Winding,	4	Smith work,	3	Washing (laundry),	7
Brush-making,	1	Nailer,	1	Stone-breaking,	169
Shoe-making,	10	Painting,	2	Wool-picking,	100
Tailoring,	2	Engraving,	1	Labour,	16
Carpenter work,	3	Slating,	1	Tread-mill,	30
Chair-making,	1	Masonry,	1	Wardsmen,	30
Brazing,	1	Baking,	3		

Unemployed.

Sick in hospital,	23	Drunkards,	7	In reception ward,	8
Lunatics,	22	Vagrants,	18	State & revenue prisoners,	12

Total employed,	414
Total unemployed,	90
	504

The classification of the prisoners able to work at different trades is regulated as well as existing circumstances will permit. The want of more extended accommodation, and the insufficient number of qualified officers to superintend the various works and keep correct accounts, are difficulties which cannot at present be surmounted. Hence the necessity of placing all the artisans, whether committed for felony or misdemeanour, in one class, which is under the charge of an intelligent and zealous officer named Horatio Manning, who keeps his books in a very creditable manner. It is most essential that, whenever vacancies occur, they should be filled by a similar class of men, able to teach useful trades and keep accounts of the work.

The weaving class is also deserving of special notice. The officer here is efficient, and has a perfect knowledge of his business, and the attention he devotes to the teaching of the boys put under his care is exceedingly commendable. Boys committed for the first time who show a disposition to learn the trade are generally assigned to this class, and before their sentences expire many acquire a knowledge which may enable them to earn an honest livelihood. The separate system of confinement is partially adopted in this class, and is attended with many beneficial effects. After the hour for exercise in the morning each prisoner is put to his loom, with the cell door shut, and thus he works the whole day, except at meal hours and the time allowed for exercise after four o'clock. The articles manufac-

North District.
Dublin Prisons.
Richmond Bridewell.

tured in this class are chiefly linseys, corduroy, calico, sacking, hammock-cloth, and checks, all these articles being consumed in this prison, and in Grangegorman but the first-mentioned, a great quantity of which is sold to the public with profit. The cells are well adapted for looms, the number of which Mr. Marques proposes to increase, and he is now putting up some to weave matting, which can be made a good source of profit and advantage to the prisoner. This class, which contains only twenty-one cells, cannot possibly admit of more than the present number of prisoners. The cells where the looms are do not admit of more than one person to sleep in each, and the officer could not attend to a greater number, an additional reason for some of the other classes being overcrowded. It should be added, that nearly all the manufactured supplies hitherto contracted for are now made in the prison at much advantage—the clothing, shoes of superior quality, hammocks, tin ware, trenchers, cooperage, repairs of iron works, locks, &c.—saving thereby a very considerable sum annually to the public.

The return of profits for the first four months after the appointment of Mr. Marques was £47 8*s.* 4*d.* The prisoners' portion of the earnings, £18 5*s.* 5*d.*—and the charges attendant thereon, £22 4*s.* 2*d.*, exclusive of a very large amount of work done for the prison by carpenters, masons, smiths, painters, &c., who are paid at the rate of from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per week.

The school is very well conducted by an able and zealous master (Mr Robert Hamill), whose merits in the efficient discharge of his duties have been deservedly appreciated by every person who has had an opportunity of judging of them. He is also the storekeeper, an office which has been much required, and for the additional duties of which, discharged without interference with those of the school, he is paid £20 per annum; his salary being now £76 per annum, but without apartments or coal, of which he was deprived in consequence of a recent alteration with regard to the families of officers being prohibited from residing in the prison—a measure most judiciously enforced by the Board of Superintendence.

A large portion of the prisoners confined for periods above fourteen days being juvenile offenders, the attention of the schoolmaster is chiefly, if not wholly, directed to their instruction. They are divided into two classes—one for felons committed for three months and upwards, who attend school from ten till one o'clock each day, and the other comprises all the misdemeanants, including children taken up for begging, who attend from one until dinner hour (three o'clock). There is an assistant schoolmaster who attends to the adult classes separately; but owing to the pressure of business in the office, he is not able to devote much time to the duty of the school. The master however is generally assisted by a prisoner chosen for that purpose, whose character and education render him fit to be placed in that position.

The following report of the progress made at school during the past year, is extracted from the registry which is kept by the schoolmaster:—

January 1, 1848, remaining in school,		133
Admitted since, men and boys whose confinement varied from a week to two months,		923
Do., two months and upwards,		361
		1,417

Scale of Proficiency.

Could spell only,		903
Reading, writing, and calculations,		514
	Total as before,	1,417
Learned to spell, read, or write,		70
Generally improved in school,		102
	Total improved,	172
Remaining in school, 14th February, 1849,		117

Books in Use—Dublin Spelling-book, parts 1, 2, 3; National School Books, 3rd and 4th; Arithmetic, Thomson's and Gough's; Grammar, Murray's; Geography, Pinnock's, with maps; Catechism, Protestant and Roman Catholic.

Schoolmaster's Special Report.

A considerable number of prisoners who attend school here, are at the time of admission ignorant of letters. The time required to make each prisoner read imperfectly (I mean of that class) is about three months; and should the term of imprisonment of such individual extend to six or twelve months, the benefits arising from school instruction will be in the direct ratio to the given time. I am particularly anxious to promote the moral and intellectual advancement of my young pupils, as I believe it to be my imperative duty to use all the legitimate means in my power to inculcate upon their tender minds those principles of moral rectitude which are highly esteemed by the Author of their being, and by all good men, and which may have a tendency to rescue them from a life of vice and infamy. I have been most solicitous for an asylum to be opened for the reception of destitute boys on their discharge from prison; and I have reason to hope, from the exertions of some benevolent gentlemen on this subject, that ere long such will be the case. It is gratifying for me to have to state, for the information of the Inspector-General, that notwithstanding the many disadvantages attendant on the fluctuating state of this bridewell, with reference to the ingress and egress of prisoners, yet, in the lapse of the last twelve months, a vast amount of good has been effected here by means of school instruction.

Robert Hamill,
Schoolmaster, Richmond Bridewell.

To Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Religious Instruction.

The respective chaplains preach and exhort at divine service on Sundays and holidays, and the juveniles are taught the catechism by the monitors of their classes. Prayers are read by a prisoner in every class at rising in the morning, and before locking up in the evening. The Catholics assemble together for that purpose, and the Protestants retire for the same object. Bibles and Testaments are allowed to the latter, prayer and other religious instruction books to be used by the former. Scripture Extracts, and the Reading Lessons published by the Board of National Education, are also used.

At the demise of the late Roman Catholic chaplain, Rev. W. Stafford, the Grand Jury referred the appointment of his successor to the Board of Superintendence, who, on the recommendation of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, nominated Rev. Jeremiah Clarke for that office, to act under the control of Rev. W. Meagher, P.P., of Rathmines. A letter addressed by His Grace, Most Rev. Dr. Murray, to the Grand Jury, calling their attention to the salary (£40 per annum), being a remuneration wholly inadequate to the services which the duties of the office would require, induced the board to consider the subject, and justified them in coming to the conclusion, that the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic prisoners in Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman, required the undivided and unceasing attention of a chaplain relieved from all other duties. There appear to be the strongest reasons for acquiescing in this opinion, and also in the recommendation urged by the Board for a legislative enactment, which would enable the Grand Jury to present the sum of £100 per annum for each of the Roman Catholic chaplains of the above-named prisons; and as the untried prisoners are soon to go thereto, the increase from £40 to £50 for the Protestant chaplain, suggested by the board, appears very reasonable.

The number of prisoners of each creed received in this prison in the year 1848, was—

Protestants,	868	7,383
Roman Catholics,	6,480	
Presbyterians,	35	

The comparative returns of 1847 and 1848 were as follow :—

	1847.	1848.	Increase.	Decrease.
Treason,	–	8	8	–
Felons,	631	496	–	135
Larceny,	709	1,067	358	–
Misdemeanants,	1,866	2,054	188	–
Revenue Laws,	9	24	15	–
Poor Laws,	11	13	2	–
Court-martial,	–	223	223	–
Vagrants,	535	1,833	1,298	–
Drunkards,	1,447	1,621	174	–
Lunatics,	71	44	–	27
Total,	5,279	7,383	2,104	–
Daily Average,	262	346	84	–
Highest Number,	403	433	30	–
Lowest Number,	201	211	10	–
Average in Hospital,	24	19	–	5
Deaths,	25	16	–	9

Periods of Imprisonment in 1848.

	Felons and Misdemeanants.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.		Felons and Misdemeanants.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.
2 Years,	6	–	–	14 Days,	554	6	–
18 Months,	2	–	–	7 Days,	645	1,080	–
12 Months,	64	–	–	3 Days,	–	22	–
9 Months,	7	–	–	2 Days (48 hours),	435	–	58
6 Months,	148	–	–	1 Day (24 hours),	519	708	1,563
3 Months,	376	–	–	Unlimited,	63	–	–
2 Months,	434	–	–				
1 Month,	676	17	–		3,929	1,833	1,621

Of this list of felons and misdemeanants—

Read and write,	1,919
Read only,	261
Illiterate,	1,749
Total,	3,929

And of the vagrant list were—

Natives of Dublin,	285
Natives of other counties,	1,548
Total,	1,833

North District.

Dublin Prisons.
Richmond Bridewell.
Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and sufficient, having been modified two years ago, with the concurrence of the medical officers, and the sanction of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Breakfast—3½ oz. Indian meal, 3½ oz. oaten meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk (Irish measure). Dinner—1 lb. wheat meal bread and 1 pint (Irish) new-milk. Instead of milk, a quart of ox-head soup on Sundays. Daily cost of provisions for each prisoner, 2¾*d.*

Bread of excellent quality is baked here for this and the other city prisons. The daily consumption of the three prisons averages 600 loaves, brown and white; the cost of each loaf has rated since last November at 5½*d.* per 4 lb. The flour is bought in the market by Mr. Marques, with the approval of the Board of Superintendence; by which arrangement the quality of the bread is sure to be good. The master baker is a most indefatigable and zealous officer—understands his business well, and gives perfect satisfaction. He is able to keep a proper check on the clerk and store-keeper's entries of the flour received and made into bread, and the quantity of the latter supplied to each prison. He is paid £2 per week for himself and his assistant; and he is also allowed the additional assistance of three prisoners, who are put under him to learn the business. The bakery is kept in a creditable manner; and the improvements just finished make it independent of the other parts of the prison, and prevent intercourse with the prisoners—a matter of great advantage to discipline and regularity.

The other articles of provision are supplied by contract at the following prices:—New-milk, per imperial gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per imperial gallon, 2*d.*; ox-heads, each, 11*d.*; beef, for lunatics and hospital, per pound, 4*d.* Oatmeal (purchased in the market), average price per cwt., 12*s.*; Indian meal (purchased in the market), per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*

Since the adoption of the mode of making stirabout by steam, the quality has much improved—the 7 oz. of meal making an imperial quart of solid stirabout, weighing over 3 lbs.

The scale of dietary is the same for all prisoners, whether adults or juveniles; but alterations in the dietary of the prisons generally are now preparing, as it could not have been the intention of the Legislature that the same quantity of food should be given to a child as that allowed to a man sentenced to hard labour. In this prison a large number of the inmates are boys, many of them varying from six to twelve years of age, and some are mere children, committed under the Vagrant Act—all of whom, under the present system, would be legally entitled to the same allowance. The governor, however, with the sanction of the board, has used his discretion in giving such children only half diet; and has also reduced the allowance to some juveniles under ten years of age, who have been in the habit of coming here frequently, it being well known that the diet they got was an encouragement to many to commit offences, and others prefer the prison to the poorhouse. This subject should receive the attention of the board and medical officers, and be brought under the notice of Government, in order that such legal measures may be adopted as shall be deemed most advisable.

Books and Accounts

Books and Accounts.

An entirely new system of keeping the numerous books and extensive accounts of this prison has been introduced by Mr. Marques, with perfect checks and facility of inspection. The criminal and other registries, the abstract daily issue of provisions, general ledger, and many other books necessary to be posted daily in the office, are accurately and satisfactorily kept by the clerk (Mr. Patrick Brophy), whose abilities and long experience render him well qualified for the due discharge of the extensive and heavy duties of his office; and although he is assisted by his son, without any remuneration from the public, some of the business must be done by the assistant schoolmaster, it being impossible for one person to accomplish the labour to be performed daily. There is no apartment in the building in which he could reside, and this causes great inconvenience and disadvantage to the public business. He attends from eight o'clock in the morning, when the first discharge of prisoners takes place, until such time after lock-up hour in the evening as the state of the prison is accurately ascertained.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This department is well managed, the patients being placed under the care of an officer of long experience, who is both humane and attentive. The accommodation, which is limited to two wards, with twenty beds (owing to four other wards being used as the hospital for the convict depot), is not adequate for more than fifteen patients and their keepers. The result is, that of twenty-two cases at present in confinement, five are obliged to be put at night into the convict hospital—a course highly objectionable in many respects, and which the physician attending the convicts has remonstrated against. I understand that the Board of Superintendence, when conceding to the Government the room they gave up for the convicts, were promised that any cases exceeding the number that could be accommodated in the lunatic wards should be removed to the lunatic asylum; and it is but right, therefore, that the board should expect the fulfilment of that promise.

The following is the number of patients received and discharged during the year 1848:

January 1st, remaining in confinement,		9
Committed as dangerous lunatics during 1848,		44
Do. for periods of imprisonment,		31
		— 84
Discharged convalescent,	46	
Removed to lunatic asylum,	14	67
Died,	7	
Remaining 1st January, 1849,		17

The diet of the lunatics is better than the ordinary diet of the prison, each person being allowed 6 oz. of beef made into soup daily, besides the prison diet.

Hospital.

The hospital contains three wards, with thirty-eight beds, and is not as commodious as the present crowded state of the prison would render desirable. It has been remarkably healthy, and free from any serious diseases, considering the wretched condition of many of the persons committed. The cause may be, in a great measure, the thorough cleansing of the sewerage, and the particular care exercised in maintaining general cleanliness and free ventilation through the entire prison.

It is most essential that water-closets and baths should be erected in connexion with the wards, and that the privy in the yard be removed. The superintendent, who is a faithful and zealous officer, resides close to the wards, and has access to the patients at night. The medical officers visit regularly, and the medicines are furnished by the same apothecary who supplies the other prisons. A judicious precaution has been taken by the Board of Superintendence, at the suggestion of Doctor Harty, to have an apothecary residing in the prison, in the event of cholera breaking out amongst the prisoners.

Visits of the Medical Officers for 1848.

Physician,	152	Surgeon,	181

Patients admitted and prescribed for in 1848.

Medical patients,	198			
Do. externs prescribed for,	1,811	2,009		
Surgeon's patients,	170			4,009
Do. externs treated,	1,830	2,000		

Average daily in hospital, 19. Cost of each patient per diem, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ Annual expense of each patient, £4 18*s.* $10\frac{1}{4}d.$ Cost of medicines, £165 9*s.* 11*d.*

Officers.

Officers.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Governor,	300	0	0	Warders—one at £43,	43	0	0
Deputy-Governor,	250	0	0	Schoolmaster's Assistant,	39	0	0
Clerk,	100	0	0	Watchmen—two at £40 each,	80	0	0
Schoolmaster and Store-keeper,	76	0	0	Chaplains—Protestant, annually,	40	0	0
Reception Warder,	66	0	0	Do. Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Gate-keeper,	56	0	0	Do. Presbyterian do.,	33	6	8
Hall Porter (inside),	56	0	0				
Warders—nine at £56 each,	504	0	0		£1,774	10	8
Do. two at £45 12*s.* each,	91	4	0				

The local inspector, physician, and surgeon, are paid £400 per annum, each, for all the Dublin prisons.

Although the number of officers composing the prison staff may appear large, it is by no means equal to what would be required for maintaining a constant and efficient system of discipline, and insuring the due classification of the prisoners confined in so large a prison. Some of them are old officers, no longer fit for active service, who ought to be superannuated, and qualified persons, able to teach trades, should be appointed in their places. A master of works is much wanted, to assist the governor to carry on industrial and profitable employment, as it is impossible that he can devote any thing like the time and attention which the details of the works necessarily require. The profit on manufactures and trades would amply repay the salary of such an officer. Each officer is allowed a ration of bread and milk per diem, the value of which is, at present prices, £7 3*s.* per annum. Those residing in the prison are allowed three stone of coal in winter, and two stone in summer; and also $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. candles and 1 lb. soap, weekly. The governor (Mr. Marques) was appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the recommendation of the Grand Jury of last Easter term, and of the Board of Superintendence, for whom he had acted as secretary for many years, the duties of which office he still continues to discharge, with the assistance of his clerk, to the entire satisfaction of the board. The valuable improvements and additions to the accommodation of the gaol to which I have made reference have been suggested by Mr. Marques, under whose superintendence they are being carried into effect. The citizens of Dublin have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Marques as governor of this important prison, to the effective management of which he appears resolved to devote the experience and zeal for which he has been hitherto distinguished.

The Board of Superintendence is the same as for the other prisons of this city.

1 Sir Edward Borough, Bart.	7 Francis Codd.
2 Joseph Boyce, J.P.	8 Henry Davis.
3 Robert H. Kinahan, J.P.	9 Robert W. Law, J.P.
4 Thomas L. Kelly, J.P.	10 Justin M'Carthy.
5 William Long, J.P.	11 Robert Calwell.
6 John M'Donnell, J.P.	12 George Studdert, Esqrs.

They hold regular meetings every fortnight, but they meet frequently for special business. Too much praise cannot be expressed for the zealous attention devoted to the effective discharge of their duties, and to promote the interests of the city.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman. Visited Feb. 13, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.—Visited 13th February, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

I visited this prison on the above day, and made a minute and thorough inspection of every part of the house. It is healthfully situated, being built on a hill on the north side of the city. It is the finest prison in Dublin, and could easily be made, if necessary, capable of accommodating 1,000 prisoners. It is exclusively for the punishment of female offenders, and is also a convict depot to which all the female convicts of Ireland are sent, and where they generally spend three months preparatory to their transportation.

State of the prison on the day of my inspection.

Felons,	85	Drunkards,	18		
Receiving stolen goods,	43	Total of city prisoners,	442		
Assault,	14	Children of ditto,	62		
Breaking windows,	10				504
Pawning illegally,	4	Convicts,	209		
Selling spirits, unlicensed,	2	Children of ditto,	45		
Misdemeanants,	73				254
Vagrants,	132	Total,			758
Lunatics,	61				

The following table shows the numbers committed from the city during the past two years:—

	1847.	1848.		
Felons,	328	310	decrease	18
Misdemeanants,	3,039	2,981	„	58
Vagrants,	609	1,274	increase	665
Drunkards,	2,746	3,558	„	812
Lunatics,	50	60	„	10
Total,	6,772	8,183	increase	1,411

I found the entire prison in very good order: the cells clean and well ventilated. The bedding clean and comfortable, and the stores properly attended to. The kitchen is spacious and airy; very clean, and has a good supply of boilers. The kitchen matron appears to be a woman of experience, and well fitted for her duties; in fact, the general arrangements of the house seem to be most creditably conducted by the matron and all the officers connected with it. But, notwithstanding, there seem to me (after mature consideration) to be some matters to which I should direct attention, and which I have noticed under their several heads.

The accommodation consists of—

Day-rooms,	15	Stores:	
Yards,	15	Prisoners' own clothing,	1
Baths,	4	Prison clothing and bedding,	1
Chapels,	2	Bread and milk,	1
Hospitals,	1	Straw,	1
Kitchen,	1	Coal vaults,	6
Laundry,	1	General store,	1

The separate system has been, as far as practicable, carried into operation in classes 8, 9, and 10, which contain 45 cells, well suited for the purpose. Warmth and ventilation of those cells is strictly attended to; but it would be requisite to have water conveyed into the cells, and many other expensive alterations made before the system could be properly brought into play. This would involve an increased taxation on the city, which at present might not be advisable; but, notwithstanding, I would strenuously urge on the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury the necessity of perfecting the system as soon as possible, as it is quite apparent, from the fact of so many bad characters being so frequently re-committed, that their punishment is not sufficiently rigorous, and that separate confinement must be very instrumental in checking crime, by the dread of real punishment it would hold out to offenders.

The drunkards (of which class 3,558 were committed during the last year) are never awarded more than 24 hours' imprisonment. They are most troublesome, requiring a separate registry to be kept for them, though they are in a great measure re-commitments. They get no food during their confinement here, and are always discharged before breakfast hour.

The vagrants are committed for periods varying from 24 hours to a month. The cells in the reception ward are used for them. In this class there is an increase of more than double on the number for 1847, which was 609.

Vagrants committed in 1848.

Dublin city,	497	Connaught,	71
Leinster,	497	England, &c.,	38
Ulster,	90		
Munster,	81	Total,	1,274

The portion of the building appropriated to the Convict Depot contains about seventy cells, with day-rooms, an accommodation which can be very well afforded without interfering with the classification on the city side.

	Convicts.	Children.	Total.
In the depot, 1st January, 1848,	189	33	222
Received in year 1848,	554	134	688
	743	167	910

Transported	Conv.	Children.			
January, 1848,	171	33			
June,	144	34			
October,	200	44	543	123	666
Sentence commuted,	21	6			
Deaths in the year 1848,	7	6			
Remaining in depot on 31st Dec., 1848,			200	44	244

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Handicraft employments seem to have absorbed all the time and attention of the inmates, to the almost total exclusion of instruction and mental culture. This is to be much regretted, as it is a true and admitted principle, that the imparting of moral and religious precepts to the minds of offenders is the most likely means of reclaiming them, and working a reformation of their characters. For this desirable end, the chief requisites here would be the establishment of a school under the National Board of Education; the appointment of a qualified and efficient school matron, who should keep a registry, and note the proficiency made under her, and whose efforts should be, not merely to impart a superficial instruction in the principles of reading, &c., but more particularly directed to the instruction of their minds, and the improvement of their morals. The attendance of the clergymen at this school during the hours of instruction might also be of importance. The details of this school could be at any time regulated; and I am under the impression that it would tend very much to bring about the objects for which this prison was established.

The vast majority of those confined here are Roman Catholics, there being on the day of my visit 600 (including convicts) professing that faith, and these are quite ignorant of the duties which religion enjoins, very many of them having been from their infancy trained up in vice and immorality.

Under these circumstances, it appears to me that the appointment of a resident Roman Catholic chaplain would be most desirable; and I have learned with much pleasure that the Board of Superintendence intend, with the assistance of the Government, to have a bill introduced into Parliament to sanction their allowing an efficient remuneration to the Roman Catholic chaplain, for devoting his whole time to the prison duty, as I think that the control which a priest exercises over the minds of those persons would be most effectual in weaning many of them from their vicious career, and his constant presence in the house would instil into them such a dread of being re-committed to the prison, that it would have a very salutary effect in preventing the committal of petty crimes; and I would also suggest the propriety of his affording one hour's daily general instruction to the prisoners in the chapel. As to employment, the prisoners are, as far as practicable, kept constantly working—some at the laundry, some at needlework, and some at scouring and cleaning the house. The laundry, as being the chief remunerative employment, demands more detailed observations.

In this department of the prison there is a matron, who receives £40 a year from the city, and £10 from the Government, whose duty it is to superintend the workers, and to receive and account for the clothes sent in to her. The number of persons employed is about fifty, and the quantity of washing done is immense. In connexion with it there is a man employed for driving the laundry cart—the horse belongs to the matron, the cart to the city, and the payment of the driver and the expenses of keeping the horse are defrayed by the matron out of the profits of the laundry. The workers are allowed an extra ration of bread for their evening meal. The net annual profit accruing from the laundry, as appears by the Report of the Board of Superintendence, is about £200; but when from that sum are deducted the extra issue of bread, and the expense caused by the "wear and tear" of machinery, it will appear that the profit does not, in point of fact, exceed £100 a year, which little more than compensates for the outlay incurred in the erection and fitting up of the laundry, which is very large and commodious, and furnished with drying-loft, stove-room, and all other appurtenances; but independently of the small amount of profit which the laundry produces, there is a more serious consideration connected with it. Under the present system, the laundry workers are selected on account of their fitness for that work, without any regard to crime or conduct; and thus young girls, who have perhaps not gone far in the path of vice, are thrown into intimate and close connexion with profligate and abandoned veterans in crime. It is needless to say what this leads to. Besides, so far from being made feel the rigorous severity of a prison, the laundry workers experience so much comfort, that they frequently volunteer to remain in the house after their terms of confinement have expired—a system which should never have been permitted; and after they are discharged, the discipline of this prison has so little terror for them, that they do not hesitate to commit fresh crimes, of which the subjoined table of re-committals furnishes substantial evidence:—

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman.

		Age.	How many times Committed. Felony.	Misdemeanour.
1	Sarah Nolan,	35	–	94
2	Anne Kerr,	40	1	90
3	Mary Browne,	66	–	90
4	Rose Young,	43	2	86
5	Sarah Graham,	30	1	80
6	Mary A. Wilson,	33	4	79
7	Eliza Smith,	33	3	73
8	Ellen Mackey,	37	–	67
9	Cath. Fitzgerald,	26	–	63
10	Anne Walsh,	34	2	60
11	Teresa Carroll,	29	1	51
12	Eliz. Cunningham,	28	–	48
13	Mary A. Williams,	29	–	41
14	Eliza Aikins,	25	1	41
15	Margt. Fitzsimon,	27	–	36
16	Margaret Lawlor,	27	1	34
17	Maria Wilson,	44	3	30
18	Mary Mulhall,	38	2	30
19	Mary Morriss,	40	1	24
20	Mary Mulligan,	28	–	20

It may here be proper to call attention to the fact, that at present the accounts of debit and credit connected with the laundry and other remunerative employments are kept by the matron. I think this is inadvisable, and that all accounts should pass through the public office under proper supervision, and that the hall porter should keep a regular check on the clothes received and sent out, and should be obliged to give and take receipts for same; and all moneys paid or received should pass through the hands of the governor.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—7 oz. oaten and Indian meal, and 1 pint, Irish measure, of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Cost of each prisoner per diem, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; per annum, £4 15*s.* $0\frac{1}{2}d.$

Twenty-five officers and two servants residing in the prison have a daily allowance of 2 lbs. of bread, 1 quart of new-milk, 2 stone of coals, and a weekly allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. soap and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. candles. The lunatics and sick in hospital are allowed extra diet of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef per day, three times a week.

The storekeeper, John Coleman, as well as the governor, superintends the receipt of provisions. The meal is placed in the public store; the bread, meat, and milk are received by the store matron, Mrs. Miles, and placed in another store. This system should, I think, be altered, and the same store made the depository for all provisions, under the control of the same storekeeper, who should give out what is required on proper requisitions to the sub-matrons for their respective classes.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The rule adopted in keeping the books of this prison seems to be a very efficient one, and, as far as I can perceive, they are most accurately kept. The governor has the control of the expenditure and out-door work, but not of the laundry and the other house employments—a circumstance which I have before commented upon. The registry is well arranged; and the reference books, which must be very complicated, appear to be kept with great care and exactness. The registry for drunkards and vagrants is distinct from the ordinary criminal registry, on account of the great numbers committed for those offences; and the expenditure and dietary returns are admirably systematized. The schedules required in connexion with the infliction and payment of fines increase very largely the onerous duties of the clerk.

List of books kept in this prison for the city department.

General Registry of Felons and Misdemeanants.
Do. of Drunkards.
Do. of Vagrants.
Do. of Lunatics.
Do. of Deaths.
Daily State of Prison.
Do. Numbers Committed.
Do. do. Discharged.
Ledger.
Day-Book.
Governor's Journal.
Matron's Journal.
Matron's Daily State of Prison.
Board of Superintendence Requisition-Book.
Signature of Officers.
Do. Grand Jury.
Watch Report-Book.
Hall Porter's Book.
Eight copies of Sub-Matron's Class-Book.
Sub-Matron's Signature-Book.
Pass-Books.
Entry of Fines Paid.
Officers' Receipt-Book.
Letter-Book.
Order and Receipt-Book.
Alphabet to General Registry.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Governor—Thomas L. Synnot,	200	0	0
Clerk—Benjamin Warren,	60	0	0
Storekeeper (Turnkey)—J. Coleman,	52	0	0
Hall-door Keeper—Thomas Hinch,	52	0	0
Guardsman 1—Andrew Newland,	30	0	0
Do. 2—James Coffey,	30	0	0
Do. 3—Thomas Coogan,	30	0	0
Matron—Marian Rawlins,	200	0	0
Do. Assistant—Barbara Brett,	60	0	0
Do. (Store)—Jane Miles,	50	0	0
Do. (Hospital)—Martha Nicholson,	40	0	0
Do. (Laundry)—Ellen O'Neill,	40	0	0
Do. (Reception Ward)—Deborah Newland,	40	0	0
Do. (Kitchen)—Julia Hinch,	40	0	0
Matron—Class—Mary A. Crofton,	40	0	0
Do. 2—Esther Nelson,	40	0	0
Do. 3—Sarah Morgan,	40	0	0
Do. 4—Catherine Whitsitt,	40	0	0
Do. 5—Anne Forrest,	30	0	0
Do. 6—Frances Moran,	30	0	0
Do. 7—Eliza Kinsley,	30	0	0
Do. 8—Eliza Murphy,	30	0	0
Do. 9—Sarah Finlay,	30	0	0
Do. 10—Mary Coleman,	30	0	0
Do. (Lunatic)—Eliza Kennedy,	25	0	0
Servant—Julia Dunne,	12	0	0
Do. Lucy Walsh,	12	0	0
	£1,313	0	0

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman.

The internal discipline of this establishment is conducted by the matron, Mrs. Rawlins, who continues to merit the commendations hitherto bestowed on her. I feel pleasure in stating that the duties of the Rev. W. Maturin, the Protestant Chaplain, are discharged with the greatest zeal and assiduity.

The governor, Mr. Synnot, has been recently appointed, vice Mr. Marques, promoted to Richmond Bridewell; and it is most satisfactory to be enabled to state that Mr. Synnot evinces the most sincere anxiety for the proper regulation of the whole establishment, and especially for the general improvement of the unfortunate inmates. I have no doubt that the next report will embody substantial proofs of the success of Mr. Synnot's labours, upon which he has most cheerfully entered. The subordinate officers appear well qualified for, and attentive to, their respective duties. The position of the Governor, however, appears to be most anomalous; he it is who is responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners and for the manner in which the prison is conducted; and yet, from a practice some time in operation, he seems not invested with any power for inspecting it, or of making himself personally cognizant of its arrangements. This appears to me highly absurd and improper; and I must suggest the propriety of not only authorizing him, but of making it an imperative part of his duty to go through the prison, attended by a matron, at least once a day. His inspection might be often made at meal times.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The accommodation is three large wards, with thirty-five beds, four spare rooms for fever or other special cases, two bath-rooms, and a water-closet attached to the principal ward: a surgery, store-room, kitchen, and two exercising yards. The matron in charge has an apartment in the hospital.

Having minutely and carefully inspected the hospital, I am strongly of opinion that a great necessity exists of there being, if not a resident apothecary, at least the daily attendance of one, who would be present to inspect the prisoners on their commitment: that one of the hospital stores should be fitted up as a laboratory and provided with the necessary medicines, where they should be prepared, and thereby obviate the useless and improper waste of time in sending a messenger to a distant part of the city to have prescriptions compounded. As an instance of the dangers consequent on non-inspection in the manner proposed, I may mention that during my visit, it happened that among those sent to prison on that day, were two persons affected with contagious disease, which was discovered by mere chance.

The daily influx of vagrants and improper characters is exceedingly great. On the day of my visit there had been received ninety-six adults, and twenty-one children; and these persons coming from the filthy purlieus of the city, where they must have been exposed to infectious disease. It is most important, that to prevent the spread of contagion, they should undergo proper medical inspection, before they are passed into the house (*vide* 109 sec. 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74). The number of accouchments happening in the prison should also be attended to by a qualified person.

The surgeon and physician of this establishment frequently visit on the same day, and a day or two may intervene without the attendance of either; these gentlemen should regulate to attend daily.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are sixty-two lunatics confined in this prison under the care of the lunatic matron, Mrs. Kennedy, whose good disposition, kindness of temper and attention render her a most valuable officer, and who is, I think, insufficiently remunerated. It is melancholy to see so many persons deprived of reason, not subjected to that restraint and treatment which their ailments require. I would strongly advise the Board of Superintendence to use every exertion in their power to cause the removal of those lunatics to a proper asylum.

I feel that I cannot do better than introduce here a memorandum of Dr. White, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, which I found upon the visiting book of this establishment.

"*February* 9, 1849.

"I inspected the lunatic wards of this prison this day, and found the inmates very carefully attended to, considering the limited room and want of those appliances which a regular asylum affords. I am of opinion that these unfortunate prisoners are attended with great humanity, and treated by the medical officer with the utmost judgment. There are sixty-six of this class at present in the prison, and I shall do every thing in my power to relieve the great pressure which exists, by removing them, from time to time, as vacancies occur in the district lunatic asylum."

This, with all the other Dublin prisons, is under the control of the same Board, who meet to transact business once a fortnight at each of the three prisons alternately, and whose duties are most effectively performed.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

Four Courts' Marshalsea.—Visited February 5, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

Four Courts' Marshalsea.—Visited 5th February, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my inspection I found in this prison 258 persons, under different designations of confinement—64 being considered as in actual custody, as contradistinguished from the remaining 194, who are, on recognizance of bail, abiding the ultimate adjudication of discharge or remand.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.
Four Courts' Marshalsea.

The sixty-four in actual custody were distributed as follow:—

Deputy Marshal's apartments,	3	Common hall,	2
Free rooms,	26	Hospital,	2
Hatchman's hall,	14		
Pauper buildings,	17	Total,	64

Since the last inspection no change has been made in the internal arrangements of the prison. By statutable enactments the marshalsea is subject to the control of the Court of Queen's Bench, which has prescribed the classification, in accordance with which the above distribution has been made—of course, exclusive of the hospital, which can never be governed by any general rule of allocation.

The accommodations afforded by this prison are such as befit a place intended not for punishment so much as for mere detention. The rooms are ample, and well ventilated. Pipe water is copiously supplied. A shower and a plunge bath, with abundance of warm and cold water, contribute materially to the health and comfort of the inmates. To these provisions, a fine spring of water forms an important addition.

Nothing can exceed the humane attention paid to the condition of the persons imprisoned here, under the superintendence of Mr. Mullen, the Marshal, whose benevolent disposition towards them appears to be fully and effectively adopted by his deputy and subordinates. The yards are free from impurities; the apartments comfortably appointed and scrupulously clean. A free opportunity was given to all to state any ground of complaint, but they declared full contentment and satisfaction.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Marshal—Joseph D. Mullen, Esq.,	870	8	8
Deputy—Mr. J. Heney,	To these officers the marshal pays £178 per annum, out of his own salary.		
Hatchman 1—John M'Ginty,			
Do. 2—John Smollen,			
Do. 3—Patrick Fury,			
Local Inspector—Rev. A. Burke,	161	18	6
Physician—Charles Benson, Esq.,	114	18	0
Prot. Chaplain—Rev. J. D. Hurst,	55	7	8
R. Catholic do. Rev. J. T. Ennis,	60	0	0
Presb. Chap.—Rev. W. Kirkpatrick,	36	18	5
Apothecary—Mr. David Lyons,	30	0	0
Government hatchman—T. Walpole,	40	0	0
Do. J. M'Connell,	40	0	0
Nightman and Sweeper—Myles Neill,	33	2	10
Assistant do. H. White,	20	0	0
Matron—Mrs. Eliza M'Ginty,	31	10	0
	£1,494	4	1

No allowance to officers.

Official Visits during the past year.

Local Inspector,	101	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	92
Surgeon,	114	Presbyterian do.,	52
Protestant Chaplain,	67		

Dietary.

Dietary.

Each pauper receives 2 lbs. of white bread and a quart of new-milk daily.

The following observations have been addressed to me by Mr. Mullen, the Marshal:—

The discipline of the prison continues to be upheld in that spirit of indulgence which exempts debtors from the stringent regulations applied to criminal prisons; for instance, a tap is established in the prison, for the sale of malt liquors and cider; and although the sale of spirituous liquors or wines is forbidden, the moderate use of those articles is not prohibited. From the intemperance, however, of individuals during the last year, I have occasionally suspended this privilege; and it is my intention, should any such excess again occur, to exclude, with the sanction of the Court of Queen's Bench, the use of wines or spirituous liquors altogether.

Since the last inspection an Act has passed, 11 and 12 Victoria, to limit, except in certain cases, the arrest of persons for debt under ten pounds. The operation of that Act has been most beneficial; for while, from the sum fixed as the limit, no injurious effect has resulted to the public credit, the greatest benefit has arisen in relieving the county gaols particularly from being crowded with a class of prisoners who are invariably paupers receiving the gaol allowance, and thus entailing a serious expense on the county for their support.

I beg to say, that I have derived, from the co-operation of the officers here, most efficient aid in discharging the responsible duties of my office, particularly from the Local Inspector, the Rev. A. Burke, and from Dr. Benson, the Medical Officer of the prison.

I have the honour, &c.,

Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon. JOSEPH DENIS MULLEN.

I have been induced to embody the foregoing remarks in my report, because I cannot but regard them as possessing a statistical value, recording authentically, as they do, the immediate results of recent legislation upon imprisonment for debt. They deal too with a subject, the recognised connexion of which with morals, as well as with sound mental and bodily health, absolves me from the necessity of apologising for its introduction.

In the recorded suggestions of my late able colleague, Captain Johnson, that "persons convicted of intoxication should be struck off the paupers' allowance," I fully coincide, and for the sufficient reason which he has so concisely given, viz., that "a person who can afford to get drunk, could evidently support himself;" besides, I would respectfully observe, that such a penalty would appropriately proceed from the highest court of criminal jurisdiction, under whose direction this prison is proximately placed. Indeed it may be worthy of deliberate consideration, whether all future offence in this particular would not be properly provided against by a peremptory injunction against the use of spirituous liquors, except for

sanitary purposes. Inebriety has been too long the stimulant of Irish passion—the ready resource of Irish suffering; terribly effective in the former capacity, I need not adduce instances to prove how little it is to be relied on in the latter;—how often it has incurably aggravated mental disorder and overthrown the intellect whose infirmity it was sought to relieve. The temperance pledge has largely contributed to remove this national evil. Might not the discipline of a prison, which has perhaps no defined punitive character, be made thus far reformatory, by bringing to bear upon it the force of habit, which grows and strengthens although it may have been the offspring of constraint?

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Four Courts' Marshalsea.

The worthy and intelligent marshal has drawn my attention to a practice amongst pauper debtors, intentionally to protract the term of their incarceration—to linger here in idle dependence upon the subsistence afforded by the dietary regulations, forgotten by their hopeless creditors, and without an effort for their own enlargement. This is a flagrant abuse, by which a prison is converted into a poorhouse, without test or occupation. There is apparently no remedy for it in the power of the marshal at present.

The Board of Works should be called on to paint the wood-works of the prison, the interior of the church and chapel especially.

Saint Sepulchre's Manor Prison.

Saint Sepulchre's Manor Prison.

This small prison, containing five small rooms for debtors paying rent, and one for paupers, belongs to the Archbishop of Dublin, and is used for the reception of prisoners committed by the seneschal of this court. On the day of my inspection there were but three persons confined; two of whom were paupers, but not in receipt of any gaol allowance.

The marshal or governor receives no salary, his emoluments arising from other duties connected with the court.

I cannot avoid remarking upon the disgraceful state of this prison, which should at once be abolished. It is much to be regretted, that when other debtors' prisons were consolidated in the Four Courts' Marshalsea by the 5th and 6th Victoria, Saint Sepulchre's was not included. I strongly recommend that this should be done on the first opportunity, as the continuance of such a prison is discreditable.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL.—VISITED 28TH OCTOBER, 1848.

County of Antrim Gaol.—Visited October 28, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I FOUND in this gaol, on the day of my inspection:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	8	1	Misdemeanants untried,	1	–
Poor do.,	51	4	Lunatics,	8	1
Felons convicted,	58	2		140	10
Misdemeanants do.,	7	1	Total,	150	
Felons untried,	7	1			

The accommodation consists of forty-six single and four solitary cells, ten rooms with beds, seven day-rooms, and other prison apartments. This prison remains in the same state as represented in the two previous reports. There has been an increase of forty-five prisoners since the last inspection; and in the present state of the prison, classification is scarcely possible. The tried and untried are mixed; and the prisoners eat their meals in the day-rooms. An order arrived, whilst I was inspecting the gaol, for the removal of twenty convicts: and on the 1st November following, it was expected that a number of poor debtors would be discharged under the bill then coming into operation.

The committals during the past year were—males, 684; females, 141. And the re-commitments—males, 111; females, 26.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The schoolmaster spends five and a half hours daily amongst the classes teaching, and keeps a registry. The male prisoners are employed in stone-breaking, oakum-picking, shoe-making, and carpentering; the females, at sewing, knitting, flowering, veining, and washing for the prison.

The matron teaches in her department one and a half hours each day.

The local inspector stated that there was little demand for broken stones, as the railway had now connected the town with the other portions of the county.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron appears to superintend this department correctly. The laundry is exceedingly small; and there is no drying-room. The cells are very dark, but the day-rooms are good and airy.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of household bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk; but in the winter season, a pint of new-milk, instead of buttermilk, is given. Salt 1 pint per week for each prisoner.

The dietary is sufficient, and regularly inspected by the chaplains. I had to express my

North District.

County of Antrim Gaol.

disapprobation of the bread which I found in the prison; however, it is only fair to add, that the supply subsequently brought in for the prisoners during my inspection, was of a much better quality.

The contract for milk, at 8*d.* per gallon, appears high.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The accounts are correctly kept by the deputy-governor and the clerk.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Edw. Rowan, Esq.,	92	6	2
Surgeon—John M'Gowan,	74	0	0
Apothecary—George Forsythe,		—	
Protestant Chap.—Rev. A. A. Nixon,	36	18	6
Presbyterian do.—Rev. Jas. White,	36	18	6
R. Catholic do.—Rev. A. O'Neill,	36	18	6
Governor—James Erskine,	301	18	6
Deputy-Governor—Robert Forbes,	45	0	0
1st Turnkey—Thomas Johnston,	35	0	0
2nd do. Alexander Palmer,	30	0	0
3rd do. Nathaniel M'Ilnago,	30	0	0
4th Turnkey—Andrew Willis,	30	0	0
5th do. Thomas Logan,	30	0	0
6th do. Robert Moore,	30	0	0
7th do. Gilbert Thompson,	30	0	0
8th do. George M'Dowell,	30	0	0
Schoolmaster—Stephen Walker,	27	13	10
Matron—Jane Quin,	35	0	0
Nurse—Sarah J. L'Armour,	22	13	2
	£954	7	2

Officers on gaol allowance—Deputy-governor, eight turnkeys, matron, and hospital nurse.

Visits during past year.

Local Inspector,	229	Presbyterian Chaplain,	182
Surgeon,	349	Roman Catholic do.	178
Protestant Chaplain,	145		

Hospital.

Hospital.

There is but one hospital, which is carefully attended by Doctor M'Gowan, who keeps a registry; and an apothecary compounds the medicines. The health of the inmates of this very old gaol has always been in a very satisfactory state. There were but seven deaths during the past year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were eight male lunatics and one female.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

John Rowan, Esq., J.P.	John Clarke, Esq.	William G. Johnson, Esq., J.P.
John M'Neill, Esq., J.P.	William Burleigh, Esq., J.P.	Conway Dobbs, Esq., J.P.
Robert Thompson, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Montgomery, Esq., J.P.	James M'Calmont, Esq., J.P.
Edward Bruce, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Vernor, Esq., J.P.	George Suffern, Esq.

The board meet on the first Saturday in each month.

General observations.

General Observations.

It is satisfactory to reflect that this old prison will be soon superseded by the substitution of the excellent House of Correction at Belfast, for the county of Antrim gaol. It is dark and gloomy, and totally unsuited, as has been frequently observed, for the enforcement of any reformatory discipline whatever. After all the experience that has been brought to bear upon this important subject, it was melancholy to observe young untried boys mixed with old convicted offenders. I felt it my duty to call the particular attention of the excellent local inspector, Mr. Rowan, to the barragon dresses used here—quite too light a material for the winter months. It is but right to commend the cleanliness and good order apparent throughout each department—a state of things very creditable to the governor and his officers. It has been remarked, that notwithstanding the great antiquity of this building, the darkness of the interior, the want of proper ventilation, and an occasional scarcity of water, its inmates have generally enjoyed better health than in other places of confinement. A radical cure, however, for all its defects will be, I hope, shortly applied, when the county gaol will be located in Belfast.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Antrim.—This bridewell should be abolished. It contains three cells; has no yards or supply of water. It is situated under the court-house, and is totally unfit for a place of confinement. It is well kept, notwithstanding, by John M'Lorinan, who has an annual salary of £20.

Ballymoney.—This bridewell is cleanly kept, and has a good supply of water. Daniel Henderson is the keeper, at a salary of £20.

Ballymena.—The keeper of this bridewell, Thomas Pattison, has a salary of £20 per annum. It is kept in good order; the yards, however, should be gravelled.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

BELFAST BRIDEWELL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—VISITED 31ST OCTOBER, 1848.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction. Visited October 31, 1848.

I FOUND in this prison on the day of my inspection :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Felons convicted, .	85	33	Drunkards, . .	1	1
Do. untried, .	2	4	Summary committals,	25	19
Under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant, . .	9	–		149	57
Soldiers tried, . .	26	–	Total . .	206	
Deserters, . .	1	–			

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The accommodation here affords 308 single, and sixteen solitary, cells. There are two hospitals, a kitchen, laundry, and thirty-five yards; thus affording ample room for even more than were in custody at my inspection. Each cell is thirteen by seven feet, and nine feet ten inches high. The cells are kept in the cleanest order, supplied with cots, combs, and brushes. Over each there is a cistern containing twelve gallons of water. The whole prison is lighted with gas. The hot-air system is in operation, and ventilation is well secured by an air-shaft. There is a bell attached to each cell as a means of communicating with the officers. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Inspector-General, the windows of the cells have been altered so as to open an inch, whereby an abundance of fresh air can be at any moment admitted.

The committals during the past year were :—

Males, ...	1,103,	of which 364 were drunkards.
Females, ...	519,	„ 215 do.

The re-commitments for same period were :—

Males, ...	356,	of which 102 were drunkards.
Females, ...	212,	„ 125 do.

And the greatest number in gaol at one time :—

Males, ...	220
Females, ...	90
Total, .	310

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

School is taught by the schoolmaster in the chapel, commencing at nine and ending at four o'clock; during which period the three chaplains attend in turn, twice every week, in the chapel, to lecture the flock of their own religious persuasion. I had much pleasure in observing on my visit, that separation in the chapel and during the hours of teaching is strictly enforced.

The prisoners were occupied thus :—

Males—Weaving, winding, shoe-making, clog-making, tailoring, painting, mat-platting, carpenter work, breaking stones, and labouring.

Females—Carding, spinning, white work, flowering, veining, knitting, quilting, and washing.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is evidently well superintended, and possesses all the advantages of the rest of the prison. Females who have children are allowed beds, as more convenient, instead of cots. Without making further reference to what has been already said of the insufficiency of the present laundry, it was satisfactory to learn that additions were about to be made in this department of the prison, previous to its being converted into the county gaol. There is to be a new laundry erected on the opposite side to where the present one is situated, which will have a store-room, mangling-room, smoothing-room, and ten separate cells, with apparatus for a supply of hot and cold water. There will thus be afforded ample means to take washing from the town, as I understand is contemplated, and which will give useful and profitable employment.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and a pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. best household bread, and 1 pint of new-milk. Supper—2 oz. oatmeal, made into a quart of warm gruel.

The provisions are of excellent quality, regularly inspected by the chaplains; and the addition of supper contributes much to the health of the prisoners, especially during the winter months.

The provisions are cooked by two servants employed at 3*s.* each, per week, with prison rations. They come to the prison at 6 o'clock, A.M., and leave at 6½ o'clock, P.M.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The accounts are kept in the most correct manner, and regularly checked. The head warden acts most efficiently as book-keeper. There is a black-list containing the names of all prisoners who are re-committed. This list specifies the crime, the result of the trial, and the sentence of the court on each occasion, and is regularly submitted to the judge at assizes, and the assistant-barrister at quarter-sessions.

North District.

Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction.

An abstract of the work account for the past year gives the following return of receipts and expenditure :—

	Cost of Materials.	Sales.
Males,	£855 13 3	£1,124 4 0
Females,	—	35 5 9
		£1,159 9 9
Deduct for materials,		855 13 3
Profit on works for 1848,		£303 16 6

In the above return, labour in the prison grounds, washing, whitening, cleaning, and other prison duties are not included.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. R. Oulton,	55	7	8
Chaplain (Protestant)—Rev. C. Allen,	36	18	6
Do. Presbyterian—Rev. E. Breaky,	36	18	6
Do. R. Catholic—Rev. H. O'Loghlen,	36	18	6
Surgeon—Thomas H. Purdon, Esq.	74	0	0
Apothecary—James Moore,	—		
Governor—John Forbes,	250	0	0
Wardens—1. Thomas Fleming,	50	0	0
„ 2. John Marrinch,	40	0	0
„ 3. Stephen Leigh,	40	0	0
„ 4. George Booth,	35	0	0
„ 5. Hugh Fisher,	35	0	0
„ 6. William Watson,	35	0	0
„ 7. Hector M'Neill,	35	0	0
„ 8. Henry M'Laughlen,	30	0	0
Wardens—9. John Mullan,	30	0	0
„ 10. William Wilson,	30	0	0
„ 11. Edward Allen,	30	0	0
„ 12. James Gorman,	30	0	0
Matron—Mrs. Ash,	40	0	0
Deputy-Matron—Miss Wilson,	25	0	0
Do Mrs. Jamaison,	25	0	0
Schoolmaster—John Monair,	30	0	0
Nurse (Hospital)—Mrs. Nesbitt,	31	4	0
Gasman—George Campbell,	39	0	0
Cook—Catherine Irwin,	7	16	0
Do. Eliza Donaldson,	7	16	0
Do. Attendant—Mary Thompson,	7	16	0
	£1,123	15	2

On Gaol Allowance.

On Gaol Allowance.

Cooks—Catherine Irwin, Eliza Donaldson. Servant—Mary Thompson.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are carefully, and indeed successfully, attended, by Dr. Purdon, who keeps a registry and an observation book. The health of the prisoners has been, since its occupation, in a most satisfactory state. There were no patients on the day of my visit. Dr. Purdon reports that individuals labouring under fever, small-pox, and other diseases, have been sent in, but the other inmates have fortunately continued free. The nine prisoners under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant occupied the male side of the hospital. There were but twelve deaths during the past year.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

John M'Neill, Esq. J.P.	Thomas Montgomery, Esq. J.P.
John Rowan, Esq. J.P.	William G. Johnson, Esq. J.P.
Robert Thompson, Esq. J.P.	Edward Bruce, Esq. J.P.
John Clarke, Esq.	William Burleigh, Esq. J.P.
Thomas Vernor, Esq. J.P.	James M'Calmont, Esq.
Conway W. Dobbs, Esq. J.P.	George Suffern, Esq. J.P.

General observations.

General Observations.

So much has been already said, and indeed most justly said, of the efficiency and regularity of system in this prison, that little remains to be added. It is no less evident than gratifying to perceive the perfect unanimity which pervades all who are responsible for its management—an unanimity which is at once apparent in the perfect regularity which exists throughout the whole establishment.

The Board of Superintendence are devoted to the best interests of the prison, and the experienced local inspector is the zealous interpreter of their views and wishes. It is due to the governor, Mr. Forbes, to state, that he has made the principles of the separate system his study; and his great knowledge of prison discipline enables him to superintend, not only with advantage to the unfortunate inmates under his charge, but to the officers under his command.

The board have been most fortunate in their selection of sub-officers; and the plan of having different grades in rank and salary, affords a sure means both of rewards and punishments. Dr. Purdon states that the board have promptly made every improvement connected with the health of the prison that has been suggested; and, referring to the effect of the separate system pursued here, he says, "that in no one instance has the mind of any individual become affected in the prison." Then, with respect to the general health of the inmates, which I have already reported as so satisfactory, Dr. Purdon says—"the old and infirm do not bear with it well; those of fifty or sixty years of age, too often of broken down constitutions, towards the termination of a confinement of twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four months, almost invariably become enfeebled and unwell, and in some few instances have gone out much injured in health; the young rarely, indeed never suffer, unless they have been subject or very highly disposed to scrofulous affections, which appear to be aggravated by confinement; and there is not a single record of a female suffering in any respect from the system."

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Armagh Gaol.—Visited 1st November, 1848.

North District.

County of Armagh Gaol. Visited Nov. 1, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state on the 1st November, 1848—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	10	–	Soldiers tried,	7	–
Poor do.,	65	8	Deserters,	1	–
Felons convicted,	69	24	Summarily committed,	21	18
Misdemeanants do.,	28	2	Lunatics,	4	–
Felons untried,	4	1		211	53
Misdemeanants do.,	2	–			

The number confined on the last inspection was 273, showing a small decrease since that period; but this is easily accounted for, by the discharge of poor debtors, which came into operation under the new Act on the day of my visit. Twenty-six prisoners still remain here under sentence of transportation; and their presence adds to the difficulties under which the prison labours in other respects. The new addition referred to in the two former reports, although not entirely completed, is now occupied, and gives additional accommodation for 60 prisoners on the separate system. Thus, sufficient room is afforded notwithstanding its crowded state. The general accommodation consists of 62 single and 15 solitary cells, and 27 rooms with beds. The whole prison is kept clean and well ventilated; and there is an abundant supply of water throughout. The new kitchen, which was much required, is spacious and well arranged; but it is to be regretted that the new chapel is certainly too small, and this alone is sufficient to prove that the separate system, originally intended by the new addition, cannot be completely carried out. The bedding is good; and the authorities have commenced to use sheets in the new portion of the prison.

The number of committals during the past year were—males, 780; females, 382; total, 1,162. And the re-commitments—males, 39; females 27; total, 66.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The storekeeper is also schoolmaster; but all teaching has been for some time suspended, in consequence of the insecurity which might arise, under such circumstances, during the completion of the new works. The prisoners are, however, occasionally employed tailoring and shoe-making. The tread-wheel is unavailable for any purpose, except that of carrying the sentence of hard labour into execution.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department in the old prison, notwithstanding the limited accommodation, is kept by the matron and her assistant in the best possible order. There are but two classes, containing the tried and untried; and when debtors are committed here they are necessarily mixed with the other prisoners. There are some solitary cells in this department which are damp and dark, and should not be (and I understand are not) used. The matron teaches school, and has a registry, together with a book denoting the progress of each prisoner. A diminution of numbers has fortunately occurred here also, in consequence of the discharge of poor debtors, on the day of my visit, under the provisions of the new Act.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—oatmeal stirabout and milk. Dinner—bread and milk.

The dietary is quite correct. The provisions are good, and regularly inspected.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appear to be regularly kept. Some of the books require to be renewed.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—W. L. Kidd, M.D.,	80	0	0	3rd Turnkey—Samuel Walker,	25	0	0
Protes. Chaplain—Rev. Benj. Wade,	30	0	0	4th do William Thornberry,	25	0	0
Presbyterian do.—Alex. Fleming,	30	0	0	5th do. William Mitchell,	25	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Hugh Murphy,	30	0	0	6th do. Wesley Dunne,	25	0	0
Surgeon—Dr. A. Robinson,	—			7th do. George Duncan,	25	0	0
Apothecary—Mr. Armstrong,	20	0	0	Matron—Eliza Walker, jun.,	30	0	0
Governor—John Turner,	144	0	0	Sub-matron—Margaret M'Cutcheon,	10	0	0
Schoolmaster—William Hughes,	30	0	0	Nurse—Eliza Walker, sen.,	15	0	0
1st Turnkey—John M'Cutcheon,	50	0	0				
2nd do. —John Armstrong,	28	0	0	Total,	£622	0	0

The sub-matron, Margaret M'Cutcheon, receives gaol allowance.

Official visits during past year.

Local Inspector,	207	Presbyterian Chaplain,	137
Surgeon,	154	Roman Catholic do.,	132
Protestant Chaplain,	144		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, male and female; and both are kept in the best possible order. The nursetender was, I regret, on the point of death, but her daughter performs the neces-

North District.

County of Armagh Gaol.

sary duties effectively. There was but one hospital originally; but the efficient local inspector planned a new and commodious addition for females. Sheets are used here. The sheds which were erected when disease was prevalent are fortunately, at present, unoccupied; but they are too confined, owing to the then small area of the prison grounds.

There is a salaried apothecary who compounds the medicines. He and Dr. Robinson, of the county infirmary, are vigilant in their superintendence of this important department; indeed the sanitary state of the prison is corroborative of the attention of the medical officers. There was but one male prisoner sick on the day of my visit; and there were only 17 deaths during the past year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were but 4 lunatics; and they were carefully and kindly attended by the officers, and by well-conducted prisoners, occasionally selected for the purpose.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

William W. Algeo, Esq., J.P.	William Patton, Esq., J.P.	Thomas A. Prentice, Esq.
Robert J. Thornton, Esq.	Henry L. Prentice, Esq., J.P.	George Robinson, Esq., J.P.
William Blacker, Esq., J.P.	Maxwell Cross, Esq., J.P.	James Harden, Esq., J.P.
Acheson St. George, Esq.	Thomas Dobbin, Esq., J.P.	John M'Kinstry, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The liberality and good feelings of the Grand Jury of the county of Armagh, are quite apparent in the expense which they have voluntarily incurred in the erection of the new and excellent prison, which is now on the eve of being completed; and which, as before observed, is now occupied by a large number of prisoners. The zealous and experienced local inspector, Dr. Kidd, is most anxious to test the value of the separate system; but, as I have suggested to him, his zeal and influence must be still further exercised to bring this salutary plan to a successful issue.

It is right to state, that the chief turnkey (a man apparently of great intelligence) has been already to Belfast House of Correction (undoubtedly the model prison of Ireland), in order to initiate himself in a system calculated to sustain the best principles of reform and discipline. Gas-light has been introduced here, contributing, as it invariably does, to convenience, regularity, and security. I regret being compelled to state, that the deficiency referred to by my predecessors, as to the want of the clothing of prisoners, appears still very generally to exist; but the assurances which I have received from Dr. Kidd, the local inspector, upon this point, have induced me to abstain from exercising at present the discretion vested in me by the 87th sec. of 7 Geo. IV.

I regretted to find the governor in such a debilitated state of health; but I am bound to appreciate the experience of his deputy, the chief turnkey, who, with the local inspector, accompanied me, and afforded every information on my inspection. The uniform which the Board have sanctioned for the turnkeys, merits my commendation, and must add, as in all cases, to the respectability and efficiency of the subordinate officers.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Lurgan.—The accommodation here affords three cells and one day-room for males; one cell, and one room with four beds, and a day-room for females. There is also a refractory cell. It is lighted with gas. There is good storage for coal and straw. The yards are not kept sufficiently clean. The keeper, William Neale, who has a salary of £15, keeps his books correctly. There is a good supply of water.

Markethill.—There are but three cells, with one bed in each, and one day-room. The local inspector reports that there is sometimes a deficiency of water, which is supplied from a cistern filled from the roof of the courthouse. The keeper, John Todd, has an annual salary of £10.

Newtownhamilton.—Here, as reported, there are two cells for males and one for females, with a day-room for each class. A good supply of water. The keeper, James Frazer, has a salary of £10 per annum.

The local inspector, Dr. Kidd, reports this bridewell as carefully and properly kept; and states that the number confined is generally very limited, and the sessions being held but once in the year the accommodation may be considered sufficient.

Ballybot.—One small day-room, and one small room containing three beds for males. One apartment serving both for day-room and sleeping-room for females. No pump, and a very deficient supply of water. I feel bound to continue here the report of the local inspector: "I beg to represent that the bridewell at Ballybot is in a most unsatisfactory state, and has been for a long time the subject of many complaints. Its structure was originally bad. Its accommodation quite insufficient; and as a place of custody it is insecure. These evils are all aggravated by the utter inefficiency of the keeper, who is an old worn-out man. Discipline and cleanliness appear to be entirely lost sight of, nor is there any hope of improvement while the present keeper continues in charge of it. As it is at a greater distance from the county gaol than any of the other bridewells of the county, there are sometimes a considerable number of prisoners confined in it."

Annual Expenses of the County of Armagh Bridewells for the last three years:—

1845, . . £131 11 5 | 1846, . . £128 18 4 | 1847, . . £173 6 11

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cavan Gaol.—Visited 21st September, 1848.

County of Cavan Gaol. Visited Sep. 21, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of the gaol, on the day of my visit, stood thus :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	2	1	Misdemeanants untried,	14	10
Poor do.,	43	7	Summary Committals,	9	2
Felons convicted,	59	6	Lunatics,	–	1
Misdemeanants do.,	21	–			
Felons untried,	16	21	Total,	164	48

The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year was 273—males 217, females 56.

By the foregoing amount of prisoners, and by reference to the last report, it will, I regret, be found, that there are 25 more in custody than at the period of the former inspection. For this number (212) the accommodation is 86 single, 5 solitary cells, and 16 rooms with beds.

The poor debtors continue still to crowd this gaol, but the Act which will come into operation on the 1st November will contribute materially to the relief of the prison. The cleanliness and appearance of each department, under all circumstances, go far to prove the zeal and attention paid to the supervision of the establishment; but the governor finds classification difficult, if not altogether impossible, to enforce. Some of the bedding appeared worn, but a new supply is to be issued after 1st October. The prisoners are clothed in prison dress. The solitary cells are badly ventilated.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The prisoners are kept constantly employed in the useful occupations of weavers, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, clogmakers, smiths, painters, and glaziers. They are occasionally employed in making tins for the use of the prison.

There are turnkeys who understand the trades of smith, shoemaker, painter, and glazier. The schoolmaster teaches for two hours each day in the chapel.

Female Department.

Female Department.

I found this department, containing 48 prisoners, in very excellent order, under the care of a matron and assistant matron, who are well experienced in their duties, but who are compelled, under the present circumstances of the prison, to apply the characters of those under their charge as the only test of classification. The assistant matron acts as schoolmistress, and the prisoners are employed in spinning, knitting, washing, making prison dresses and bedticks.

The laundry is badly arranged, and the great want of a drying-room is evidenced by one of the yards being kept in grass for drying clothes.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of new-milk. The dietary appears quite correct, and the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, of good quality.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are correctly kept. By the account of the current expenditure of this gaol from Summer Assizes, 1847, to Summer Assizes, 1848, it would appear that the outlay was £2,306 11*s.* 6*d.*, and the amount of profits on the work of prisoners during the same period was £340 1*s.* 9*d.*

The contracts are as follow :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Bread, per lb.,	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Buttermilk, per gallon,	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Oatmeal, per cwt.,	0	13	$10\frac{1}{2}$	Salt, per stone,	0	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$
New-milk, per gallon,	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$				

And the daily cost for the support of each prisoner, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

Officers.

Officers.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector—William Burrowes, Esq.,	80	0	0	2nd Turnkey—Charles Clendenning,	55	7	10
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. D. W. Preston,	30	0	0	3rd do.—Edward Sturdy,	30	0	0
Presbyterian do.—Rev. R. Fleming,	30	0	0	4th do.—James Bennister,	30	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. T. Reilly,	30	0	0	5th do.—George Reilly,	30	0	0
Physician—George Roe, Esq.,		—		6th do.—George Patterson,	30	0	0
Apothecary—Mr. William Brice,		—		7th do.—John Rogers (schoolmaster),	30	0	0
Governor—George Gallogly,	200	0	0	Matron—Elizabeth Armstrong,	40	0	0
Deputy-Governor—G. R. Gallogly,		—		Assistant Matron—Evis Sturdy,	16	0	0
Turnkey—James Connor,	55	7	10	Nursetender—Fanny Dowling,	10	0	0
				Total,	696	15	8

The assistant matron and nursetender are on gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	243	Presbyterian Chaplain,	146
Surgeon,	170	Roman Catholic do.,	138
Protestant Chaplain,	187	Apothecary,	129

North District.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The health of the gaol has evidently improved, there being but seven patients on the day of my inspection; but the bad arrangements and inconvenient position of the hospital, continue to render it subject to the same objections so fully set forth in the last annual report. However, the local inspector submitted to me a very good plan for a new hospital, which is to be immediately laid before the authorities with a view to its erection. Dr. Roe, of the county infirmary, affords his valuable assistance without salary. There is also an apothecary and a nursetender. There is a registry kept.

There were 19 deaths during the past year. For the year ending Summer Assizes, 1848, the cost of medicine was £84 15*s.* 11*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham, J.P.	Samuel Moore, Esq., J.P.	Henry J. Kilbee, Esq., J.P.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	George M. Knipe, Esq., J.P.	John Baker, Esq.
Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell, J.P.	Robert Burrowes, Esq., J.P.	John E. Vernon, Esq.
Colonel Saunderson.	William Humphreys, Esq., J.P.	John Thompson, Esq.

The Board meet on the first Tuesday in each month.

General observations.

General Observations.

It may be easily inferred from my previous remarks, that I had every reason to be convinced of the anxious and successful attention of the Board and of the experienced local inspector to the interests of this establishment.

The prison also bears ample testimony to the careful supervision of the governor, Mr. Gallogly, whose responsibility is very much increased by the presence of 35 convicts under sentence of transportation. This unfortunate class has become very troublesome, and some, in consequence of insubordination and an attempt to escape, have been placed in irons; but it is right to add, that the law has been strictly complied with in enforcing the powers intrusted to the Board of Superintendence. Indeed my inspection of the records of the gaol proves the small amount of punishment at any time inflicted. I sincerely hope that no obstacle will arise to retard the speedy commencement and completion of the necessary hospital accommodation, as suggested in the plan to which I have already referred.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Cootehill.—George Traynor, keeper, salary £30 per annum. The accommodation consists of five cells and day-room, and yard for males. One cell for females. A visiting-book is kept. There is a supply of water.

Bailieboro'.—The keeper is Alexander Hamilton, salary £30 per annum. There are three cells, a day-room, and yard for male prisoners; two cells, a day-room, and yard for females. The bedding is nearly worn out. Some tins and other utensils are required. The walls are too low, but the bridewell is clean, and well kept. There is no visiting-book.

Ballyconnell.—Moses Netterfield, keeper, annual salary £30. The accommodation consists of two cells, one yard and day-room for males; one cell, one day-room and yard for female prisoners. There is a good supply of water, as reported by Mr. Gallogly.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Donegal Gaol.
Visited Oct. 24, 1848.

County of Donegal Gaol.—Visited 24th October, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of this gaol on the 24th October, 1848, was:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	10	–	Under Revenue laws,	10	–
Poor do.,	22	1	Committed summarily,	29	7
Felons convicted,	40	1	Lunatics,	19	1
Misdemeanants do.,	16	4		162	25
Felons untried,	10	10			
Misdemeanants do.,	6	1	Total,	187	

The foregoing table shows, I regret, an increase of 59 prisoners, 20 of whom (males) were under sentence of transportation. This accumulation of prisoners interferes, as may be naturally supposed, with due classification.

The accommodation affords 85 single cells, 7 rooms with beds, 13 day-rooms, in addition to hospitals and kitchens.

The bedding is of good quality, and sheets (which are purchased) are in use. The prisoners are comfortably clad, and combs and brushes are supplied. All the cells and passages are dry and well ventilated. There is a cock in each yard, with a good supply of water, which flows into the gaol from a neighbouring hill.

The kitchen is small, but there is a good steaming apparatus. There are 5 solitary cells very well arranged. The debtors are confined in the old prison, and have but one yard. There is no tread-wheel. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the year—males, 196; females, 30.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The schoolmaster, who acts as clerk, and who is a very intelligent person, teaches regularly in each ward; and his school registry, which is well kept, proves considerable progress to

have been made by the prisoners. There is no employment at present for the prisoners but stone-breaking, some carpenter work, and making starch from infected potatoes, which are very usefully and profitably converted to this purpose.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There were 25 prisoners in this department, under a matron and assistant, who teach school daily. Knitting, washing, and sewing, are the chief employments here. There are a dry-store, a good laundry, and drying-room. The female prisoners are well clad; and the whole department appeared clean and orderly.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. meal (half oaten and half Indian) with a pint of buttermilk, Dinner—4 lbs. of potatoes with a pint of new-milk.

The provisions are good, and the dietary quite correct.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books appear most regularly and systematically kept. The accounts are well checked and arranged under the supervision of the local inspector. The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure from spring assizes to summer assizes, 1848 :—

Total amount of receipts, ...	£873 11 10
Total amount of expenditure, ...	826 7 4
Credit of Board, ...	£47 4 6

The above expenditure includes all salaries, food, clothing, furniture, repairs, and contingencies, and exhibits an average cost of 8*d.* per diem for each prisoner confined during the above-named period.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. E. M. Clarke,	100	0	0	5th Turnkey—Robert M'Lister, .	20	0	0
Protestant Chaplain do.,	30	0	0	6th do. George Walker, .	20	0	0
Presbyterian do.—Rev. Wm. M'Crea,	30	0	0	Schoolmaster—James Wilson, . .	20	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. Wm. Brown,	30	0	0	Matron—Jane Ash, . . .	30	0	0
Governor—William Fenton, .	150	0	0	Do. Assistant—Eliza Vance, .	10	0	0
1st Turnkey—John Birnie, . .	40	0	0	Nurse—Mary Birnie, . . .	10	0	0
2nd do. Patt M'Fall, . .	25	0	0				
3rd do. James Baird, . .	23	0	0	Total, ...	558	0	0
4th do. Andrew Robinson, .	20	0	0				

On gaol allowance—Governor and 6 turnkeys, matron and assistant.

Visits during past year.

Local Inspector, . . .	130	Presbyterian Chaplain, .	103
Surgeon, ...	155	R. Catholic do. . .	119
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	130		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There is but one hospital for males; a room is converted into an hospital for females when necessary, but there was not one on the sick list on the day of my visit. Additional hospital accommodation is much required. Dr. Stewart, of the county infirmary, devotes his best attention to this department. The registry is regularly kept. There were but 7 deaths during the past year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 19 male and 1 female lunatics; a few were troublesome, but they are superintended with the greatest tenderness and attention.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Edmund S. Hayes, Bart., J.P.	Rev. William Knox, J.P.	Johnston Mansfield, Esq., J.P.
Sir James Stewart, Bart., J.P.	John V. Stewart, Esq., J.P.	Benj. G. Humphry, Esq., J.P.
Alexander R. Stewart, Esq.	Francis Mansfield, Esq.	William Sinclair, Esq., J.P.
James Johnston, Esq., J.P.	William Fenwick, Esq., J.P.	Robt. G. Montgomery, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

General observations.

The whole appearance of this prison is evidence of the attention of the Board of Superintendence, which meets the first Monday in each month; and the long experience of the local inspector contributes much to the successful supervision of the establishment, notwithstanding the increased number confined. Some relief will be afforded by the discharge of poor debtors under the bill which will come into operation on the 1st November next.

The turnkeys, who are dressed in neat uniform, are men carefully selected, and are well acquainted with the performance of their responsible duties. A turnkey sleeps in each class, thus effecting the regularity and security of the prisoners.

The name and offence of each prisoner (a system which ought to be in every gaol) is inscribed over the cells. I cannot too much appreciate the plan adopted by the Board of appointing experienced and well conducted turnkeys, as keepers to the county bridewells.

North District.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Letterkenny.—There are 2 cells for males, with 4 beds in each; 2 cells, with 2 beds in each for females. There are 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards, and a good supply of water. The bedding is good. The yards should not be kept in grass, as at present; and the walls are too low for proper security of prisoners, who cannot under such circumstances be allowed to take exercise without the constant presence of the keeper. The bridewell is kept clean, and the book correct; but there is no visiting-book, as already recommended by the Inspector-General, pursuant to 62nd section of 7 Geo. IV. The keeper, John Morrow, has a salary of £25 per annum.

Buncrana.—This bridewell is well kept by Hugh Swan, who has a salary of £25 per annum. It contains 2 cells for males, with 4 beds in each; and 2 cells for females, with 2 beds in each; 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards. The bedding is good. The supply of water is uncertain, depending on rain from the roof to a cistern. The keeper's book is correct, but there is no visiting-book. The yard should not be kept in grass. The walls are insecure; the privies affording an easy means of escape.

Glenties.—There are 2 cells for males, and 1 for females; and a yard; 2 separate day-rooms, besides a kitchen and 2 rooms for the keeper, William Buchanan, who has a salary of £25 a year. The water from the pump being unfit for use, the keeper reports that it must be carried from a distance.

Donegal.—Besides apartments for the keeper, James Sharkey, who has a salary of £30 per annum, there are 5 cells, with 1 day-room, and 2 yards. The keeper reports the water from the pump unfit for use, and that it must be supplied from the river, which is adjacent to the bridewell.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Down Gaol. Visited Oct. 30, 1848.

County of Down Gaol.—Visited 30th October, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of this gaol on the day of my inspection gives the following return:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	18	–	Vagrants,	1	–
Poor do.,	20	3	Drunkards,	1	–
Felons convicted,	91	23	Summary committals,	16	11
Misdemeanants do.,	26	–	Lunatics,	10	–
Felons untried,	3	13		186	50
Misdemeanants do.,	–	–			

Total, . . 236

It will be seen that, as in some other northern gaols, there has been a gradual increase of prisoners since the inspection for 1846, which may be thus exhibited—

1846,	189 prisoners.
1847,	209 do.
1848,	236 do.

The accommodation in this large gaol is still ample, consisting of 210 single, and 16 solitary cells, 24 rooms with beds, 13 day-rooms, and the other usual prison apartments. The work shops are well arranged, and so far the prisoners can be separately employed while at work. Classification is observed as far as practicable. The gaol is well supplied with water, which ought to be conducted into the sewers, as these are difficult to cleanse. The tread-wheel is not adapted to any useful purpose. The gaol is kept very clean and very well regulated, and the cells are well ventilated. The chapel is excellent, and separation complete.

The greatest number in gaol at one time, during the year was, males, 233; females, 67; and the re-committals from the first of January, 1848, were, males, 32; females, 74.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a schoolmaster, who also acts as purveyor, and teaches daily all the classes in the chapel. He keeps a registry, showing the progress made by each prisoner, and he assured me that the prisoners were generally anxious to improve. The male prisoners, besides the general prison duties, are employed in weaving, tailoring, and shoe-making, mat-making, and picking oakum.

Female Department.

Female Department.

I found this department in very proper order, under the superintendence of two matrons, who conduct a school in the classes of which there are four. The female prisoners are in prison dress. Some of the bedding here is much worn, and requires (as I have specified in the visiting-book) to be renewed. The laundry is badly arranged, and the drying-room ill-contrived.

Character is the only (and perhaps the best) test for the classification of the prisoners here. They are employed at spinning, sewing, washing, knitting, and occasionally attending sick prisoners in addition to the usual prison duties.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

The dietary is correct, and the provisions regularly inspected by the chaplains. The bread, which is supplied by a monthly contract, is of good quality.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are well kept by Mr. Waterworth, the deputy-governor, an officer of great value and experience.

The following abstract shows the profits on work account for the past year:—

	£	s.	d.
Male prisoners' work,	519	16	3½
Female do.	299	10	2½
	£819	6	6
Cost of materials to be deducted,	637	8	10
Profit to gaol,	£181	17	8

In the following list of contracts, the price of bread and milk appears unusually high—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bread, per lb.,	0	1½	Buttermilk, per gallon,	0	3
Oatmeal, per cwt.,	11	6	Salt, per stone,	0	2½
New-milk, per gallon,	0	9			

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—S. H. Rowan,	50	0	0	6th Turnkey—James Irwin,	32	10	0
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. James Forde,	30	0	0	7th do. Joseph M'Bride,	32	10	0
Presbyterian do. Rev. Wm. White,	30	0	0	8th do. John Mathews,	32	10	0
Roman Cath. do. Rev. B. M'Cauley,	30	0	0	9th do. Robert Morrow,	32	10	0
Surgeon—P. E. Brabazon,	—			10th do. Allen Hackey,	32	10	0
Apothecary—S. K. Parkinson,	27	13	10	11th do. James S. Moore,	32	10	0
Governor—G. F. Echlin,	200	0	0	Matron—Eliza Cochran,	20	0	0
Deputy-Governor—John Waterworth,	100	0	0	Do. Ellen Keon,	20	0	0
1st Turnkey—William Gibson,	45	0	0	Hospital Nurse—Mary Graham,	16	0	0
2nd do. E. Jackson,	45	0	0	Schoolmr. & Purveyor—Jas. Copeland,	52	0	0
3rd do. William Magee,	32	10	0				
4th do. Robert Shields,	32	10	0	Total,	£958	3	10
5th do. Hugh Jennings,	32	10	0				

None of the officers on gaol allowance.

Visits paid during past year.

Local Inspector, from 1st March, 1848,	179	Presbyterian Chaplain,	141
Surgeon, from 1st January, 1848,	84	Roman Catholic do.,	100
Protestant Chaplain,	117		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two distinct hospitals for males and females. When dysentery was prevalent here, an auxiliary hospital was provided and is still available. Medicines are procured from the Apothecaries' Hall, and are compounded by a salaried apothecary. Dr. Brabazon, of the county infirmary, affords his valuable and constant attention to this portion of the institution, and there is a correct registry kept. There were but two deaths during the past year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were ten male lunatics, who were not very troublesome, and who are provided with the additional comfort of sheets. I suggested to the governor that some of this unfortunate class were not provided with clothing sufficiently warm; warmth in clothing and lodging are essential to secure the tranquillity and promote the convalescence of lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. William B. Forde.	Major Nugent.	Rev. T. C. Gordon.
Rev. John F. Gordon.	A. H. Montgomery, Esq.	James Birney, Esq.
J. W. Maxwell, Esq.	Alexander Miller, Esq.	Thomas G. Honey, Esq.
Captain Browne.	James Price, Esq.	Major Waring.

General Observations.

General observations.

This gaol speaks well for the attention of the Board of Superintendence, and a little expenditure might well adapt it for the complete carrying out of the separate system.

The governor has been recently appointed; and I was glad to find that the provisions of the Prison Act have been complied with, in the appointment of a local inspector.

The frieze for prison dress is made in the gaol, but I have suggested that some of the clothing should be renewed before the severity of the winter commences.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newry.—The accommodation of this bridewell, as reported, consists of two cells, a day-room, and yard for male prisoners; two cells, a day-room, and yard for females. There is a good supply of water from a well in the yard, appropriated to the female department. The keeper, Thomas Guy, has a salary of £35 per annum.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—VISITED 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1848.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen. Visited Sept. 11, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and accommodation.

THE prisoners confined on the day of my inspection were thus classified :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	15	1	Soldiers tried,	12	–
Poor do.,	35	5	Summary committals,	14	12
Felons convicted,	60	17	Lunatics,	4	–
Misdemeanants do.,	7	–	Crown witnesses,	3	2
Felons untried,	13	13			
Misdemeanants do.,	1	–	Total,	165	50
Vagrant beggar,	1	–			

The morning state, as above, of Enniskillen gaol will show a decrease of 32 since the last annual inspection. The number confined, however, prevents proper classification from being fully carried out. The new gaol, which has been added to the old, has been completed, and is now occupied. The former contains 66 cells; the latter 36; and there are 15 rooms with beds. There is no proper storage; and I regret that there is not a chapel, which was a great omission in the plan for the new addition. There is not any tread-mill. There has been a good forcing-pump erected, which affords an ample supply of water for all purposes. I found this prison, at a moment when my presence was not expected, clean, and very well regulated. The number of commitments for the past year were 971—males 652, females 319; and the re-commitments were only 17.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a schoolmaster, who pays regular attention to teaching; but I may be permitted to suggest, that one more physically active might be engaged, when the opportunity will occur for adequately compensating, by superannuation, the present master. The male prisoners are most usefully and profitably employed in weaving, tailoring, making shoes and clogs. I found also some employed in carpenter and cooper work. The frieze, linen, and tweed manufactured, are of good quality, and make good clothing for both male and female prisoners. I must add, that all the prisoners appeared animated by a spirit of industry and anxiety to acquire knowledge in the respective trades in which they were engaged.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female department has every appearance of being efficiently and properly superintended. The women were all occupied in spinning, as a preliminary occupation to the very useful employment of the other prisoners; but I regret much that there is no laundry. A day-room in the old gaol, which is quite unsuited, is used for the purpose. Indeed, it would appear that the female department, with the exception of hospital accommodation, was entirely lost sight of in the plan for the recent addition. The crowded state of this department (50 females and 2 children) prevents any useful system of government being carried out. There is no regular school, but the matron teaches occasionally.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal stirabout and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. oatmeal and 2 oz. rice, with one pint of new-milk.

The provisions are good and sufficient, and there were no complaints in reference to the dietary.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very regularly and clearly kept, and testify a strict attention to this important branch of the establishment. On the credit side of work account for 1848 there appeared a sum of £372 5 6

Expenditure for same time, 134 5 8

Clear profit on work account, £237 19 10

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—William Corry, Esq.,	80	0	0	4th Turnkey—Thomas Boyle,	29	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude,	30	0	0	5th do. William Clogg,	29	0	0
R. C. Chaplain—Rev. D. Boylan,	30	0	0	6th do. James Drennan,	29	0	0
Presbyterian do.—Rev. E. Stephenson,	30	0	0	7th do. James Carson,	29	0	0
Surgeon—G. Alcock Nixon,	—			Schoolmaster—William Hunter,	25	0	0
Governor—James Jeffers,	175	0	0	Providore—Patrick Hall,	30	0	0
1st Turnkey—Hamilton Morrison,	35	0	0	Matron—Margaret Morrison,	31	10	0
2nd do. Robert Gough,	29	0	0	Nursetender—Jane Hunter,	18	10	0
3rd do. John Boyd,	29	0	0		£659	0	0

The subordinate officers appear under very proper regulation, but their utility and efficiency would be much increased if they were clothed in uniform. I cannot say too much of the experience, activity, and attention of the governor, who continues to merit the favourable opinion expressed of him in the last report.

North District.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.

Visits during past year.

Local Inspector,	130	Presbyterian Chaplain,	114
Surgeon,	256	Roman Catholic do.,	130
Protestant Chaplain,	110		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There is a male and female hospital. Dr. Nixon, of the county infirmary, attends without salary; and the health of the prison, with the small expenditure for medicine, which is purchased by the Board, proves his zeal and attention. There were in hospital, on my inspection, 8 males and 7 females. The number of deaths from September, 1847, to September, 1848, was 30.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 4 lunatics confined, and Dr. Nixon reported them convalescent.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

William D'Arcy, Esq., J.P.	H. M. Richardson, Esq., J.P.	James Lendrum, Esq., J.P.
Earl of Enniskillen, J.P.	George Brooke, Esq., J.P.	Paul Deane, Esq., J.P.
Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.	William Archdall, Esq., J.P.	Robert Archdall, Esq., J.P.
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude.	E. Marony, Esq.	Charles Ovenden, Esq.

The Board meet on the first Saturday in each month.

General Observations.

General observations.

It will be apparent, by the foregoing statements, that I had much reason to be pleased with the order and regularity which appeared to pervade the whole of this prison. I hope that the Board of Superintendence and the excellent and experienced local inspector, to whom great credit is due for their attention to the real interests of the prison, will consider the best means of supplying the deficiencies to which I have taken leave to refer. The want of a good laundry is a sad deficiency in the female department of any gaol. The cook-house is entirely too small, and since the late addition, most inconveniently situated in reference to the entire gaol. A cook-house and store might be built in the yard of the north side of the prison. The present cooking-house could then be enlarged and converted into a board-room and governor's house, both of which I need not say are much required. This addition would admit of the apartments now occupied by the governor being added to the present too limited accommodation of the female department. The hitherto successful efforts of the governor in forwarding useful works by the employment of the prisoners, might give assurance to the Board, that under their sanction, he would, before the next annual inspection, accomplish these great improvements without much expense to the county beyond the cost of the materials. In my remarks in the visiting-book I have called the attention of the Board to a breach of the Prison Act, in permitting two male prisoners to sleep in one cell. I was glad to perceive an oven and bake-house in course of erection; but it occurred to me that prisoners might effect their escape, if not closely superintended, from a wall near the oven, which leads to the main wall of the prison.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Newtownbutler.—The keeper is James Johnson; annual salary, £20. The accommodation consists of 8 cells and 2 day-rooms. The governor states that it is clean and well kept.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.—Visited 12th September, 1848.

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon. Visited Sep. 12, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

There were 184 prisoners confined on the day of my inspection.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	5	–	Misdemeanants untried,	–	–
Poor do.,	19	8	Lunatics,	–	3
Felons convicted,	85	28		127	57
Misdemeanants do.,	–	–			
Felons untried,	18	18			

The number of commitments during the past year was 1,268—males, 801; females, 467. There were but 12 re-commitments, namely—2 males and 10 females.

The accommodation here consists of 77 single cells, 20 day-rooms, and 17 rooms with beds. By comparison with the last annual inspection, it will be found that there is but one prisoner less in confinement.

By the governor's return it would appear, that the greatest number in custody at one time during the year, was 357—namely, males, 296; females, 61. I found the prison in a tolerable state of cleanliness. The sashes of some windows are rotten, and require glazing. Some of the cells were not occupied for want of bedding. There is an excellent supply of water; and the sewers are kept clean and wholesome. The prison has a damp appearance, and the local inspector tells me that the walls are composed of a kind of stone which emits much damp in the winter season. There is a tread-wheel, which is constructed to supply water most usefully and abundantly. Some prisoners were without shoes—a deficiency to which I have called the attention of the Board. The master and poor debtors

North District.

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.

have but one common yard. There are working sheds, on the separate system, which has not been carried into operation, in consequence of the overcrowded state of the prison. There were 19 convicts under sentence of transportation—16 males and 3 females. If the cells unoccupied for want of bedding, were properly furnished, the necessity of crowding so many into one cell would be obviated.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The clerk, who acts as schoolmaster, teaches in each class, and is assisted by the turnkeys. He keeps a good school registry, and considerable progress appears to have been made. I regretted to find no manufactures carried on. The prisoners' clothing was being made by contract, per suit, in the town. The prisoners were employed breaking stones; on the tread-mill, and other prison occupations.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female prisoners are confined in the old part of the prison—a dark, damp, cheerless building. I cannot understand why the large blocks of stone, which were originally placed in the windows, in addition to the iron grating, should be still left to obstruct air and light. The laundry is, of course, dark, and the necessary appendage of a drying-room is much wanted. The yards are kept in grass plots for drying clothes, instead of being kept clean for the air and exercise of the female prisoners. The erection of a drying-room would remedy this evil. The matron, who appears evidently to understand her duties, is assisted by a female turnkey; and school is taught for two hours each day in this class.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread and half a pint of soup. The provisions are of excellent quality.

Since my inspection the Board have altered the dietary, and made it in accordance with a circular issued from our office in April last.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are fairly kept, under the supervision of the local inspector, whose clerk is a very useful and intelligent officer. There are contracts at reasonable prices for bread, meal, meat, and milk.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Wm. J. Peyton, esq.,	100	0	0
Chaplain—Rev. Wm. A. Percy,	30	0	0
R. C. do.—Rev. P. Dawson,	30	0	0
Governor—Edward Johnston Irwin,	150	0	0
Physician—John F. Sullivan,	46	3	1
Apothecary—A. C. Swayne,	20	0	0
Clerk & Schoolmaster—M. R. Sweeny,	36	0	0
1st Turnkey—Martin M'Guire,	30	0	0
2nd do. Hugh Ivorycleft,	30	0	0
3rd do. William Douglas,	30	0	0
4th do. Thomas Woods,	30	0	0
5th Turnkey—John M'Keon,	30	0	0
6th do. Pat Daly,	30	0	0
7th do. Thomas Grehan,	30	0	0
8th do. John Beggs,	30	0	0
Porter—Michael Cook,	30	0	0
Matron—Matilda Moreton,	30	0	0
Assistant do.—Margaret M'Cullagh,	15	0	0
Nurse—Mary Darby (1s. per day),	18	5	0
	£745	8	1

The nursetender only receives gaol allowance. The turnkeys are clothed in uniform—a system which should be always adopted. Mr. Irwin succeeded his father as governor.

Officers' visits during the past year.

Local Inspector,	180
Protestant Chaplain,	59
Roman Catholic do.,	104

Hospital.

Hospital.

There is a male and female hospital. Dr. Sullivan is the attending physician. The medicines are purchased; and there is a salaried apothecary. There is now a proper registry kept. There are baths in both hospitals. It is due to the physician to state, that the gaol is now healthy. There were 16 in hospital—7 males and 9 females. The number of deaths during the past year was 161.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were only three female lunatics; one pronounced convalescent. The governor stated, that he had written three times to one of the committing magistrates for her discharge, which he had not as yet obtained.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount Clements.
Edward K. Tennison, Esq., M.P.
J. Reynolds Peyton, Esq.
Charles Cox, Esq.
G. H. C. Peyton, Esq.
Alexander Faris, Esq.
John H. Peyton, Esq.
A. J. S. Birchal, Esq.
Francis La Touche, Esq.
J. B. Jones, Esq.
William A. Lawder, Esq.
Simon Armstrong, Esq.

The Board meet on the first Friday in each month.

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I have already made a memorandum calling the attention of the Board to some deficiencies; but the want of the prisoners' clothing, and the total absence of all useful trades and manufactures, are circumstances not reflecting credit upon the management of this gaol. It has been well ascertained that a proper system of trade and manufacture, conducted within a gaol, tends more to elevate the minds and improve the habits of the unfortunate prisoners, than any other mode of government, whilst it renders the supervision of the gaol much less irksome to the officers. The moral success of this system has also been frequently proved in converting men of sloth and indolence into active and industrious members of society; and in many gaols manufactures have proved no less a source of morality and improvement, than of regularity and profit. In reference to the prison dresses, I must refer the Board to the seventy-eighth section of the Prisons Act, which cannot be misunderstood.

I was glad to learn from the local inspector, whose experience and good-will are far more apparent than his power to effect good, that the windows were about to be repaired. I regretted to find the bridewells in so unsatisfactory a state, and I would suggest to the Board to effect some arrangement with the local inspector to enable him to visit them occasionally.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Manorhamilton.—The keeper is Patrick Ferguson: annual salary, £30. There has been a new addition built containing three cells and one day-room, being the same accommodation as the old bridewell affords. It appears that the new portion has not as yet been furnished for prisoners by the Board of Superintendence, and is not properly attached to the old bridewell, there being no secure passage from one to the other, always thus affording a ready means of escape to prisoners, especially as the bridewell keeper is not provided with any assistant. Then the privy could not have been more conveniently arranged (if it were intentionally), to induce prisoners to scale the walls and escape without the slightest injury to themselves. The old bridewell, as at present occupied, is in a very unsatisfactory state. In fact, no attention appears to be paid to cleanliness. The bedding is worn and bad; and as far as the confined limits of the yard would admit, the keeper had contrived to cut a crop of grass thereof, which the severity of the weather had prevented him from converting into hay, previous to my visit. There were two male prisoners—one for further examination, another upon a quarter sessions' decree for £1 2*s.*, including costs. The latter had been confined in this bridewell for twenty-two days instead of having been lodged by the Sheriff on the debtors' side of the county prison. The keeper's book is intelligibly kept; but there is no visitors' book, nor has there been for a length of time. The windows require repairs.

Ballinamore.—James Progue, keeper, salary £30 per annum. The accommodation consists of three cells and two day-rooms. The cells very much require whitewashing, and the bedding is bad.

The yards are not clean, and the walls too low for the security of prisoners. One of the cells had been dirtied by "poultry," which, according to the express provisions of the Prisons Act (sec. 109), "shall not be kept within the boundary walls of any prison." The windows require glazing. The books are fairly kept, but there is no visiting-book.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Londonderry Gaol—Visited 26th October, 1848.

County of Londonderry Gaol. Visited Oct. 26, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of this gaol on the day of my visit, exhibits the following classification:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	24	1	Soldiers tried,	4	–
Poor do.,	11	1	Drunkards,	1	2
Felons convicted,	69	21	Committed summarily,	32	16
Misdemeanants do.,	6	–	Lunatics,	1	1
Felons untried,	7	8		156	52
Misdemeanants do.,	1	2			
			Total,	208	

It may be seen by reference to the report of 1846, that the number of prisoners has increased by 121, and since the last report (1847), by 49, viz:—1846, 87 prisoners; 1847, 159 prisoners; 1848, 208 prisoners.

The accommodation is still ample, consisting of 153 single cells and 17 rooms with beds, independently of other apartments in proportion. The prison is kept in the best possible order. The working sheds are well adapted for carrying out the separate system; and are supplied with water and towels. There is a sentry box in each yard for the turnkeys, who superintend the classes whilst at work. The solitary cells, of which there are 12, are well ventilated, but too cold to be used in winter. Correct classification is observed with very little exception. The day-rooms, which are numerous, and not all occupied, may yet, I hope, as heretofore suggested, be converted to some useful purpose of prison discipline. The bedclothes and furniture are all in good order; and sheets are used. The prisoners eat their meals in their respective cells. The greatest number in custody during the past year was—males, 161; females, 60; total, 221. The re-commitments were—males, 30; females, 35: and the total committals during the past year—males, 934; females, 427; total, 1,361.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

A turnkey acts as schoolmaster, and teaches for four hours daily. He keeps a good registry; and also a "proficiency book," showing the exact progress made by each prisoner. The lending library, which has been some time established here, affords additional means for useful and moral instruction. The prisoners are employed at stone-breaking, and sometimes tailoring, shoe-making, and at carpenter work.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is well conducted by the matron and her assistant. There were but two female debtors in custody. The matron applies character as the test of classification—perhaps the best that can be adopted in a populous city, such as Londonderry. The matron and her deputy teach school for two hours daily. There is a very good laundry. A drying room would be a valuable addition.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal and a pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1lb. bread and 1 pint of new-milk. Supper—4 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint of buttermilk.

The dietary is excellent. The quality of the milk is daily tested. It is also regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept in a very satisfactory way; and the system of checking is quite perfect. The clerk, a very valuable officer, keeps a separate calendar of those committed for further examination and for drunkenness.

The following is the amount of expenditure and profit on stone and bone breaking for six months in this gaol.

Cost of stones and bones,	£130	18	3
Return of do.,	198	19	6
Profits,	£68	1	3

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Alex. Skipton, M.D.	90	0	0
Surgeon—Francis Rogan, M.D.	94	0	0
Protes. Chaplain—Rev. W. Alexander,	46	3	1½
Presbyterian do.—Rev. W. M'Clure,	46	3	1½
R. Catholic do. —Rev. H. Nugent,	46	3	1½
Governor—Samuel Kitchen,	130	0	0
Gaoler—Thomas Lecky,	60	0	0
Clerk—Charles J. Connor,	30	0	0
Schoolmaster—James Hannon,	30	0	0
1st Turnkey—John Adams,	30	0	0
2nd Turnkey—Thomas Swan,	28	0	0
3rd do. Benjamin Wilson,	25	0	0
4th do. Robert Cusack,	22	0	0
5th do. Thomas Craig,	20	0	0
Matron—Mary Cooper,	30	0	0
Assistant do.—Eliza Kennedy,	20	0	0
Hospital Matron—Letitia Wilson,	12	0	0
Barber—William Kincaid,	4	15	0
Total,	£764	4	4½

On gaol allowance—governor, gaoler, clerk, schoolmaster, 5 turnkeys, matron, assistant, and hospital matron.

Visits during past year.

Local Inspector,	154	Presbyterian Chaplain,	180
Surgeon,	132	Roman Catholic do.	96
Protestant Chaplain,	160		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There is a proper separation for males and females: there are three wards for each. A turnkey superintends the male, and his wife the female, department. There were but three male patients on the day of my inspection. Dr. Rogan, surgeon to the county infirmary, gives his best attention to this department; and the medicines are compounded outside. The hospital is kept clean and well ventilated; and the registry quite correct.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

Two lunatics were confined on the day of my inspection, one male and one female.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Alexander Lindsay, Esq.	William H. Ash, Esq.	John Dysart, Esq.
Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart.	James Murray, Esq.	Marcus M'Causland, Esq.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.	William Green, Esq.	Harvey Nicholson, Esq.
Thomas Scott, Esq.	Anthony Babington, Esq.	John M'Clure, Esq.

General observations.

General Observations.

Here I had every reason to feel the same satisfaction as my predecessors, in finding this prison, notwithstanding its crowded state, under a judicious system of supervision. To the constant attention of the Board of Superintendence much is due. The long experience of the local inspector renders his task comparatively easy; but his services are not the less to be valued. I have ventured to refer, in my remarks in the visiting-book, to the long and faithful services of Mr. Kitchen, the governor. The uniform of the turnkeys, who sleep in the corridors, is peculiar but very appropriate, having a "key" depicted on the arm. Each cell has inscribed over it the religion of the prisoner, thus affording means to the officers

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

to call out the prisoners to their respective worships. The hall and passages are lighted with gas. Supper is allowed here in addition to the legal diet; and when withheld proves salutary by way of punishment. In no case is it allowed to beggars or juvenile offenders. It speaks well for the people of the county of Londonderry that no execution has taken place here for the last 28 years.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newtownlimavady.—There are three cells for males and one for females. The prison is well kept, and the book correct. The place appears damp. There should be a fresh supply of bedding. It is to be regretted that there is no proper supply of water. Alexander Craig is the keeper—salary £15 per annum.

Coleraine.—The keeper, Andrew Gilmore, (salary £20,) has the bridewell in very good order, and his book correct. There is no supply of water. Besides keeper's apartments there are seven cells for male, and seven for female, prisoners.

Magherafelt.—The accommodation as reported of this bridewell, consists of four cells, a day-room, and yard for males; two cells, a day-room, and yard for female prisoners. A good supply of water is had from a pump in each yard. The female apartments are on the upper floor, the male cells beneath. The keeper, Samuel Armstrong, has an annual salary of £15.

Since the foregoing was written the escape of a prisoner from this bridewell has been reported; and it is to be hoped that the wall of the yards, which is at present but 10½ feet high, will be raised so as to render the prison more secure.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL.—VISITED 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1848.

County of Longford Gaol.
Visited Sep. 20, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THE prisoners confined on the day of my inspection were thus classified:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	8	–	Revenue laws,	1	–
Poor do.,	26	4	Drunkards,	1	–
Felons convicted,	60	9	Summary committals,	13	10
Misdemeanants do.,	7	2			
Felons untried,	19	21		137	47
Misdemeanants do.,	2	1			

On the inspection for 1847 there were in custody 174. The greatest number of committals during the past year was 268—males, 216; females, 52: of these there were re-committments 69—males, 51; females, 18. The number confined here was, I regret, 10 more than on the last inspection, there being 184 prisoners of all classes. The accommodation for this large number consists of 63 single, and 7 solitary cells.

The tread-mill affords a plentiful supply of water, and the gaol is kept in a clean and evidently healthy state. Sheets are made in the gaol, and used by the prisoners. There is but one yard for debtors of both classes. The governor endeavours to enforce classification, but is compelled, in consequence of the crowded state of the gaol, to mix untried prisoners.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The clerk, who also acts as schoolmaster, teaches one hour each morning in the school-room.

There are three turnkeys, professing and teaching the trades of weaver, tailor, and carpenter: shoe-making is also carried on. The prisoners make bedticks, sheets, shirts, and towelling. The weaving-room is very well arranged and heated. The prisoners also grind corn and make bread; and the corn-mill is worked by the prisoners.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There are 45 prisoners here under the charge of a matron and a female turnkey, whose department was in a very satisfactory state.

There is no separate accommodation for female debtors, and character is the only test here for classification.

The accommodation for the prisoners consists of 5 airy rooms, with beds.

The laundry is too small, and the want of a drying-room is much felt. The matron conducts a school in her department.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is according to rule, and of excellent quality. The bread is made, as will be seen, by the prisoners, and costs about one penny per pound.

Breakfast—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread and one pint of new-milk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept regularly, but there are no contracts for any supplies, except the milk.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—William Walker,	75	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Robert Card,	36	18	6
Presbyterian do.—Thomas Kennedy,	36	18	6
Roman Catholic do.—Philip Duffy,	36	18	6
Governor—Hugh M'Fadden,	200	0	0
Surgeon—George West,		—	
Apothecary—George Hyde,	25	0	0
Matron—Sarah Cane,	40	0	0
Inner Turnkey—James Chambers,	35	0	0
Outer do. James Spollen,	35	0	0
Clerk, Schoolmaster, and Weaver—Henry Robinson,	30	0	0
Superintendent of Tread-wheel—Wm. Cook,	30	0	0
Turnkey—Edward Kenny,	30	0	0
Turnkey & Carpenter—J. Mulligan,	30	0	0
Turnkey—Robert M'Nally,	24	0	0
Turnkey and Tailor—Edward Reid,	24	0	0
Assistant Clerk & Messenger—Geo. Reed,	12	0	0
Female Turnkey—Mary Taylor,	15	0	0
	£715	15	6

The turnkeys, who are active and experienced men, have not as yet been supplied with the uniform as recommended by the Inspector-General.

There are none on gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	98	Presbyterian Chaplain,	74
Surgeon,	136	Roman Catholic do.,	147
Protestant Chaplain,	160		

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital was exceedingly clean. There were 29 deaths during the past year. Dr. West, the surgeon of the county infirmary, gives his best attention to this department. There is a proper registry kept.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Samuel W. Blackall, Esq., M.P.	John Crawford, Esq., J.P.	Ambrose Bole, Esq., J.P.
Richard M. Fox, Esq., M.P.	Robert Conry, Esq., J.P.	George Evers, Esq., J.P.
Thos. N. Edgeworth, Esq., D.L.	William Ledwith, Esq., J.P.	Henry Dopping, Esq., J.P.
William Lewis, Esq., J.P.	James Rock, Esq., J.P.	William Webbe, Esq.

The Board meet on the last Saturday in each month.

General observations.

General Observations.

I was much pleased with the orderly and clean appearance of each department in this well-regulated prison. For this state of things much credit is due to Mr. M'Fadden, the governor, who seems to struggle successfully against the difficulties of a crowded prison—difficulties very much aggravated by the presence of 29 convicts.

The prisoners are kept steadily and constantly employed, under the supervision of intelligent officers.

There is a kiln for drying corn in course of erection, and this and other improvements are provided for out of the profits of the works.

I have suggested that metal or iron bedsteads would be preferable to the loose wooden ones now in use.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk. Visited Nov. 27, 1848.

COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK,—VISITED 27TH NOVEMBER, 1848.

I FOUND this gaol in a very creditable state; every department clean and in good order.

The governor's return, on the day of my inspection, gives the following classification of the prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	2	1
Poor do.,	3	—
Felons convicted,	32	10
Misdemeanants convicted,	16	1
Felons untried,	13	7
Misdemeanants untried,	4	—
Soldiers tried,	5	—
By His Excellency's Warrant,	1	—
Summary committals,	10	3
Lunatics,	—	1
	86	23
Total,	109	

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The accommodation consists of 35 single and 4 solitary cells, and 12 rooms with beds. It is far too limited for the number of prisoners confined.

The greatest number confined at one time during the past year, was—

Males, 115 | Females, 44

The number of commitments—

Males, 775 | Females, 274

And the number of re-commitments—

Males, 27 | Females, 17

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed in stone-breaking, shoe-making, carpenter's work, making mats, picking oakum; hackling, winding, and weaving; and making or repairing gaol clothing.

A good tread-wheel is used for raising water. The chapel is used as a school-room. Each class is taught there for an hour daily. A registry is kept, and the progress of the prisoners properly noted.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is very confined—having only one day-room, three sleeping-rooms, and a kitchen. There is no laundry, the kitchen being used for that purpose.

The females are employed at needlework, knitting, spinning, carding, washing, and picking oakum. They attend school for two hours daily. An assistant matron has been appointed since last inspection.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. meal, made into stirabout, and a pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of best white bread and a pint of new-milk.

The dietary is good and sufficient. An extra allowance of half a pound of bread is given to each male convict, on his performing a certain quantity of labour.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are well kept by the governor and clerk, and are carefully examined by the Board of Superintendence, at their quarterly meetings. The accounts, under the management of the local inspector, are also examined by the board, and checked previous to each assizes.

The provision contracts are—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bread, per lb., . .	0	1¾	Buttermilk, per gallon,	0	4
New-milk, per gallon,	0	8	Oatmeal, per cwt., .	10	10

Officers and Salaries.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. J. H. Allpress,	50	0	0	2nd Turnkey—Thomas M'Cullagh, .	30	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Do., . .	36	18	6	3rd do. James Reilly, . .	30	0	0
Presbyterian do.—Rev. Jas. Beatty,	36	18	6	4th do. Adam Turner, . .	30	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. M. Kieran, .	36	18	6	5th do. Hugh M'Knight, .	30	0	0
Surgeon—Edward G. Brunker, .		—		6th do. George M'Adam, .	30	0	0
Apothecary—Mr. Francis Scott, .	15	0	0	Matron—Mrs. Mary Anne Mangin, .	30	0	0
Governor—Mr. Francis Lamb, .	176	15	6	Assistant do.—Mrs. E. M'Cullum, .	20	0	0
Schoolmaster—Henry Sloan, . .	30	0	0				
1st Turnkey—John M'Kenna, . .	40	0	0		£622	11	0

Officers on gaol allowance.—(None.)

Visits during past year.

Local Inspector, . .	316	Presbyterian Chaplain, .	166
Surgeon, ...	116	Roman Catholic do., .	164
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	316		

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is a detached building, and appeared to be kept clean and in good order; it is very limited in size, particularly the female ward. There have been only 36 cases of sickness admitted during the past year. Two male prisoners were in hospital on the day of my inspection.

This department is carefully attended to by the surgeon. The medicines are supplied and compounded by the apothecary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was but one lunatic (a female) confined on my visit. She should be removed to the lunatic asylum as soon as possible, being kept with the other female prisoners. She was committed last June, and is reported troublesome—this being the second time of her committal.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Earl of Roden, J.P.	John J. Bigger, Esq., J.P.	James Tipping, Esq.
Sir A. E. Bellingham, Bart., J.P.	James Wolfe M'Neill, Esq.	Thomas Coleman, Esq.
Thomas Fortescue, Esq., J.P.	James Barry, Esq., J.P.	John G. Coddington, Esq.
Graham Johnston, Esq.	John Townley, Esq., J.P.	John Black, Esq., J.P.

The Board of Superintendence meet quarterly, and the members are deputed in rotation to inspect the gaol occasionally.

General Observations.

General observations.

The Rev. Mr. Allpress, local inspector and chaplain, has had much experience, and is indefatigable in his exertions to secure the due performance of the several prison duties.

Much has been stated in former reports respecting the insufficiency of this gaol for prison purposes, but the evils arising from the present limited accommodation will shortly be remedied, as a new gaol, on the separate system, is in progress of being erected. Considering the difficulties of classification, it was satisfactory to observe the successful efforts made for the superintendence of the whole establishment.

The prisoners are provided with gaol clothing and shoes. They appeared clean and orderly; and the Governor, Mr. Lamb, is an attentive and experienced officer. He will,

North District.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.

no doubt, be an acquisition to the county in promoting morality and industrial employment in the management of the new gaol.

The sub-officers appear to be proper, steady men. Close attention is necessary, as the prison appears to be rather insecure.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ardee.—This bridewell is very cleanly and properly kept.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol. Visited Feb. 6, 1849.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL.—VISITED 6TH FEBRUARY, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THE number in custody was forty-nine, according to the subjoined classification:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	2	–	Lunatics,	1	–
Felons convicted,	16	1			
Misdemeanants do.,	6	–			
Felons untried,	16	7		41	8

Besides the debtors' class and the day-rooms, the accommodation affords but sixteen single and two solitary cells. Classification is not attempted. There were five convicts under sentence of transportation placed in the same department with the untried prisoners. The interior of the gaol is clean, dry, and well ventilated; and referring to the last annual report, it is right to add, that the bedding is all new, and of good material. The surrounding area is not kept clean, and some of the prisoners might be employed to keep it in order. The prisoners are all comfortably clad.

The commitments during past year were—males, 219; females, 91; total, 310: and the re-commitments during same period—males, 48; females, 57: total, 105.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

As hitherto, stone-breaking is the only employment. The prison dresses are made in the town. There is no schoolmaster, nor any system of teaching.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There were eight female prisoners occupying one sleeping-room and one day-room. The apartments were very clean, but the yard quite otherwise; and, as the clothes are laid out on it to dry, it should be cleaned of weeds. The females wash in the day-room, as there is neither laundry nor drying-room. The room appropriated here for an hospital is inconveniently situated, especially if there should be any contagious disease. It will be seen under its proper head, that the matron has a salary of £6 only.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—Stirabout and new-milk. Dinner—Brown bread and buttermilk.

The provisions are good and regularly inspected; but the dietary table has not been posted, as by law required, although reference has been made in the last report to this irregularity.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I was glad to find that the books have been reduced to proper regulation since the last inspection; and credit is fairly due to Nicholas Walsh, the governor's nephew, who, without salary, keeps the accounts and journals in so satisfactory a manner. The governor has undertaken to commence a journal, which he has not hitherto kept. The following are the present rates of contracts—Brown bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; white bread, per lb., $1\frac{3}{4}d$; new-milk, per gallon, $7d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., $14s.$; coal, per ton, $18s.$; white soap, per stone, $4s.$ $3d.$; brown soap, per stone, $4s.$; salt, per stone, $5d.$; oat straw, per ton, £1 $7s.$

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. P. Hanratty,	10	0	0	1st Turnkey—William Totton,	20	0	0
Surgeon—Robert Pentland,	—			2nd Turnkey—William Lawrie,	20	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. G. Needham,	30	0	0	Matron—Margaret M'Donnell,	6	0	0
R. Catholic do—Rev. P. Hanratty,	30	0	0				
Governor—James Hughes,	80	0	0		£196	0	0

The governor, two turnkeys, and matron, receive gaol allowance.

Official visits during past year.

Local Inspector,	149	Protestant Chaplain,	145
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	149	Surgeon,	137

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

Dr. Pentland devotes much attention to this department. The prison has been very healthy; and there has not been a death in it during the past year. There is a bath in the male hospital.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Thos. Simcocks, Esq., Mayor.	Francis Donogh, Esq., J.P.	Robert Moreton, Esq.
H. B. Fairtlough, Esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, Esq.	Robert Hardman, Esq.
H. B. Coddington, Esq., J.P.	Patrick Behan, Esq.	Peter Verdon, Esq.
Thomas Carty, Esq., J.P.		

General Observations.

General observations.

Although there still exists here many deficiencies, it was some satisfaction to find that a great deal of improvement had taken place since the last annual inspection. The governor has acquired experience, of which I hope he will continue to avail himself; and the zeal and benevolence of the local inspector (also recently appointed) will, no doubt, tend to promote the best interests of the establishment. Mr. Boylan, who kindly accompanied me through the gaol, suggested some valuable alterations, which I trust he will submit to his colleagues, on the Board of Superintendence. It is sincerely to be hoped too, that the board will take into consideration the importance of providing some mode of instruction for the unfortunate prisoners, especially as there is no system of trade or manufacture to occupy or improve them.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.—Visited 6th September, 1848.

Co. of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar. Visited Sept. 6, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and accommodation.

On the day of my inspection I found 403 prisoners, thus classified:

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	5	1	Revenue laws,	5	–
Poor do.,	76	6	Committed summarily,	28	6
Felons convicted,	119	10	Lunatics,	2	5
Misdemeanants do.,	52	15			
Felons untried,	27	11	Total,	335	68
Misdemeanants do.,	21	14			

It is to be regretted that the foregoing statement proves an increase of thirty-eight prisoners since the former annual inspection, but the destitution of the people of this country which has certainly not diminished, might probably account for a much greater increase; the accommodation consists of 138 single cells, and ten rooms with beds. Notwithstanding every adverse circumstance, the cleanliness and regularity of this prison have been amply sustained; but I am bound to say, that if Captain Johnson's recommendation on the former inspection, as to an increased supply of water had been carried out, much inconvenience and disease would have been obviated. There is, I regret, a deficiency in the clothing of the prisoners, and in reference to this I would refer the board to 78th sec. 7th Geo. IV.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The teaching is conducted by a turnkey who acts as schoolmaster. The system of National Education has been adopted, and an inspector from the National Board occasionally visits. The male prisoners are employed in stone-breaking, whitewashing, painting, paving, tailoring, and working on grounds attached to the prison. The females are employed in knitting, washing, repairing bedding, and in making and repairing their own clothes.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is equal in cleanliness, order, and regularity, with the rest of the prison, and the female officers appear most anxious to inculcate the reformatory principles so zealously and efficiently sustained by the governor. It is to be regretted that the deficiency in the supply of water should prevent the female prisoners from being more extensively occupied in washing in their own department. A drying-room would be a most judicious addition to the operations of the laundry.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal, 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread and 1 pint of new-milk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

It is very satisfactory to observe the clear and distinct manner in which the books and accounts are kept. I find that the expenditure of this prison for the support of the prisoners, from Spring Assizes to Summer Assizes, 1848—commencing 4th March, and ending 22nd July, inclusive—amounts to £1,157 19*s.* 6¼*d.*

Officers.

Officers.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector—Rev. J. Hamilton,	75	0	0	7th Turnkey—James Martin,	30	0	0
Chaplain—Rev. H. Paisley,	37	10	0	8th do. Richard Elwood,	27	0	0
Presbyterian do.—Rev. J. Hamilton,	27	13	10	9th do. John Lynch,	30	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. J. M'Hale,	37	10	0	10th do. John Macken,	30	0	0
Physician—T. Dillon,	50	0	0	11th do. Pat Hughes,	30	0	0
Apothecary—A. Sullivan,	30	0	0	Matron—Mrs. Kendellon,	40	0	0
Governor—Thomas Gallogly,	375	0	0	Assistant do.—Miss Hughes,	30	0	0
1st Turnkey—R. Dunbar,	40	0	0	Nursetender—Mrs. Cunniffe,	20	0	0
2nd do. Pat M'Emoe,	38	0	0	Assistant do.—Miss Cunniffe,	10	0	0
3rd do. Thomas Lynch,	35	0	0	Hospital Porter—Pat Cunniffe,	10	0	0
4th do. Robert Leighton,	25	0	0				
5th do. Francis Carson,	35	0	0		£1,092	13	10
6th do. Matthew Hughes,	30	0	0				

The officers are, with the exception of the governor, on gaol allowance, and appear to be amply paid. The appearance and efficiency of the turnkeys would be much improved by their being clothed in uniform.

North District.

Co. of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.

Hospital.

Hospital.

On the day of my inspection there were in hospital 33 patients (3 in fever): males, 28; females, 5. The separation and accommodation in this department appear quite correct. The books are also properly kept. The physician receives a salary of £50, per annum, and is also surgeon to county infirmary. The number of deaths within the last year was 85.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	45	Presbyterian Chaplain,	212
Surgeon,	330	Roman Catholic do.,	65
Protestant Chaplain,	50		

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 5 female and 2 male lunatics. The governor stated they were not troublesome; but as in every case they require the constant vigilance of the officers.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Lucan, J.P.	George Ormsby, Esq., J.P.	Col. G. V. Jackson, J.P.
Sir R. A. O'Donnell, Bart., J.P.	Courtney Kenny, Esq., J.P.	James Cuffe, Esq., J.P.
Sir William O'Malley, Knt.	H. J. H. Browne, Esq., J.P.	Edward Deane, Esq., J.P.
George Clendenning, Esq.	Peter Bourke, Esq., J.P.	John C. Lamlni, Esq.

General observations.

General Observations.

The still overcrowded state of this gaol will be apparent from my foregoing observations; but notwithstanding the difficulties naturally arising therefrom, I am bound to pay my tribute of admiration to the system of regularity, cleanliness, and ventilation which pervades the whole establishment. Having visited the prison at a moment when my presence was quite unexpected, it was most gratifying to observe the order and subordination to which both officers and prisoners were evidently subject; and as I have remarked in the visiting-book, the state of the whole establishment is highly creditable to the governor, the Board of Superintendence, and the local inspector.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Bellmullet.—The keeper is named James Casey; has a salary of £10 per annum. The accommodation consists of 2 cells for males below, and 2 cells for females above. The Bridewell was being newly constructed, an improvement much required, but the accommodation is by no means adequate for the number of prisoners often confined here, especially at the annual sessions of the peace held in the month of July.

Ballina.—The keeper, Michael O'Connor, has an annual salary of £10. The accommodation consists of 7 cells and 2 yards. There is no proper separation for males and females, and the recommendation in the last annual report as to a proper supply of water has not been carried into effect. The bridewell is very properly kept, and the books all correct.

Ballinrobe.—The keeper is William F. Kelly, and the yearly salary £10. There are 10 cells, 3 day-rooms, and 2 yards; the latter should be gravelled and not kept in grass as at present. The bedding is quite insufficient, and the windows require glazing. There is no proper visiting-book.

Westport.—Bridewell contains 7 sleeping cells, with 2 rooms and 2 yards. The governor, who reports it well kept and clean, complains of there being no proper supply of water.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim. Visited Feb. 6, 1849.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.—Visited 6th February, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

There were in custody on the day of my visit 238 prisoners of all classes, as specified in the subjoined table:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	6	–	Summary Committals,	45	20
Felons convicted,	56	16	Lunatics,	5	7
Misdemeanants do.,	2	–		176	62
Felons untried,	45	16			
Misdemeanants do.	–	3	Total,	238	
Vagrant beggars,	17	–			

On the last annual inspection there were but 125 confined, showing an increase of 113 since that period.

The commitments during the year were,

Males,	812	Females,	333	Total,	1,145

And the number of re-commitments,

Males,	46	Females,	17	Total,	63

The accommodation consists of 102 single cells, and 18 cells of larger size, together with the usual addition of yards, day-rooms, and two hospitals.

There were forty-two prisoners (including one female) under sentence of transportation. The great number thus confined necessarily interferes with proper classification; and it is to be lamented in reference to this gaol, as well as to others similarly circumstanced, that the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.

large increase during the year in the number of convicts throughout Ireland, prevents the Government from immediately removing this unfortunate and troublesome class of prisoners.

The bedding is all of excellent quality; the whole prison was in the cleanest order, and is very well ventilated. It was noted in a former report as damp, but it appeared dry and comfortable on the day of my inspection. The prisoners eat their meals in their cells, and there were no complaints made by any of them.

There is an ample supply of good water through every department, and the solitary cells, which form a distinct part of the building, have an apparatus for heating them when necessary.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed tailoring, shoe-making, carpentering, weaving, winding, and stone-breaking. Sheeting and frieze for the prison are made.

The schoolmaster, who is most attentive, teaches regularly and keeps a book of proficiency.

The females are employed carding and spinning woollen yarn, sewing, knitting, and washing.

The books in use are well selected and instructive; and I was gratified to be assured by the Roman Catholic chaplain, that he and the Protestant chaplain were quite agreed as to the nature of the books to be supplied.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The number of females confined was sixty-two, being an increase of forty-one since last inspection. The matron, who has been, as recommended, supplied with an assistant, deserves credit for the regularity and cleanliness of her portion of the establishment. A few females were without shoes, which the governor promised to supply. The matron teaches regularly as I was assured, but does not keep a school registry. The females are employed as noted above, and also make and mend shirts and bed-tickens. The want of a laundry here is a great deficiency; the cold, damp, uncovered areas where the prisoners are compelled to wash, must, in my opinion, contribute much to generate disease. It is to be hoped that the Board of Superintendence will obtain funds from the Grand Jury, in order to remedy such an evil.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. Indian meal, one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of household bread, and a pint of new-milk.

The provisions are good and sufficient, duly inspected, and in accordance with the present legal regulations.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are correctly kept by William M'Kee, who acts as clerk and store-keeper; and it is right to add, that he is a very experienced and valuable officer.

The bridewell accounts are checked by the board, a system worthy of being adopted in every county prison. The subjoined abstract shows the profits on the prison works for the past year:—

	£	s.	d.
Expense of materials,	31	19	9½
Payment to prisoners,	3	1	9½
	35	1	7
Return of work,	88	11	10
Profits for 1848,	£53	10	3

The provision contracts are—Bread, per lb., 1½*d*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s*.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s*. 8*d*.; meat, per lb., 6*d*.; new-milk, per gallon, 8*d*.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d*.; salt, per stone, 4½*d*.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Protestant chap.—Dean Butler,	50	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. J. O'Connell,	50	0	0
Surgeon—Thomas Wallace, Esq.,	74	0	0
Governor—Wm. Smartt, Esq.,	276	18	6
Clerk and Storekeeper—W. M'Kee,	60	0	0
Gate Porter—Wm. Mooney,	40	0	0
1st Turnkey—John English,	40	0	0
2nd do. Adam Boyd,	35	0	0
3rd do. Richard Tyrrell,	32	10	0
4th do. John Rice,	32	10	0
5th Turnkey—Edward Kellett,	25	0	0
Watchman—William Savage,	24	0	0
2nd do. Wm. M'Kee, jun.,	24	0	0
Schoolmaster—George Mooney,	25	0	0
Clerk to the Board—do.,	10	0	0
Matron—Julia Hopwood,	40	0	0
Assistant do.—Anne Mooney,	15	0	0
Hospital nurse—Mary Bently,	15	0	0
	£868	18	6

The only allowance is fuel to the intern officers. The sub-officers wear a becoming uniform, and are as strict in the observance, as in the enforcement, of discipline.

Official visits during past year.

Local Inspector (none appointed).		Protestant Chaplain,	197
Surgeon,	333	Roman Catholic do.,	193

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are very clean, properly separated, and well ventilated. The surgeon, who is most attentive, keeps a registry. The medicines are purchased, stored, and compounded in the hospital. There is a good bath-room.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.

1848.

Patients received in hospital,	397
Do. treated in the classes,	243
Lunatics under medical treatment,	33
	673

Of this number thirty-one were fever cases, and 235 had been treated for itch. There were nine deaths during the year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were seven male, and five female, lunatics, who are kept separate, and most kindly superintended.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Fingal,	John F. Young, Esq.,	Richard Bolton, Esq.,
Very Rev. Dean Butler,	Alex. Montgomery, Esq.,	Henry Meredith, Esq.,
Samuel Winter, Esq.,	Thomas Rothwell, Esq.,	Lambert Disney, Esq.
Robert Fowler, Esq.,		

General observations.

General Observations.

Notwithstanding its crowded state, I feel pleasure in commending the very regular and efficient system of government adopted in the gaol of Trim. The Board of Superintendence have devoted much and successful attention to the management of this fine prison, and I have no doubt that their views and wishes have been faithfully interpreted by the governor, Mr. Smartt, whose experience and zeal have been attended with such happy results. Mr. Smartt has indeed grown old in the service, but his zeal and anxiety for the best interests of the establishment are by no means diminished. It is my duty, however, to state my impression, that it is imperative on the Grand Jury to appointa local inspector, and in support of my opinion, I venture to refer the Grand Jury to 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sections 65, 66, 67, 108, and to rules 13, 14, and 24 of the 109th section.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Navan.—This bridewell is cleanly and regularly kept by Richard Gerrard, who has an annual salary of £40. It contains on one side eight cells, one day-room and yard for males; and similar accommodation on the other side for females. The bedding is in good order. The books are properly kept, and there is an abundant supply of water.

Kells.—The report furnished of this bridewell coincides with my inspection of Navan. The keeper, David Greenwood, has a salary of £40 per annum.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

County of Monaghan Gaol. Visited Nov. 2, 1848.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL.—VISITED 2ND NOVEMBER, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THE morning state of this gaol on the day of my official visit gives the following classification of prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	3	–	Drunkards,	1	–
Poor do.,	10	–	Committed summarily,	9	8
Felons convicted,	72	36	Lunatics,	8	–
Misdemeanants do.,	11	1		126	48
Felons untried,	9	3	Total,	174	
Under Revenue laws,	3	–			

By reference to the last report, when 180 prisoners were in custody, it will appear that there were 6 less confined on the day of my inspection; but this decrease was not on the criminal side, being attributable to the discharge of 45 debtors under the new bill, on the 1st November, the day previous to my visit. The prison, which was constructed in 1826, is still overcrowded, but the best means are adopted for its management. It is kept very clean and well ventilated. There is a sufficiency of water supplied by the working of the tread-wheel. The prisoners are clothed; and the local inspector promised to supply shoes which are required, to some prisoners committed the day before my visit. I have suggested to the local inspector to renew, before the severity of winter, some of the blankets, which are much worn.

The accommodation here at present consists of 68 single, and 7 solitary cells, 13 rooms with beds, and 9 day-rooms.

The number of committals during the past year was—males, 843; females, 269; and the re-committals—males, 18; females, 26. The greatest number confined at one time during last year—males, 208; females, 66. The turnkeys wear uniform, and sleep within the gaol.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

A steady and intelligent turnkey acts as schoolmaster—teaches regularly, and keeps a school registry. There is very little work here for the prisoners at present. Some are employed shoe-making, and, of course, stone-breaking, and at the tread-wheel. I need not add what an improvement it would be if the prison clothing (the material for which is bought and made by contract outside the gaol) was partially, if not entirely, manufactured by the prisoners. The crowded state of the gaol is the cause alleged for the total absence of any useful and profitable works.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female prisoners are in charge of a respectable matron and her assistant, who keep their department in very creditable order. They teach the females, and keep a school-registry.

The prisoners are employed in sewing, knitting, washing, and making the clothing for juvenile male prisoners. There were no female debtors; five had been in custody, but were discharged on the 1st November. Some of the blankets in this department also require renewal. The laundry is very small, and a drying room would be a useful and valuable addition.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and a pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and a pint of new-milk.

The dietary is excellent. There were no complaints of either its quality or sufficiency. The provisions are regularly inspected. The contract for milk, which will be found under its proper head, appears high; but I was assured by the local inspector and physician that milk has been scarce, and consequently dear, in Monaghan.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts, kept by John Temple, the chief turnkey, a very experienced and valuable officer, are quite correct. The contracts being half-yearly, the accounts are checked accordingly. There are regular pass books kept for all articles supplied. The punishment book is satisfactory evidence of strict regulation, and of the undeviating adherence to the legal authority reposed in the governor, whose zeal and humanity, under all circumstances, have been successful in securing subordination.

Provision Contracts.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bread, per lb.,	0	1⅝	New-milk, per gallon,	0	7¾
Oatmeal, per cwt.,	11	11	Buttermilk, per do.,	0	2¾
Indian meal, per do.,	10	9	Salt, per stone,	0	5

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. H. Moffatt,	92	6	2	4th Turnkey—Robert Mackey,	26	0	0
Protestant Chaplain do.,	30	0	0	5th do. John Arthur,	26	0	0
Presbyterian do.—Rev. John Bleckley,	30	0	0	6th do. Alexander Wray,	26	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. Patk. Bellew,	30	0	0	7th do. Samuel Wallace,	26	0	0
Surgeon—John M'Dowell, Esq.,	73	16	10	Matron—Anne Irwin,	24	16	0
Governor—Thomas L. Mayne,	138	9	2	2nd do. Jane Andrews,	16	8	0
1st Turnkey—John Temple,	35	0	0				
2nd do. Robert Browne,	35	0	0	Total,	£635	16	2
3rd do. James Gordon,	26	0	0				

No officer on gaol allowance.

Official visits during past year.

Local Inspector,	281	Presbyterian Chaplain,	111
Surgeon,	317	R. Catholic do.	116
Protestant Chaplain,	281		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, male and female, situated at a distance from each other. The want of baths here is a great deficiency, and well worthy of the attention of the board. The medicines are compounded by an apothecary on very reasonable terms; and nothing can be more satisfactory than the cleanly appearance of both hospitals. Doctor M'Dowell's zeal and attention have been, under Providence, most successful in effecting the present healthy condition of the prison. His salary is but £73 16*s.* 10*d.*, while his professional visits in the year were 317. There were only eleven deaths in this gaol during the past year; and no infectious disease on the day of my inspection.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were eight male lunatics, who were kindly treated and divided amongst the classes. This plan is well intended; but I would prefer having them kept apart, and superintended (if a turnkey cannot be spared) by well-conducted prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Edward Lucas, J.P.	S. R. B. Evatt, Esq., J.P.	John Jackson, Esq.
John Johnson, Esq., J.P.	James Hamilton, Esq., J.P.	Joseph Whitsitt, Esq., J.P.
Colonel A. J. Lewis, J.P.	John Hatchell, Esq., J.P.	Charles Cambie, Esq., J.P.
Henry Mitchell, Esq.	Edward Golding, Esq., J.P.	George Morant, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

General observations.

The exact supervision and general state of this gaol reflect much credit on the Board of Superintendence, the local inspector, and the governor. It is to be regretted, as in all crowded prisons, that proper classification is constantly prevented; but nothing is to be more lamented than the want of employment amongst its inmates, at improving, useful, and

North District.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

profitable trades. It has been clearly proved that such employment, when judiciously and perseveringly carried out, not only contributes to the facile and effective management of a gaol, but frequently tends to convert slothful and indolent habits into those of industry and perseverance.

The authorities here are creditably anxious to act as much as possible upon the separate system, but without further accommodation such cannot be sufficiently enforced. Referring to the successful and perfect system at Belfast, to the liberal improvements made at Armagh, and to the ground belonging to the gaol of this county, it might be well worthy the consideration of the Grand Jury to endeavour to extend a system embracing employment and discipline, calculated at once to improve and to reform.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Clones.—This bridewell, which has just been erected, affords two cells for males, two for females, and two for day-rooms. The keeper, John Kelly, has the small salary of £10, and sleeps apart from the bridewell. There is no supply of water. The whole is most inconveniently and injudiciously arranged; and I cannot conceive how the Board of Superintendence or the Grand Jury could have approved of such a plan.

Castleblaney.—The keeper, Richard Mitchell, at a salary of £40, has his bridewell in very good order, and his book correct. I have requested the local inspector of Monaghan to supply a visiting-book, pursuant to 62nd sec. of Prisons Act. There are four cells for males, and three for females. The separation is very well arranged. And as so many as 20 males and 15 females can be accommodated here, it might be judicious to afford a female turnkey, as it is difficult for the keeper to superintend the female class.

Carrickmacross.—This bridewell has one room, containing six beds for males, and one containing four beds for female prisoners. There is a supply of water. The keeper, Archibald Temple, has an annual salary of £30.

Ballybay.—This bridewell, referred to in former reports, has been abolished by the Grand Jury.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Roscommon Gaol. Visited Sep. 13, 1848.

County of Roscommon Gaol.—Visited 13th September, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

By the subjoined classification it will be seen, that on the day of my visit there were 257 prisoners of all grades.

	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	4	–
Poor do.,	42	6
Felons convicted,	97	6
Misdemeanants do.,	10	5
Felons untried,	23	4
Misdemeanants untried,	21	13
Committed summarily,	17	8
Lunatics,	–	1
	214	43

This gaol still continues overcrowded, there being two more in custody than on the last inspection. There was a much larger number confined during the past year, namely, at one time 371, composed of 308 males and 63 females. I found the prison very clean, and wearing every appearance of order and regularity. The governor enforces classification as far as its crowded state will admit; but the presence of thirty-seven convicts, as in every such case, materially interferes with the salutary government of the establishment. The bedding is in good order; but the clothing of the prisoners is still deficient, although the attention of the board was specially directed to this matter in the last report of the Inspector-General. There is at present a house building in the female prison, which will contain a laundry, a drying-room, a stove, a store, and apartments on the second story for the matron. The accommodation for prisoners of all classes consists of 61 single cells, 20 rooms with beds, and 8 day-rooms, exclusive of hospital, kitchen, and laundry.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The prisoners are very usefully employed in shoe-making, carpentry, coopering, tailoring, mat-making and weaving. These works have produced some profits, and seem to be, so far, well conducted under the master of works, who perfectly understands his duties; but it is to be regretted that prisoners' clothes have not been made within the gaol, instead of manufacturing linen for the county infirmary, notwithstanding that the account shows a clear profit to the county. The sheets and bed-tickens used in the gaol are manufactured here. There has been no school for some time in this gaol; and when this important matter was last brought under the notice of the board, a minute was entered that "there were no funds for such a purpose."

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department, containing 43 prisoners, was in very good order, notwithstanding that the accommodation is so extremely limited. There are but 3 cells, somewhat larger than usual, in which to lodge these prisoners, some of whom are consequently obliged to be placed in the corridor to sleep at night. There are no prison dresses for the females, a deficiency which the Board should seek to remedy. It is due to the matron to estimate her evident anxiety for the good management of her department—she has no assistant, although her salary is small.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and one pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of best white bread and one pint of buttermilk.

I am of opinion that the dietary is good and sufficient. One prisoner however, under charge of murder, complained of the milk; but on reference to the Roman Catholic chaplain and physician, I did not consider the complaint properly sustained. His own healthy and robust appearance was by no means corroborative of the grievance.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are clearly and satisfactorily kept. The clerk, who also fills the situation of steward, is a very intelligent and useful officer.

It was gratifying to find that there has been considerable profit on the works within the prison. Up to summer assizes, 1848, the sum of £180 12*s.* 10*d.* has been placed to the credit of the prison, and the cost of the new building in course of erection is to be thus defrayed. The governor keeps his own calendar.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector—James Nolan, Esq.,	92	6	2
Protes. Chaplain—Rev. Jas. Fitzgerald,	46	3	1
R. Catholic do.—Rev. J. Madden,	46	3	1
Surgeon—Thos. Casserly, Esq.,	74	0	0
Apothecary—Miles Casserly, Esq.,	42	0	0
Governor—James Speer,	200	0	0
Master of Works—John James,	50	0	0
Clerk and Steward—Richard James,	40	0	0
1st Turnkey (shoemaker)—J. Haskins,	35	0	0
2nd do. (weaver)—R. Parkinson,	30	0	0
3rd do. (carpenter)—Wm. Kelly,	25	0	0
4th Turnkey—Robt. Wigelsworth,	25	0	0
5th do. John Grupie,	25	0	0
6th do. Pat Coen,	25	0	0
7th do. Denis Connor,	25	0	0
8th do. Pat Gilroy,	25	0	0
Matron—Maria Wigelsworth,	32	6	0
Nurse—Winifred Jackson,	17	1	6
Porter—Thomas Paden,	25	0	0
Sewerman—Cormick Lee,	7	0	0
Total,	£886	19	10

No officer on gaol allowance, except the sewer cleaner, Cormick Lee.

The turnkeys are dressed in uniform.

Officers' visits for past year.

Local Inspector,	87	Protestant Chaplain,	79
Surgeon,	461	Roman Catholic do.,	144

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There is a male and female hospital. There is a physician and an apothecary. Dr. Casserly still continues to merit the just meed of praise bestowed on him at the last annual inspection.

I was glad to find the gaol much improved in its healthy condition. There were 9 males in hospital. There had been 21 deaths during the past year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was but one female lunatic.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Rt. Hon. Lord Crofton.	Edmund Corr, Esq., J.P.	Denis H. Kelly, Esq., J.P.
Daniel H. Ferrall, Esq., J.P.	Arthur Browne, Esq.	Leonard Hodson, Esq.
Edward Mitchell, Esq.	Henry Moriarty, Esq.	George Digby, Esq., J.P.
Oliver D. F. Grace, Esq., M.P.	Edmund Kelly, Esq., J.P.	

The Board meets on every second Saturday in each month.

General Observations.

General observations.

I have reason to be satisfied with the improved condition of this prison, for which credit, I am sure, is justly due to the Board of Superintendence. The governor is evidently acquainted with all matters appertaining to his particular duties, but he has been too short a period in office to enable him to prove the value of the zeal and experience which I am sure he possesses. He is the last of three governors appointed to this gaol within a short period, and I am quite convinced that frequent changes in the management of any establishment can never tend to its good or safe government.

I must direct the attention of the Grand Jury, and of the Board of Superintendence, to the wretched state in which many of the prisoners are, (and as it would appear by the last report were,) clad. For this state of things there appears to be no apology, as the Inspector-General on the last inspection gave an order, pursuant to 87th sec. 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74, for 200 suits, which order has never been carried into force; and I consider this neglect to have been as manifest as it was an unjustifiable breach of the salutary and humane provisions of the Act of Parliament. It is to be deplored that the prisoners should have been so long deprived of the advantages of a well-established system of teaching, and I trust that the small amount required for this purpose will be presented at the next assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Strokestown.—Charles M'Guire, keeper; salary, £15 per annum. The accommodation consists of two cells, one room with two beds, and two yards, one of which is used for turf. The front yard is not safe, from the lowness of the walls, and one of the windows of the court-

North District.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

house, which overlooks it, not being barred. The bridewell is kept clean, but the bed-clothes are very much worn. There are no tins or other utensils supplied, and something should be done to remedy these defects. Neither is there a visiting-book according to sec. 62 of the Prisons Act.

Athlone.—James Whitesides, keeper; annual salary, £10. The accommodation consists of four cells and two day-rooms. The bridewell is cleanly kept, and the yard secure, but the want of a pump is a great deficiency. The bedding is much worn. There is no visiting-book.

Boyle.—John Fitzgerald, keeper; salary, £40 per annum. This bridewell is cleanly kept, and in good order. There is a pump, which gives a good supply of water. The accommodation consists of ten cells, two day-rooms, and two airing-yards.

Castlerea.—The keeper is Thomas M'Manaway; annual salary, £10. There are three cells, one day-room, and only one yard for both male and female prisoners. The suggestions of the Inspector-General on the last annual inspection have not been carried into effect. The keeper has also £7 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum as court-keeper.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Sligo Gaol.
Visited Sep. 9, 1848.

County of Sligo Gaol.—Visited 9th September, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Abstract of the total number of prisoners confined on this day, 264.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	11	2	Vagrants (beggars),	1	1
Poor do.,	45	4	Under revenue laws,	10	0
Felons convicted,	95	13	Summarily committed,	19	4
Misdemeanants do.,	13	–	Lunatics,	–	16
Felons untried,	14	6			
Misdemeanants do.,	6	4		214	50

By referring to the last Annual Report, it will be found that there has been an increase of 31 prisoners since that period. This increase, I should say, has been chiefly in the number of convicted felons, there being now 95 of that class, and only 66 in the previous inspection.

There are 84 single cells, 21 rooms with beds, exclusive of solitary cells, and hospital accommodation. All the day-rooms, but one, have been furnished with beds. The cells are all clean, and properly furnished with the necessary beds and bedding, besides sheets. The storage is excellent, and the condition of the prisoners' private clothing is most praiseworthy. Indeed the whole prison is well ventilated, and presents the gratifying appearance of a healthy and well-regulated establishment. The perfect application of the tread-wheels (of which there are three) to an ample supply of water throughout the prison, and the clearing of the sewers, has mainly contributed to the freedom from disease enjoyed by the inmates of the gaol. Working sheds have been erected in the yards; and thus the prisoners are kept constantly and usefully employed. The chapel, I must say, is too small, and badly arranged. The solitary cells, of which there are 5, and which are well constructed, are warmed in winter by hot air tubes.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed in shoe-making, tailoring, net and mat-making, oakum-picking, and making bone manure. The females are engaged in sewing, knitting, washing, and other prison duties. An intelligent turnkey conducts a school in the male class, and some prisoners have made good progress; but the overcrowded state of the prison, added to the confusion caused by the lunatics especially, have prevented any teaching being carried on for some time in the female department. The prison clothing is made in the gaol.

Female Department.

Female Department.

I found this department in the same good order as the rest of the prison. There were 50 female prisoners, including 16 lunatics. The latter were troublesome in the extreme; and the constant attention which they require inevitably entails a suspension of those salutary rules essential for the due management of the prisoners. The laundry is on a good construction, and was undergoing repairs on my inspection. The drying-room is very well arranged. The school-room, which has been rendered useless from the circumstances already referred to, has been converted into a sleeping-room.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—4 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

The provisions appear to be of excellent quality, and sufficiently supplied.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are most correctly kept; and the state of the finances is most satisfactory, there being at the moment, notwithstanding all present difficulties, the sum of £86 2*s.* 11*d.* to the credit of the county.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Capt. H. Fawcett,	96	2	2
Chaplain—Rev. Samuel Shore,	30	0	0
Presbyterian do.—Rev. Jas. Heron,	30	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. Owen Feeny,	30	0	0
Physician—Robert Lynne,	65	0	0
Apothecary—Archibald Armstrong,	21	0	0
Governor—John Beatty,	200	0	0
Deputy-Governor—Edward Walsh,	50	0	0
1st Turnkey—Thomas Blest,	25	0	0
2nd do. Peter Davy,	25	0	0
3rd do. Thomas Graham,	25	0	0
4th do. Peter Boyde,	20	0	0
5th do. James Gallagher,	20	0	0
6th Turnkey—William M'Donogh, (and Schoolmaster,)	20	0	0
7th do. John Connor,	20	0	0
8th do. John Clancy,	20	0	0
9th do. Thomas Malone,	20	0	0
10th do. James Lee,	20	0	0
Matron—Catherine Matthews,	20	0	0
Assistant do.—Isabella Kerr,	10	0	0
Nurse—Mary Poe,	10	0	0
Clerk—Montgomery Blair,	30	0	0
	£807	2	2

The deputy-governor, turnkeys, matron, and nursetender, are the officers reported to be on gaol allowance.

The salaries of the matron and her assistant appear inadequate. The turnkeys who sleep in gaol are clothed in the uniform.

Officers' visits during the past year.

Local Inspector,	275	Presbyterian Chaplain,	152
Surgeon, &c.,	323	Roman Catholic do.	85
Protestant Chaplain,	155		

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital was in very good order; and a proper separation between the male and female wards. The compounding department, which is superintended by an efficient apothecary, who is salaried, is most conveniently arranged. Dr. Lynne pays constant, and, as it would appear, most successful attention to the health of the prisoners. Dr. Little, the surgeon of the county infirmary, affords his valuable advice whenever called upon. There were but 13 deaths (males, 10, and females, 3,) within the year preceding my inspection, on which occasion there was not a patient infected with any contagious disease.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatics (16 females) were in a most afflicting state of derangement, but kindly and constantly superintended by the matrons, whose onerous duties are thereby much increased, and their salutary influence over the other prisoners proportionably diminished.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles K. O'Hara, Esq., J.P.	Richard Gethin, Esq., J.P.
John Wynne, Esq., J.P.	Sir Robert Gore Boothe, Bart., J.P.
Sir William Parke, Knt., J.P.	Jemmet Duke, Esq., J.P.
John Ormsby, Esq., J.P.	Lawrence Vernon, Esq., J.P.
John F. West, Esq., J.P.	Charles W. Cooper, Esq.
James Wood, Esq., J.P.	Knox Barret, Esq.

The Board of Superintendence meets on the first Monday in every month; and the state of the whole establishment affords ample testimony of the zeal and efficiency with which their duties are performed.

General Observations.

General observations.

On the day of my inspection I had the pleasure of meeting the following members of the Board of Superintendence, who most kindly accompanied me through the prison: John Wynne, James Wood, Jemmet Duke, and Knox Barret, Esqrs. My foregoing observations will more amply testify than any thing I can here add, the judicious system which, under many difficulties, regulates the whole of this most important and interesting establishment. The local inspector is evidently experienced in, and devoted to, the duties appertaining to his office. And it is but fair to add, that the governor, his deputy and subordinates, appear well acquainted with their respective duties. Classification is carried out to the extent which the present crowded state of the prison will admit; but the board justly complain of the injury which discipline constantly undergoes by the detention of so many convicts under sentence of transportation: 10 of the latter class have been confined here for more than a year since their conviction, and 4 for more than a year and a half.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ballymote.—The keeper of this bridewell is Jackson Hawkesby, who has a salary of £40 per annum. He complains that one of the chimneys continually smokes—a defect which ought, if possible, be remedied. The privies have been most injudiciously placed, affording from the roof a tempting and easy escape for prisoners. There are but four cells—two for males, and two for females—an accommodation totally inadequate for the numbers necessarily confined at Quarter Sessions. The local inspector, Captain Fawcett, has undertaken to supply a visiting-book, which the keeper requires.

* * * *

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Visited Oct. 24, 1848.

County of Tyrone Gaol.—Visited 24th October, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Morning state on the 24th October:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	3	1	Under revenue laws,	5	2
Poor do.,	50	13	Drunkards,	–	1
Felons convicted,	62	30	Committed summarily,	10	11
Misdemeanants convicted,	13	5	Lunatics,	3	1
Felons untried,	11	14		—	—
Misdemeanants do.,	–	3		158	81
Vagrant beggars,	1	–	Total,	239	

There was a decrease of 20 prisoners, as compared with the number confined at the last inspection; but still the gaol was overcrowded. Proper classification is, however, observed. The prison is kept in clean and very creditable order. The tread-wheel affords a good supply of water. The bedding is excellent, and sheets are used. There is but one common yard for debtors of both classes. There are no means of enforcing the sentence of solitary confinement; but the old chapel, which is entirely too small, might be easily converted to this purpose, if a new one were erected. The greatest number in custody at one time, during the year was, males, 323; females, 90.

The accommodation afforded consists of 69 single cells, 17 rooms with beds, and 11 day-rooms, besides the hospitals and kitchens. The dress of male prisoners is made of barragon.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

A turnkey acts as schoolmaster, and teaches for two hours each day in the classes. The employment for prisoners here is, I regret, very limited. Some are employed shoe-making, tailoring, and carpentering. The governor was obliged to remove the weaving looms in order to afford further accommodation.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female department, which is in the old prison, is entirely too small for the number of prisoners confined (77, and 4 in hospital). There is no separate accommodation for debtors here; mistress and pauper debtors being confined in one small room, without any yard for their accommodation. So many as 27 females are obliged to sleep in one room. The matron, who certainly requires an assistant, is unable to devote any of her time to teaching school, in consequence of the vigilant superintendence so large a number require at her hands.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of sweet-milk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very regularly and correctly kept, by Mr. M'Clelland, the deputy-governor, who acts as clerk. The contracts, as subjoined, seem to be reasonable:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf,	0	7⅜	New-milk, per imperial gallon,	0	6
Oatmeal, per cwt.,	16	9	Buttermilk, per do.,	0	3¼
Meat, per lb.	0	4½	Salt, per cwt.,	2	2

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. S. G. Rogers,	100	0	0	5th Turnkey—Samuel Mullen,	18	0	0
Protest. Chaplain— Ditto,	30	0	0	6th do. Henry Dunlop,	18	0	0
Presbyterian do.—Rev. John Arnold,	30	0	0	7th do. John Ballentyne,	18	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. M. O'Kane,	30	0	0	8th do. Thomas Brandon,	18	0	0
Surgeon—Henry Thompson, Esq.,	—			9th do. Benjamin M'Elroy,	18	0	0
Apothecary—Mr. James White,	—			10th do. John Blakeley,	18	0	0
Governor—Alexander Campbell,	150	0	0	11th do. Schoolmaster—Wm. Noble,	18	0	0
Dep.-Gover. & Clk.—Wm. M'Clelland,	30	0	0	Matron—Jane Lynch,	30	0	0
1st Turnkey—Wm. Crawford,	23	0	0	Nurse—Margaret Kidney,	12	0	0
2nd do. Knox Ashfield,	18	0	0	Do.—Margaret M'Grew,	12	0	0
3rd do. Andrew Hamilton,	18	0	0				
4th do. James Turner,	18	0	0	Total,	£627	0	0

The turnkeys have uniform, and sleep in the corridors.

Visits during past year.

Local Inspector,	116	Presbyterian Chaplain,	151
Surgeon,	294	Roman Catholic do.,	146
Protestant Chaplain,	168		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are properly separated, containing four beds in each ward; and Dr. Thompson is most attentive to the care of this department. A proper registry is kept.

The number of deaths during the past year was—

Males,	25	Females,	3

Lunatics.

There were three males, and one female lunatic.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., J.P.	James Anderson, J.P.	George Hill, J.P.
A. W. Cole Hamilton, J.P.	David White, J.P.	Charles Scott, J.P.
Charles Eccles, J.P.	Paul Deane.	Robert Wray, J.P.
Samuel Vesey, J.P.	Francis Ellis, J.P.	Robert Evans, Esq.

General Observations.

The state in which I found this gaol, as far as regards its superintendence and management, evinced the vigilance and attention of the Board of Superintendence, the local inspector, and the governor. But there are radical defects here, especially in the female department, which ought to be remedied. I do not however pretend, under present circumstances, to suggest any outlay, which it is more the province of the Grand Jury to decide. It is indeed a sad reflection, that young virtuous females committed for trifling offences, should, from want of accommodation, be compelled to associate with those perhaps of immoral character and dissolute habits. I was glad to learn from the governor, who appears devoted to the interests of the establishment, that the board had given directions to fit up shops for the looms in one of the inner yards. The board have also recommended an application to be made at the next presentment sessions for the erection of sheds in the front yard, with separate stalls. This would be a great improvement, as the former shed has been converted into a turf house. I have taken leave to call attention to the quality of the prisoners' clothing, which is quite too light for the winter; and in this opinion the doctor of the gaol concurs.

Bridewells.

Strabane.—This bridewell is well kept. It contains, for males, two cells with three beds in each, one day-room, and a yard; for females, a room with three beds, and a day-room. The keeper, James Murphy, has a salary of £30 per annum; his book is well kept. There is not a visiting-book, as recommended in the last report. There is a good supply of water.

Clogher.—There are here for males, two rooms with beds, one solitary cell, a day-room, a kitchen, and a yard; for females, two rooms with beds, one single cell, a day-room, and yard. The keeper reports that he requires two additional beds; his salary is £30 per annum. There is a good supply of water, as stated in the keeper's report.

Dungannon.—The accommodation here is, eight rooms with beds, two kitchens, which answer for day-rooms, and two yards; for females, one room with beds, two kitchens, which also answer for day-rooms, and sleeping rooms, if crowded. The staff consists of—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Keeper—Robt. Mullen,	60	0	0	Turnkey—John M'Loughlen,	18	0	0
Matron—Maria Mullen,	25	0	0				

The keeper reports that the Grand Jury at Spring Assizes deemed it proper to appoint a matron and turnkey, in consequence of the number of prisoners frequently committed.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Westmeath Gaol.—Visited on the 22nd day of September, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

The following morning state of the gaol is thus classified:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	12	–	Vagrants (beggars),	3	–
Poor do.,	25	3	Revenue laws,	1	–
Felons convicted,	74	13	Committed summarily,	12	6
Misdemeanants do.,	6	1	Lunatics,	1	–
Felons untried,	27	18		165	42
Misdemeanants do.,	4	1			

The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year was 228—males, 170; females, 58: of which the re-commitments were 23—males, 15; females, 8. There were 18 more prisoners confined on the day of my visit than at the last inspection. There were 50 under sentence of transportation—namely, 48 males, and 2 females. The accommodation afforded is, 91 single, and 6 solitary cells; 11 rooms with beds, besides the usual number, in proportion, of day-rooms and yards. The prison was clean and well regulated, but, under its present circumstances, proper classification is impossible; three are lodged in one cell, one of whom must sleep on the ground, owing to the narrowness of the bedsteads. The bedding is good, and sheets are used. The tread-wheel pumps water for the use of the gaol. The sewers are well cleansed by a stream, and the whole building is very well ventilated. Some untried prisoners were not clothed according to sec. 78 of the Act, but the Governor stated that clothing would shortly be issued to them.

Employment and Schools.

The prisoners are kept usefully and constantly employed, making blankets, linen, shoes, and tailoring-work, and many appear to have made considerable progress. Very good sacking is made here and disposed of. The profits on prisoners' work for last year amounted to £82 16*s.* 9*d.* The turnkeys teach school in their respective classes.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department, which consists of the old gaol, is kept in good order, and well superintended by the matron and her deputy. It is dark, but appears dry; and the rooms with beds, of which there are eight, are large and airy. The laundry is small, and requires pipes for the introduction of water; a drying-room should also be erected, and thus prevent the necessity and inconvenience of a yard being kept in grass for drying clothes. The females are employed in sewing, knitting, spinning, carding, and washing.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of white bread, and 1 pint of new-milk. The dietary is correct, and the provisions good and sufficient.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The accounts seem regularly kept and checked. The contracts for supplies are as follow:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Bread, per lb. . .	0	1½	Meat, per lb. . .	0	5	Buttermilk, per gal. .	0	2
Oatmeal, per cwt. .	13	6	New-milk, per gal. .	0	5¾	Salt, per stone, .	0	6¼

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspec.—Hon. & Rev. M. Browne,	50	0	0	Turnkey—Robert Howe, . .	30	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Do., . .	30	0	0	Do. Edward Hill, . . .	30	0	0
Presbyterian do.—Rev. A. Gibson, .	30	0	0	Do. William Briggs, . .	30	0	0
Rom. Cath. do.—Rev. James Savage,	30	0	0	Do. (weaver)—Thomas Rogers,	25	0	0
Surgeon—Joseph Ferguson, . .	—			Do. Benjamin Fielding, . .	25	0	0
Governor—James Tyrrell, . .	150	0	0	Matron—Anne Frazer, . . .	20	0	0
Dep. Gov. Clerk—Richard Deverell,	50	0	0	Dep. Matron—Mary Harpur, . .	10	0	0
Turnkey (shoemaker)—Wm. Frydell,	30	0	0	Nurse—Mary Cahill, . . .	10	0	0
Do. (carpenter)—John Harpur,	30	0	0				
Do. (tailor)—Geo. Washington,	30	0	0		£610	0	0

The turnkeys sleep in their wards, and are clothed in a neat uniform. The matron, deputy matron, and nurse are on gaol allowance.

Officers' visits.

Local Inspector and Chaplain, .	142	Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	131
Surgeon, ...	140	Roman Catholic do., . .	59

These visits are from 1st January to 22nd September.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The health of this gaol is now in a very satisfactory state, but the hospital is not sufficiently large in proportion to the size and accommodation of the prison. It consists of separate departments, three rooms in each. It is kept very clean. Dr. Ferguson, of the county infirmary, who receives no salary, has been very constant and successful in his attendance to the sanitary requirements of the prison. An apothecary receives £42 per annum for medicine. There were but 6 deaths during the past year.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.	Thomas Fane Uniacke, Esq.	John Caulfield, Esq.
Hugh Morgan Tuite, Esq.	Francis Pratt Smith, Esq.	Henry Murray, Esq.
John Charles Lyons, Esq.	James W. M. Berry, Esq.	James Fetherstone H., Esq.
William Fetherstone H., Esq.	Godfrey Levinge, Esq.	Denis Daly, Esq.
Richard Winter Reynell, Esq.		

The Board meets on the first Thursday in each month. It would appear that there has been one more member appointed than the 2nd sec. of the Act, 7 Geo. IV., requires.

General observations.

General Observations.

The cleanliness and regularity of this prison, overcrowded as it is, reflect credit on the management which has thus effected its present satisfactory appearance. The Board of Superintendence and the local inspector have been anxious and vigilant; and the governor, Mr. Tyrrell, and his deputy, appear to have carried out with zeal and efficiency the views and wishes of their superiors.

The inevitable difficulties of a crowded gaol are sadly increased by the constant presence of 48 male felons, under sentence of transportation, many of whom here have proved themselves very ill-disposed. However, the governor has succeeded in maintaining subordination, not, I regret, without infringing on the rules of classification, without which it has been proved that little moral improvement can be effected amongst the unfortunate inmates of a prison.

It is to be regretted that the chapel is so small, but such original mistakes in architecture are difficult, if not impossible, to remedy. The back wall of the new prison, governor's house, and chapel, which had been damp for many years, has been pointed with Roman cement, and thus made this part of the building very dry. It was satisfactory to learn that the prisoners performed a great portion of this work.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Moate.—Daniel Lewis, keeper; annual salary, £35, and £5 as keeper of court-house. There are 6 cells for male prisoners, and 1 large room for females, 4 yards, and a good supply of pump water. The bridewell is clean. There are 3 waiting-rooms leading to the dock. The bedding is much worn. There is a lock-up for disorderly drunkards. One male debtor was detained here for four days.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.—Visited 2nd November, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The numbers confined in the gaol at the time of my visit were—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	1	Vagrants,	6	23
Poor do.,	1	–	Drunkards,	1	–
Felons convicted,	45	25	Committed summarily,	5	–
Misdemeanants do.,	11	–	Lunatics,	2	2
Felons untried,	8	6		—	—
Misdemeanants do.,	3	–		84	57

The large proportion of females included in the foregoing list seems worthy of observation. The whole number was less than at the time of the last inspection by 49, and considerably below the average. At the end of last May it was 297. Even with this diminution, however, the number of cells being only 71, it is impossible to carry on a system, approaching to separation, with any degree of efficiency. The prison, I was informed, was dry, and the drainage good; but I regret to find that the recommendation formerly made by Captain Johnson, that by means of a proper forcing-pump a stream of water should be sent through the privies, has not yet been adopted. At present it is necessary to open the sewers every year, in order to clean them out effectually. No classification is attempted beyond that prescribed by the Act; and I found the remark of Sir N. Fitzsimon in his last report, as to mixing together vagrants and felons, was still applicable, although they are separated at night. I would strongly recommend that some arrangement might be made by which the boys might be placed by themselves. Silence is the rule, which is enforced to some extent in the male department; and there are a good many punishments inflicted for the breach of it.

The prisoners take their meals in the day-rooms: formerly this was done in the cells, and there does not appear to have been any sufficient reason for departing from this practice. The governor promised that he would use his endeavours to re-establish it. Gaol clothes are given to all except vagrants, and those committed for short periods. All the linen is washed in the gaol. The washing troughs for the prisoners are placed in passages adjoining the day-rooms, which strikes me as much preferable to the plan adopted in most prisons, of having them in the open yards. There have been some attempts at escape lately—one by removing the stones of one of the chimneys, and these have not yet been replaced.

The wooden bedsteads alluded to in the last report have been removed; but as in most of the cells a large iron bedstead is placed, in which three prisoners are obliged to sleep, I would recommend that these should be replaced by hammocks, or cots, which might easily be slung lengthwise. The ticks and some of the blankets are much worn; but as the whole of the bedding is to be inspected by the board on the 6th instant, what is deficient in this respect will then be ordered to be made up. In one only of the buildings (that occupied by the weavers) the rooms are warmed by a hot-water apparatus.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The prisoners are principally employed in stone-breaking, shoe and nail making, weaving and carpentry and tin-work. There is also a tread-wheel, which is used for pumping water. All the gaol shirts and shoes are manufactured here, and the other clothing made up. The tin-work and nails required are likewise supplied. The weaving is found the most profitable employment here as elsewhere, as well as that which is soonest learned.

There is no schoolmaster; but each turnkey instructs his own class in the day-room for two hours. Two prisoners are employed as cooks.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department, as has been before remarked, is sadly deficient in accommodation, there being only 18 cells. By the proposed extension (which has not yet been sanctioned, but will be brought forward at the next special sessions), 12 cells and 2 day-rooms would be gained. At present the crowded state of the wards prevents any proper classification; but the cleanliness of the place, and the good order observable in the prisoners, are very creditable to the matron. The women who are committed for any length of time receive school-instruction for about two hours a day from the matron and her assistant. A drying-room attached to the laundry is much wanted.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. of bread, half Indian meal and half second flour, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—8 oz. of meal, half oatenmeal and half Indian meal, with 1 pint of new-milk.

Complaints were made to me by the prisoners of the quality of the provisions, but on tasting them I found them good and wholesome. They are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

The bread is supplied by contract, the price being $1\frac{3}{8}d.$ per lb. The other contracts are, oatmeal, 13*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 9*s.*; new-milk, per gallon, $6\frac{3}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

South District.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books appear very correctly kept; those relating to the daily consumption and working accounts, by the deputy-governor, under the supervision of the local inspector. The system of checks appears sufficient.

The by-laws are not kept in a printed form, but one printed copy is suspended at the gate.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits since the commencement of the year have been—

Local Inspector,	114	Roman Catholic chaplain,	76
Protestant chaplain,	90		

The local inspector, A. Fitzmaurice, Esq., has only lately been appointed; and this gentleman's exertions in the performance of his duties, as appears more particularly in the introduction of a perfect system of work accounts, seem to augur well for the future. In the last report it is stated that an additional turnkey was about to be appointed. This contemplated addition to the staff I regret to say has not taken place; and the present number is certainly insufficient. They all sleep in the gaol, and wear a neat uniform.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital accommodation appears good and sufficient. There were 20 occupants when I was there.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were four lunatics, 2 males and 2 females, mixed with the other classes, and very inoffensive.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets on the first Monday in every month, when there is generally a good attendance of members. The accounts are then looked over and the contractors paid.

General observations.

General Observations.

This prison appears to be kept in a very satisfactory state of cleanliness and discipline by the governor, Mr. M'Dowell, whose successful attempts to introduce a regular system of trade work, do him much credit.

A practice exists here in common with most other gaols, of having no night-watch, the prisoners being left in their cells without any inspection. I cannot but think that this is an error which might lead to serious consequences, and ought by all means to be rectified.

A very great inconvenience results to the prison, from a garden which immediately adjoins the outer wall, opposite to the female department. Any person mounting this wall might converse by signs with the women; and I understand that prohibited articles are constantly thrown over. Measures should be taken to obtain possession of this ground, and throw it into the limits of the prison, otherwise this evil must unavoidably continue.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Clare Gaol. Visited Nov. 16, 1848.

County of Clare Gaol.—Visited 16th November, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The following is the state of this gaol on the morning of my visit:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	–	Soldier tried,	1	–
Poor do.,	32	3	Deserter,	1	–
Felons convicted,	64	7	Committed summarily,	43	14
Misdemeanants do.,	117	27	Lunatics,	7	–
Felons untried,	28	6			
Misdemeanants do.,	36	11	Total,	333	76
Vagrants,	–	8			

This is within one of the number at the time of the last inspection. The greatest number at one period during the past year was 556. The accommodation for these is 84 single cells on the male side, and 31 on the female, and nine rooms with beds. The gaol is situated in an open, dry spot, and the drainage is well constructed, but the fall hardly sufficient. There is an ample supply of water from a spring, which is pumped by hand into a cistern on the top of the building—thence directed through every part of the prison, and forced through the sewers generally once a week, which is found sufficient to cleanse them, and compensate for the otherwise imperfect drainage. There is no night-watch going rounds within the wards. The classification is according to the Act; and in addition, there is a class composed of the best and worst characters, with respect to whom a system approaching to the separate is adopted. These (generally boys) are kept in their cells, except when at meals or exercise. For this purpose 29 cells, warmed by hot water pipes, are appropriated; ten of these, however, being rather small are only occupied at night. With respect to the other classes, silence is not attempted to be enforced to any extent; but communication is prevented as much as possible. Formerly the prisoners ate their meals in their cells; but as this, from the crowded state of the building, is now impracticable, the day-rooms and work-sheds are used for this purpose. There are two baths—one in the hospital, the other occasionally made use of by the prisoners.

The solitary cells, hardly differing from the others, except in possessing shutters as means of darkening them, are very little dreaded as a punishment. Besides the usual necessaries in the yards, regular water-closets are constructed in some of the wards; and the washing-places supplied with towels on rollers, appeared to me very convenient. In general cots are made use of instead of bedsteads, by which laudable practice considerable space is saved; but I regretted to observe that in some of the rooms the bedding is obliged to be laid on the floors. In a great many of the cells four prisoners sleep in cots; and for them sufficient ventilation is sought to be obtained by having, in the window, a perforated plate of zinc. The ward containing those summarily committed was lamentably crowded—45 being congregated in an unusually small day-room.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Notwithstanding the difficulty occasioned by the very full state of the prison, the governor contrives (much to his credit) to find employment for all the inmates. The turnkeys perform the part of trade instructors; and besides stone-breaking, the tread-wheel, and pumping water, a great variety of occupations are carried on, as will appear by the following statement:—

Males.				Females.	
Weaving,	13	Tinwork,	2	Spinning,	7
Shoe-making,	9	Cutting hemp,	2	Carding,	6
Tailoring,	11	Picking oakum,	31	Needlework,	24
Carpentering,	3	Stone-breaking,	176	Knitting,	23
Cot-making,	3	Tread-wheel,	24	Prison duties,	3
Mat-making,	3	Prison duties,	29		
Smiths' work,	2				

The profits of the work done during the present year, after deducting the costs, amount to £254 2*s.* 9*d.*

There are sheds round the walls of some of the yards in which the stone-breaking is carried on, the prisoners sitting in a row behind one another, so that conversation cannot well take place; and in a large octagonal building, answering the purpose of a factory, and well warmed and lighted, there are twelve separate working cells. Twenty-two prisoners act as wardsmen, and four as cooks.

A regular schoolmaster is appointed, with a salary of £30, who teaches the prisoners in classes; and on these occasions the chaplains frequently assist. Each class has the benefit of an hour's instruction daily.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is small compared with the rest of the gaol, but appeared well managed by the matron. The women were divided into two classes, according to character; a plan which ought always to be adopted if possible. There are no solitary cells; the only one originally intended for this purpose is now used for sleeping in. There is a very good laundry; but a drying-room, as mentioned in the last report, would be a valuable addition. The employment of the women has already been stated.

The matron, with two assistants, acts as schoolmistress, so that each class is taught for an hour and a half daily.

A portion of the male side of the building, containing nineteen cells, has been added to this department. Each of the cells holds two females, who use it for working in the day-time. This part of the prison appeared to me damp.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of whole wheat-meal bread, and 1 pint of skimmed milk. The provisions are inspected daily by the chaplains. The bread, which I found sweet and good, is baked in the gaol, and consequently cheaper, and probably better, than if otherwise supplied.

The contracts are—Oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; new-milk, per gallon of 2 quarts, 3½*d.*; butter-milk, per gallon of 2 quarts, 2½*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are well and correctly kept by the clerk; and the system of checks is, in my opinion, sufficient to prevent any waste or abuse.

Officers.

Officers.

The official visits were—

Surgeon,	498	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	389
Protestant Chaplain,	346		

There is no local inspector; but this want, I am inclined to think, will be but little felt as long as the gaol is under the superintendence of such a governor as Mr. Giles D'Arcy. This gentleman has only lately succeeded his father in this post; but having been for some time accustomed to act under him as clerk, he is enabled to bring to the work considerable knowledge and experience, in addition to activity, energy, and zeal.

I regretted to observe, however, that some of the turnkeys appeared hardly competent to give the assistance requisite to maintain proper regularity and discipline.

South District.

County of Clare Gaol.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation I found good. The medicines are supplied by a salaried apothecary, at the wholesale druggist prices. There are two fever sheds—one of these is unoccupied; the other, from its superior ventilation and comfort, is preferred by the medical officers to the room in the original building, and the patients are consequently placed in it. There were 27 sick at the time of my visit, but no bad fever cases; and the prison was considered in a very healthy state.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were seven lunatics—all males. These are placed in a class by themselves, under the care of two prisoners and an officer.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The meetings of the board are held on the first Monday in every month, and oftener should they be required. I was informed that these were generally attended by a majority of the members, who take much interest in the welfare of the prison. The accounts are looked over on these occasions, and the bills paid.

General observations.

General Observations.

I found this fine prison in a most satisfactory state of cleanliness and order; and, as before observed, the manner in which trade occupation has been kept up, despite the obstacles caused by insufficient room, and the influx of vagrants and others, whose short committals render any discipline difficult, shows considerable knowledge in the art of prison management. It would be pleasing to find these exertions met hereafter, by a corresponding liberality in affording greater scope for them.

The ground immediately surrounding the prison, although vacant, is private property; and there is nothing to prevent any building being erected against the boundary wall. It would be highly desirable to purchase a limited space around the wall, and thus to keep it properly insulated.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

All the bridewells in this county are visited regularly, and managed by the governor of the county gaol; and consequently are, without exception, in a satisfactory state.

Tulla.—This contains two day-rooms, and on the first floor, five male, and two female, cells. At present there is no sewer to the privy; but I was informed that one was about to be made. The yards require gravelling. There is a good supply of water; and the place was clean and well kept.

Ennistymon.—In this bridewell there were six male prisoners—one, it was feared, ill with fever. The accommodation is insufficient—one day-room and two cells, on the ground floor, for males, and the same above for females. There is a very good supply of water by a pump. The books were correct; and the state of the whole creditable to the keeper.

Kilrush.—This is a roomy bridewell, but ill constructed—the yards being interposed between the prisoners' and the keepers' apartments; the latter looking in another direction. There were only three prisoners confined here. There is one day-room on each side, and six cells for males (one for drunkards), and two for females. The supply of water ample. The whole place was clean, and in good order.

Six-mile-Bridge.—This bridewell only contains one day-room and two cells for males, on the ground floor, and the same for females above. There is a good supply of water. The books were correctly kept; and the place in a state of cleanliness and order that does credit to the keeper, who has held the post 27 years.

Killaloe.—There were six male prisoners confined in this bridewell, which is well constructed, and kept very clean. The books correct. There is one, day-room together with three cells on the male side, and one cell less on the female. A pump is much wanted as, at present, all the water is obtained from a spring nearly a mile distant.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cork Gaol.

Visited Oct. 4, 1848.

County of Cork Gaol.—Visited 4th October, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This gaol, together with the house of correction, contained on the day of my inspection,—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	8	1
Poor do.,	50	6
Felons convicted,	310	120
Misdemeanants do.,	103	25
Felons untried,	36	25
Misdemeanants do.,	16	15
Vagrants,	2	–

	Males.	Females.
Soldiers tried,	1	–
Soldiers untried,	1	–
Committed summarily,	110	–
Lunatics,	4	1
	641	193

Although the number of prisoners was at this time less by 328 than at the last inspection, still the necessity of accommodating so many more than the gaol is calculated to hold, must seriously militate against the enforcement of proper order and discipline under less

efficient management than that of the present intelligent and most energetic governor, aided as he is by a zealous local inspector. Still much injury must arise from the contamination certain to take place, where sometimes as many as 10 are confined in one cell, without any inspection during the night. A system of classification, according to character, is nevertheless carried out; and the boys are very properly separated from the adults—a plan which it seems to me might easily, and most advantageously, be adopted in many other gaols. The prison is perfectly dry, in good repair, and well supplied with water from the river, as well as from springs within the walls. The water is pumped up by means of the tread-wheel, and a continual stream transmitted through the sewers. The meals are taken in the day-rooms. Silence is not enforced except during work, and partially at meal time. In one of the wards there is an apparatus for warming the cells, which, however, does not act properly, its only effect being to fill the day-room with smoke. There are no solitary cells, strictly speaking: those which are made use of for the purpose of punishment, have shutters by which they are darkened. The kitchen is small, but so well arranged, that no inconvenience is felt from this circumstance. A flour-mill is in process of erection, at the cost of £150, to be worked by a capstan which will employ the labour of 20 men, and it will be capable of grinding 20 bags daily. The prisoners' washing-places struck me as being more than ordinarily convenient.

South District.

County of Cork Gaol.

In the pauper debtors' sleeping-rooms the boards of the floors are in a very decayed and dangerous state. This department is exceedingly crowded, 50 men being put in five rooms: when, however, the new Act comes into operation on the first of next month, it is expected that the gaol will be relieved of this class of inmates.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The governor appears to have given his attention more especially to the employment of the prisoners; and the consequence is, that the number of trades carried on, and the quality of articles manufactured, are certainly surprising. The following is a list of those trades which, during the past year, have been taught to persons previously uninstructed:—

	Males.		Females.
Shoe-making,	40	To make shirts, &c.,	70
Weaving,	31	— spin flax,	29
Hackling,	7	— spin wool,	26
Tailors,	34	— card wool,	30
Mat-making,	36	— make nets,	24
Brush-making,	10	— knit stockings,	40
Clog-making,	3	— wash,	50
Rope-making,	19		
Coopers,	3	Total,	269
Carpenters,	3		
Total,	195		

All the gaol clothing, as well as most of the utensils, are made in the prison, and the bread is also baked there.

One of the turnkeys (assisted by another) attends to the schooling; and it is anticipated will be regularly appointed a schoolmaster by the Educational Board. The boys alone attend the school, which is held in the chapel. They are divided into four classes, with a monitor to each. The adults are taught in their wards, if they are inclined to receive instruction.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department seems well managed by the matron. Some of the cells are unusually small, and others exceedingly dark. The women were employed in washing, spinning, and making the prison clothes. There were no children here. The laundry, as originally constructed, is much too small; but an open shed has been added, which is found to give sufficient accommodation in this respect. There is a good drying-closet, an adjunct which ought always to be provided if possible.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice (made into stirabout), with 1 pint of milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of milk. The bread, which is baked in the prison, is excellent, and costs about $1\frac{3}{8}d.$ per lb. The milk, which is skimmed, is sweet and good. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

The contracts are:—Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; meat, per lb., (for the hospital,) 6*d.*; milk, per gallon, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are most admirably kept, and the system of checks as perfect as it could well be made.

Officers.

Officers.

All the turnkeys (except one) sleep in the gaol and wear uniform, and they are provided with printed forms of reports, which are every morning filled up, signed, and delivered to the governor, who keeps a registry of them.

The visits paid last year were—

Local Inspector,	231	Protestant Chaplain,	136
Surgeon and Apothecary,	368	Roman Catholic do.,	295

South District.

County of Cork Gaol.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is situated at the top of a very long flight of stairs, and is consequently exceedingly airy. There are 4 wards, which appeared well kept. The number of sick at the time of my visit was, 28—19 males and 9 females; not half the number there were at the last inspection, and no bad cases.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 5 lunatics, 4 males and 1 female, perfectly inoffensive, and mixed with the other classes. Only one of the former showed decided symptoms of insanity, and he was removed while I was there.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board meets upon the last Friday in every month; and all the payments are made monthly.

General observations.

General Observations.

This gaol occupies an elevated site, and is not overlooked; but the surrounding ground is partly covered with large trees, which in some places overhang the external wall, and may interfere with the ventilation. The prisoners on admission are all bathed, and their clothes purified by being sprinkled with quick-lime. I would suggest the erection of a fumigating oven, by which this process would be more effectually performed.

The governor has introduced a new kind of punishment for disorderly conduct, viz., obliging the offender to take his meals apart from the others. This, he informs me, he finds exceedingly effectual in promoting discipline.

I cannot conclude without a remark upon the inadequate amount of the salary of the physician, who is also the medical officer of the city gaol. Fixed at a time when the inmates of the prison were nothing like so numerous as they are at present, and when only an occasional visit was required, it appears a very unequal remuneration for an almost constant attendance.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Mallow.—This bridewell contains 2 day-rooms and 6 cells; sometimes no less than 12 persons are placed in one cell, and that none of the largest. There are no inspection holes, a deficiency that appears to exist in most bridewells. There were here 8 males and 5 females. The privies are bad, apparently from defective sewerage. The place appeared clean, and the books well kept. I was informed that there was a difficulty in obtaining medical assistance when required, there being no regular officer.

Charleville.—The keeper, Thomas Watson, having died about a year since, this bridewell has been kept by his widow assisted by her son, about 16 years of age—a proceeding which is certainly contrary to the letter of the Prisons Act. There were no prisoners at the time I was there; 129 were committed last quarter. The bedding is clean, but damp and much worn. The chimneys smoke very much. There are 4 small cells and 2 large ones above; one of the latter was (by permission of the Board of Superintendence) used as a bed-room for the children of the keeper. The books are properly kept, and the bridewell appears to be regularly visited by the local inspector.

Kanturk.—There were 3 male and 2 female prisoners here on the day of my visit, but I was told that the average was about 20; the accommodation being 2 day-rooms, and 2 cells for males, and the same number for females, 2 of them very damp. The bridewell was very much out of repair, and I was told that an estimate for repairs was now before the bench of magistrates. The bedding very old. The books correctly kept.

Mill-street.—This bridewell I found in a wretched state, partly owing to its defective construction, and partly to the illness of the keeper. There is only 1 day-room, which is used by the males; the window out of order. The females sleep in a room up stairs where there are 3 beds. There is no ceiling, the slates being visible. There is only 1 cell for males, nearly dark. The bedding was old. Behind the yard is a stable, with the windows looking into it. The sewerage is defective, and the whole building requires remodelling. The books are well kept.

Macroom.—There were no prisoners here at the time of my visit. It contains 2 day-rooms and 4 cells on the male side, and 2 on the female. The bridewell was in good order, and the books well kept. A new bed and sitting room for the keeper are being constructed in the place of some unserviceable cells. Since the last report the kitchen chimney has been pulled down and rebuilt, but without effecting the purpose intended, of preventing its smoking.

Dunmanway.—Up stairs there is 1 large cell with a fire-place for males, in which sometimes 20 prisoners are placed; below, 1 day-room for males, and 1 sleeping-room containing 3 beds, and used also as a day-room for females. The entrance to the 2 latter is through the keeper's apartment. Bedding and all necessaries in a very bad state. The yards were very dirty, and the keeper complained of want of accommodation. There were 4 prisoners confined at the time I was there.

Bandon.—In this bridewell they were putting up an additional boiler and sinking a well. There were 12 prisoners confined there. The sewerage bad. The books correctly kept. I found that some of the prisoners had been smoking in a cell, which I was told was rather encouraged by the local inspector by way of fumigation. I recommend that some other disinfecting process should be adopted, instead of conniving at such a manifest infraction of the Prisons Act. There are 4 cells for males and the same for females.

Clonakilty.—There was also a boiler erecting here as at Bandon. There are 2 day-

South District.

County of Cork Gaol.

rooms, 4 cells for males and 2 for females. There were 4 prisoners at the time of my visit, and 26 had gone out in the morning, notwithstanding it appeared clean and in order. No contract could be obtained for brown bread.

Rosscarberry.—I found here the keeper away, the outer gates unlocked, and the place dirty. I was told it was very damp. There were there 2 males and 3 females. On the male side there is 1 day-room, 1 large cell, and another for drunkards looking into the yard for females, which is not used. The yard on the male side is quite insecure; on the female side there is a day-room and bed-room up stairs. The bedding much worn and deficient. Contracts for rice or meal could not be obtained.

Skibbereen.—This bridewell when I saw it was in a most disgraceful state. All the windows broken and most of the doors; one cell could not be used, in consequence. The woodwork also rotten, and the bedding much worn. There is 1 day-room and 4 cells for males, and a day-room and 2 cells for females. There is a fever shed which is not used. Nine men and 12 women were confined there, and the keeper seemed quite incompetent to preserve order.

Bantry.—There were confined here 2 males only, and the place was undergoing repair. The main sewer is defective, and the prison consequently in a dirty state. The bridewell altogether however was clean and in good order, and the books well kept. There are 2 day-rooms and 2 cells for females, and 3 for males, quite insufficient to meet the wants of this district, and the building might easily be extended. The keeper seems intelligent and attentive to his duties.

Castletown.—This bridewell has no outer wall. It contains 2 rooms only, 1 for males and the other for females, with a bed in each. The bedding was very old, and I was informed that they were expecting some new sets. The place altogether was miserably dirty, and in wretched order. There were no prisoners at the time of my visit. The privy in the female yard was open to the exterior and very unsafe. New books had been applied for, the entries at present being made on loose scraps of paper.

The following bridewells were inspected this year by Captain Johnson, who has kindly furnished me with his reports:—

Mitchelstown.—This bridewell was not clean. The chimneys however smoke so much as to afford a partial excuse. There is no local inspector. The books are well kept.

Kinsale.—This is a new bridewell, tolerably well constructed, but totally deficient in all proper furniture. There are no bedsteads, and the palliasses are on the floor. Nothing can be more improper than putting prisoners in a bridewell before the proper supplies are furnished. The keeper's rooms must be almost uninhabitable in winter for want of being ceiled.

Cove.—This is also a new prison, and, like that at Kinsale, seems to be totally neglected by the county authorities.

Midleton.—This bridewell is clean, and the books are correctly kept. It is in every way creditable to the keeper. It is however quite deficient in proper sewerage.

Youghal.—A new bridewell not yet occupied. It is roomy and well planned.

Fermoy.—Clean and well arranged. The bedding is not so good as it should be. The books are well kept. There is no proper separation of the cells; and the pump, which was reported as deficient 18 months ago is still in the same state. The want of a proper supply of water is totally contrary to the letter and spirit of the Prisons Act.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol.—Visited 4th October, 1848.

City of Cork Gaol. Visited Oct. 4, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number of prisoners confined in this gaol on the day of my visit was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master Debtors,	5	4	Deserters,	3	–
Poor do.,	22	2	Lunatics,	2	–
Felons convicted,	55	21	Sick,	4	2
Misdemeanants do.,	29	6		—	—
Felons untried,	10	7		130	42

Being six less than on the last inspection, and twenty below the average.

There being 108 cells in this gaol, it is not in such a crowded state as some others, but it is frequently necessary to place three prisoners in one cell. The female department being of the same size as the male, one of the wards in the former is used as a reception ward for the males. This, however, is managed in such a way, that there is still a complete separation between the sexes. Some parts of the prison are damp, but this does not appear to be attended with any injury to health, as I am assured by the surgeon, that disease is less frequent there than in the immediate neighbourhood. The prisoners have their meals in the day-rooms; and the only time they are under inspection is when they are at work. There is no night-watch inside, nor are there any inspection holes in the cells.

A stream of water is brought into the prison from a source above it, when this fails, which seldom happens, a supply is obtained from a well within the walls. The tanks are filled by means of the tread-wheel, and the water is sufficiently distributed through the yards and wards. No classification is attempted beyond that mentioned in the Act. The gaol appeared very clean and well kept. There is no kitchen; a bread diet alone being in use.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The trades carried on are shoe-making and tailoring, whenever any of the prisoners happened previously to have followed these occupations; none are taught. There are at present two shoemakers, but no tailor. All the gaol clothing is made up in the prison. The other employments are, stone-breaking and the tread-wheel. A crank machine is also erected, which is found exceedingly useful in providing for the refractory a species of labour which can be regulated to any degree of severity.

Nine prisoners are employed as wardsmen; five turnkeys give school instruction, of which each prisoner has two hours daily.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is divided into two classes—prostitutes and others. It appeared clean and orderly. There was one child there. The women were employed in washing, mending gaol clothes, and shoe-binding. In one of the workshops there is a settlement in the wall that has a dangerous appearance. The extreme dampness of some of the cells in this department, noticed by Sir N. Fitzsimon in the last inspection, appears to me to be caused by water escaping from the tanks. This is a great inconvenience, as it prevents some of the cells being used.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of skimmed milk; and dinner the same.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains; and the bread is as good as can be expected when not baked in the prison.

The contracts are, bread, per lb., 1⅝*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; skimmed milk, per gallon, 3¾*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are well and correctly kept, and the same admirable system of order books adopted as in the county gaol.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits during the last year were—

Local Inspector,	138	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	161
Surgeon,	351	Apothecary,	89
Protestant Chaplain,	161		

The gaol seems to me to be much indebted to the exertions of the local inspector. The turnkeys all sleep within the walls.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is clean and in a good state. At present the rooms are floored with flag-stones, which it is proposed to remove and substitute boarding. The yard for convalescents is prettily laid out as a flower-garden, which appears well kept. There were only six sick at the time of my visit, and it is satisfactory to observe by the following return, given to me by Dr. Beamish, the surgeon, that the sanitary state is much superior to last year:—

Number prescribed for from the 1st January, to the 3rd October, 1848,	1,286	Number prescribed for in the year 1847,	2,460
Number received into the hospital,	79	Number received into the hospital,	201
Number of deaths,	3	Number of deaths,	6

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were only two lunatics, one afflicted with epileptic fits, and the other at that time sane. They are perfectly inoffensive, and mixed with the other prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets on the first Monday in every month, when the accounts are looked over and all the bills paid. At the same time the accounts of the previous month are checked.

General observations.

General Observations.

This prison is built on a singular and inconvenient plan. The two chapels form two circular halls, with galleries and iron staircases, from which the different wards radiate. The chapels, with their galleries, are each capable of containing at least 300 persons. Although this gaol occupies a very elevated site, yet the ground rises considerably immediately behind it, so that the back part is not only overlooked, but letters and prohibited articles are continually thrown into the yards. I am given to understand that the Board of Superintendence are about to obtain possession of this land and enclose it within the boundary wall, in which case this evil would be sufficiently remedied.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Cork Bridewell, visited October 5, 1848.—This bridewell, from the multitude of disorderly characters continually admitted into it, must require considerable ability to be kept in order, yet I found it in a very clean and proper state. It is under the same superintendence as the gaol, and supplied from the same stores. The sexes are separated, and most of the cells have fire-places in them. There are also two sleeping-rooms with iron bedsteads. The books are very well kept. The number of committals for drunkenness, I am told, were greatly on the increase. The total number admitted from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, was 6,244, of which 3,878 were drunkards.

FREDERIC B. LONG, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.—Visited 11th November, 1848.

South District.

County of Galway Gaol. Visited Nov. 11, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The following was the state of the gaol when I visited it :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–	Under Revenue laws,	1	–
Poor do.,	8	1	Committed summarily,	28	20
Felons convicted,	138	16	Lunatics,	–	1
Misdemeanants do.,	36	13			
Felons untried,	13	2	Total,	248	60
Misdemeanants do.,	21	7			

Crowded as I found this prison, taking into consideration the accommodation it affords, it is gratifying to think that its present position is far better than that detailed in the report of the last inspection, when no less than 888 inmates were contained in it, of whom more than 120 were suffering from fever and dysentery. At the time I was there the number of sick was only 36; and though some of the patients were considered past recovery, there was no bad case of fever. The walls of this gaol are damp, but this does not appear to affect the general healthiness of the place. There are two supplies of water—one, a stream diverted from the river, which is raised by means of the tread-wheel, and flows through some of the drains, but not through the privies; the other from a well which is pumped up by hand. It would be desirable to form a constant stream through the sewers which, at present, are obliged to be occasionally opened for cleansing. One part of the building was, as I experienced, from this cause, exceedingly offensive. There are four solitary cells, which, from want of proper warmth and ventilation, are perfectly useless. The chapel is small; but a shed has been erected outside the door, which being left open, a space is afforded in which the females can congregate. The kitchen is roomy, and contains a boiler capable of holding 400 gallons.

There is no night-watch inside the ward; an omission which may be excused, from the danger attending any officer going his rounds, while the day-rooms remain occupied as bed-rooms. No classification is attempted, nor is silence enforced. There are, at present, two baths in which the prisoners are bathed on reception, and once a week afterwards. Another bath is in process of erection in the female department. A fumigating apparatus for the prisoners' clothes is very desirable. Those prisoners who are troublesome take their meals apart; the others, in their day-rooms.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The only employment at present, besides the tread-wheel and stone-breaking, consist in supplying the prison requisites; for which there are three males learning carpentering, and four tailoring, there being already two tailors at work. Twenty-four were occupied in stone-breaking, and twelve as cooks.

Each turnkey is supposed to impart school-instruction to his own class; but this is done very irregularly. It is hoped that a regular salaried schoolmaster will, before long, be employed. Those nominally receiving tuition were 24. The books are supplied by the National Board.

Female Department.

Female Department.

Nine cells and a room have been taken from the male side and added to this department, which seems well managed by the matron—a person of some experience. The accommodation, however, is not sufficient to allow of a classification according to character, which would be very desirable. There are 14 small separate work-sheds which do not appear turned to any particular use. The women are employed in carding, sewing, knitting, and spinning. The linen belonging to this department only is washed by them. A new laundry is about to be constructed, with a bath and reception room for females adjoining. It would, no doubt, have been more convenient to have the baths and reception room for both males and females, nearer to the entrance of the prison; but as this would have added considerable to the expense, there seems no sufficient reason to find fault with the present arrangement. A person employed by the Roman Catholic chaplain teaches the females three days in the week.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—9 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk. Dinner —the same.

This dietary was adopted in July last. Complaints upon the subject were made to me by the prisoners; and there can be no doubt that it is not only illegal, but certainly insufficient. I am quite aware of the injurious consequences of feeding prisoners too well; but I most strongly protest against the law being infringed in this manner, particularly at a time when a recurrence is apprehended of those maladies which are almost certain to be aggravated, if not produced, by insufficient nourishment. I sincerely trust that the board has, by this time, become awake to the danger, and made some alteration before it is too late.

There are no contracts, except for bread and meat for the hospital, and for new-milk, which is 7½*d.* per gallon.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are very well and correctly kept; and the system of checks seems sufficient. The punishments few. In the last report it is stated that the gaol was in debt to the amount of nearly £2,000; this, it is satisfactory to know, has since been cleared off, and all arrears paid up to the 30th June.

South District,

County of Galway Gaol.

Officers.

Officers

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector,	115	Protestant Chaplain,	144
Surgeon,	245	Roman Catholic do.,	559

This gaol is fortunate in the possession of such a local inspector as the Rev. John D'Arcy. This gentleman's constant exertions in pursuance of his duty as a prison officer, in addition to the time and attention given to so many plans for the benefit of this town, are too well known to require me to enlarge upon them.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is a roomy building, and contains sufficient accommodation for the state of the prison, as it was at my visit. A temporary shed, erected during the prevalence of fever last year, still remained—fortunately not then required, although it was apprehended that it soon might be. The medicines are all made up in the hospital, and generally supplied from Dublin.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was only one lunatic—a female, and not violent.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board generally meets once a month, when there is not often a very full attendance. The accounts at that time are looked over. The officers' salaries are paid every month; and other payments are made every three months.

General observations.

General Observations.

The gaol appeared to me clean, orderly, and (with the exception of the want of trade employment) well managed, and the governor, Mr. Ryan, intelligent and anxious to do right; but I am compelled to add that certain charges have been made, seriously affecting the state of prison discipline, and which are at present under investigation by the Board of Superintendence. The result will show how far these charges are borne out by facts; and in the meantime I should consider it unjust to the governor to make any further allusion to the subject.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are all under the charge of the local inspector of the county gaol; and their books and accounts, in general, particularly well kept.

Portumna.—The keeper of this bridewell died about 5 months ago; and his son, of the age of 16, has been appointed to succeed him, assisted by his mother. It is a new building, and all the cells had not, at the time of my inspection, been furnished with bedsteads or bedding. The sewerage is very defective. There is no drain from the necessaries; and the cesspools occasionally overflowing, render the pump water unfit to use. I was told that the yards are sometimes under water. On the male side there is one day-room and nine cells; on the other side a day-room and three cells. The place was clean.

Woodford.—There was one prisoner, a little girl, confined here. The accommodation—one room on the ground floor, with a fire-place, and two beds for males, and one room on the first floor with one bed for females. The two yards require re-paving, the rain having worn water-courses through them, there being no drains to carry it off. The bridewell was clean, and the books correctly kept.

Eyrecourt.—This contained one male prisoner. The yards require new gravelling, and the privies repairing. There are two day-rooms and one cell for females, and four for males, one of which is used by the keeper's family. The flooring of the cells is in bad order, and the window-frames require repairing.

Ballinasloe.—A new building, large and clean. It contains one day-room and six cells for males, and a day-room and two single cells, and one double one, for females. There were four male prisoners confined there.

Loughrea.—Here was another instance of a bridewell being kept by a woman, in the name of her son—a mere boy; a plan for evading one of the plainest regulations of the Prisons Act, which I think by no means justifiable. There are two day-rooms and seven cells. The bedding is bad; and the place clean, taking into consideration the large number (31) confined there.

Oughterard.—There was one prisoner (a male) here at the time of my visit. The accommodation, two day-rooms and four cells on the first floor, and one below with two beds. There does not appear to be any separation of the sexes, as far as regards the distribution of the sleeping rooms. The bridewell was clean, with the exception of the female day-room and yard, which were in an untidy state. The keeper seemed a respectable and intelligent man.

Clifden.—There were two male prisoners here. The bed-clothes were in a bad state. On the ground floor there is the day-room and four cells for males—all very dark, the windows being close to the outer wall. Up stairs there is a day-room for females and three cells, together with a sleeping-room containing a bed, but no fire-place. The floor of the day-room for females requires repairing, as also the walls of the male yard. There are no sewers for the privies. The bridewell is very damp, and there is a leakage along the gutter, owing to the slates being destroyed. The yard appropriated for females, being cut off from the other apartments, is not used, except as a garden and place for storing turf. The place was exceedingly clean, and the keeper appeared to understand his duties.

South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

Gort.—This bridewell, a beautiful building, I found in a very crowded state; but it was, nevertheless, clean, and in good order. There are two very small day-rooms, and two cells on the ground floor, and seven cells up stairs. The drainage is indifferent; and the yards require new gravelling. The pumps, I was told, were out of repair. The books seemed correctly kept.

Tuam.—This bridewell was inspected by my colleague, Sir N. Fitzsimon, who found it clean and well kept. There are two day-rooms, and eight cells, and a good supply of water.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.—Visited 11th November, 1848.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol. Visited Nov. 11, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The state of this gaol when I visited it was—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	–	Soldiers tried,	4	–
Poor do.	–	1	Deserters,	1	–
Felons convicted,	9	2	Committed summarily,	1	–
Misdemeanants do.,	3	6		43	17
Felons untried,	16	7	Total		60
Misdemeanants, do.,	3	1			

At the time of the last inspection the number was 142. The present state is certainly far more satisfactory; still, to accommodate this diminished number, there are only 39 cells, and 12 rooms with beds, and a miserable spirit of economy paralyzes every attempt to put the prison in a better condition. The consequence is, that it is out of repair in almost every part; the windows broken, and the state disgraceful; although, to do justice to the governor and local inspector, they appear to use their best endeavours to combat these evils. There is a good supply of water pumped up by the tread-wheel into a cistern, and conducted thence by pipes to the different yards. A stream passes through some of the drains, but is not sufficient to carry off the soil from the privies, which is consequently obliged to be occasionally removed. There is no classification of the prisoners, nor is silence enforced. The meals are taken in the day-rooms. By a very proper regulation, one of the turnkeys goes nightly rounds in the interior of the buildings. There are no baths, nor are the prisoners on admission examined, or their clothes removed. Three of the cells are occupied by the turnkeys. The chapel is in rather a dirty state. The pauper debtors' ward contains a very bad day-room; but this is of the less consequence, as that part of the prison is not likely in future to have many inmates. There is not any fire-place in the master debtors' day-room. The kitchen contains a good steam apparatus.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is no employment beyond the tread-wheel and prison duties. One prisoner is employed as cook. The only school instruction is imparted three times a week, by a person employed and paid by the Roman Catholic chaplain.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department contains two day-rooms, one exceedingly dark. The women, who looked clean and orderly, were employed in needlework and washing. The forms mentioned as deficient in the last report have been since supplied.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—9 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and half a pint of sweet-milk. Dinner, the same.

The provisions are good, but this dietary is not warranted by law, and cannot be sufficient to keep the prisoners in a good state of health. It is to be hoped that a proper dietary will be adopted without loss of time.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

These seem properly kept by the governor; and the whole system of accounts and checks, sufficient to prevent any mismanagement.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector,	102	Protestant Chaplain,	131
Surgeon,	153	Roman Catholic do.	306

The Protestant chaplain has been for some time ill, and incapable of performing his duties; in the meantime a gentleman has been appointed as his substitute, respecting whose irregularity in the performance of the services, some complaints appear in the visitors' book.

The pay of almost all the officers is much in arrear: the governor has not received any salary for two years; and the turnkeys (who all sleep in the gaol), are in the most destitute condition, and obliged to subsist upon gaol diet. It is really to be hoped that this discreditable and cruel state of things will not be suffered to continue much longer.

South District.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Hospital.

The hospital contains two good and airy rooms for males, and one for females. I found there only two patients, and no bad case.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were no lunatics confined here.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board hardly ever meet, and appear to have abdicated their functions, and left the whole management of affairs to the local inspector. The books and accounts are looked over and checked only by the Grand Jury.

General observations.

General Observations.

The cleanliness and apparent order of the prison are certainly creditable to the governor; and the place is perhaps in as good a condition as could be expected, taking into consideration the total neglect it appears to meet with from those under whose management the law places it. Seeing the miserable state of the prisoners with respect to clothing, I felt it my duty to give an order to the local inspector to provide 30 suits.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kerry Gaol. Visited Oct. 13, 1848.

County of Kerry Gaol.—Visited 13th October, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

At the time of my visit the state of this gaol was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	5	–	Vagrants,	2	1
Poor do.,	48	2	Deserter,	1	–
Felons convicted,	77	14	Committed summarily,	35	7
Misdemeanants do.,	7	2	Lunatics,	15	10
Felons untried,	38	20		232	56
Misdemeanants do.,	4	–			

The number of prisoners was less by 81 than it was at the time of the last inspection: I must add, however, that 30 males and 10 females, not included in the foregoing enumeration, were admitted while I was there. There being only 64 single cells and 18 double ones, and 4 rooms with beds, it is manifest that the numbers are more than sufficient to cause all the evils incident to an overcrowded state, which are, however, met in a manner most creditable to the governor and his deputy. I need not add, that unfortunately it is still necessary to appropriate the working-sheds and chapel as dormitories, and the central hall is now used as a chapel. The master debtors' department remains still in the same defective and smoky state as was remarked by Sir N. Fitzsimon on his last visit. There is one bath, which is hardly ever used. A quantity of gaol clothing has been laid up in store; but as this is insufficient for the wants of all the prisoners, it has been thought better not to distribute any. The cells formed out of the working-sheds are in winter warmed by means of iron flues, the others not at all. The privies are very dark and inconvenient. The kitchen is large, and supplied with a boiler of a size sufficient to cook stirabout for all the inmates. No classification is attempted beyond that of debtors, tried and untried, and silence is not enforced. The punishments appear to be very infrequent.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The tread-wheel, which was not in use at the time of the last inspection, is now again at work; and the principal other employments are, stone-breaking, weaving, brush and mat making, shoe-making, and tailoring. That, notwithstanding the overcrowded state of the gaol, employment in trades has been carried to some extent, is shown by the following statement:—

	Males.		Females.
Weavers and winding,	11	Spinning and carding,	18
Carpenter,	1	Needlework,	8
Tailors,	2	Washing,	10
Tinman,	1	Prison duties,	6
Brush-making,	3		
Wrapper-making,	7	Total employed,	42
Basket-making,	2		
Teasing wool,	25		
Tread-wheel,	18		
Prison duties,	30		
Total employed,	92		
Sick,	9	Sick,	2
Lunatics,	15	Lunatics,	10
Unemployed,	116	Unemployed,	2
Total males,	232	Total females,	56

South District.

County of Kerry Gaol.

The employments which give the best returns are the manufacture of bedding and convict clothing, and the profits of the whole are—

	Males.	Females.
Gross profits,	£117 12 1¼	£18 15 0
Paid prisoners,	32 19 1	8 10 10½
Net profit,	£84 13 0¼	£10 4 1½

At the present moment there is, I regret to say, not any school; nor do the prisoners receive instruction from any one.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is exceedingly clean, orderly, and well managed by the excellent matron at the head of it. There were 4 children there at the time of my visit. Classification is adopted according to character. The laundry stove, mentioned in the last report as being out of repair, is now mended.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast, 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner, 6 oz. of meal and 2 oz. of rice, made into gruel, and 1 pint of milk. The bread is not baked in the gaol.

The contracts are,—bread, 6¼*d.* per 4 lb. loaf, and milk, 1½*d.* per quart. There are no contracts for meal or rice: the prices last paid for these were—meal, 10*s.* per cwt., and rice 19*s.* per cwt. The provisions are regularly examined by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very regular and correct. Printed forms, filled up and signed by the cook and turnkeys, form a system of complete checks on the issues. The books containing the work accounts are also admirably kept by the deputy-governor.

The prison is at present in debt to the amount of 882*l.* 14*s.* 10¼*d.*, which it is satisfactory to observe is a diminution of the sum owed last year.

Officers.

Officers.

The visits of the officers during the past year were—

Local Inspector,	245	Protestant Chaplain,	52
Surgeon, &c.,	93	Roman Catholic do.,	268

One turnkey sleeps in a cell in each ward, and a turnkey acts as trade instructor.

Hospital.

Hospital.

Fortunately the gaol is in a healthy state, there being only 9 males and 2 females on the sick list, and no bad cases; but should any epidemic occur, the consequences likely to arise from the very restricted accommodation would be lamentable, there being only three rooms in this department, in one of which there is no fire-place. I wish most earnestly to call the attention of the board to the paramount necessity of providing as soon as possible for such a contingency, by an extension of the building.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 25 lunatics at the time I was there; of these 15 were males, and were kept separate from the other prisoners. The females were mixed with the others, and some of them appeared very violent. One was obliged to have her arms confined during the day.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board do not meet on any regular day, but whenever they are summoned, and then there is some difficulty in procuring an attendance of members. The payments are made half-yearly.

General Observations.

General observations.

This gaol is very airy, and apparently dry; but from its low situation the sewerage is defective, there being no fall from it. Water is raised by a forcing-pump into a cistern a few feet from the ground, and thence taken by buckets to the yards and wards. I would recommend that a tank should be placed on the top of the building, from which a constant supply might be derived for all parts.

The ragged state of the prisoners' clothes is the only drawback to the generally neat appearance of the place. It would be greatly desirable to employ as many men as possible in preparing a proper quantity of gaol clothing, so that a suit might be given to each, and their own clothes properly purified, which is not done at present.

This gaol was exceedingly clean, and altogether in as good a state of discipline as such an overcrowding would allow. It appears to be greatly indebted to the unremitting attention of the local inspector, the Rev. R. C. Hurly, of whose kind exertions it is impossible to speak too highly.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Kenmare.—This bridewell contains on the ground floor 1 day-room and 2 cells on each side, and 2 cells with fire-places up stairs, which appears to be the size of all the bridewells in this county except that at Killarney. The chimneys smoke. The bedding was very bad. The bridewell clean and in good order, and the books well kept.

Killarney.—As the quarter sessions were being held here, the bridewell, at the time of my visit, contained about 56 persons, and was consequently in a state of dirt and confusion; but

South District.

County of Kerry Gaol.

the keeper, who is recently appointed, appears anxious to do his duty. The bedding is in a very bad state. There are 2 more cells here on the male side than in the other bridewells. There are no regular books.

Milltown.—There were no prisoners here. The place clean, but the yards overgrown with grass. There were no regular books, the entries being made on a loose sheet of paper.

Cahirciveen.—Here there were 12 prisoners. The place was damp, and the privies very dirty. One of the cells up stairs has no bed in it, and 2 of the bedsteads in the others are broken. There are no regular books.

Dingle.—The sewerage is very bad here, and the privies want repair. New bedding is required. The bridewell was clean, and the books correctly kept.

Listowel.—There were 2 men and 3 women confined here. The place clean, and in good order. Some repairs were necessary, as the water comes through the wall down the window in the keeper's room. The chimneys smoke much, I was informed.

Castleisland.—Here were 3 men and 1 woman, and the bridewell very clean and well kept. The outer door is almost in pieces, and very unsafe.

Tarbert.—The bedding here was clean but very much worn. The privies in a greatly dilapidated state, and requiring repair; and a new flag-stone is required for one of the sinks. The same thing occurs here as at Listowel, of the water coming through the wall into the keeper's room. The corners of the yard walls require plastering, as the present roughness might facilitate escape. One cell on the female side is filled with the arms belonging to the yeomanry.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy. Visited Sep. 29, 1848.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.—Visited 29th September, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On this day there were in the gaol—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	1	Deserters,	2	–
Poor do.,	8	1	Drunkard,	1	–
Felons convicted,	10	2	Committed summarily,	2	3
Felons untried,	10	7			
Misdemeanants do.,	–	3		34	17

The number of inmates on the day of my visit falls short of that on the previous inspection by 22. On the 18th of this month 15 convicts were sent out. There are 32 single cells and 3 solitary, together with 2 sleeping-rooms. The solitary cells are well ventilated and dry, but rather narrow. In the male department there were 25 cells with one prisoner each, and two with three sleeping in them. None of the cells are warmed, nor do they seem sufficiently large to be adapted to the separate system. The gaol appeared very dry, clean, and in good repair, and the bedding in a proper state. The forcing-pump was out of order; but I understand that the Board of Superintendence have given directions for its reparation. There is only one bath, which is placed in the pump-house, and used solely by prisoners when admitted in a more than usually filthy state, or when ordered by the physician. The chapel is far too small: and the prisoners are obliged to stand during the whole service, there being no benches; in fact, there is no room for them. Larger boilers are required in the kitchen. There is also a want of accommodation for the turnkeys, all of whom sleep and live in one room; it is proposed, however, to erect an additional one over this. I would suggest that, instead of this, arrangements might be made to allow of a turnkey sleeping in each ward.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The principal employments are, tailoring, shoe-making, painting, carpentry, oakum-picking, mat and net making, stone-breaking, &c. One of the turnkeys, who was a tailor, acts as instructor; and all the gaol clothing, except some of the shoes, is made up here. There is no tread-mill, but the board have determined upon erecting one; and I would recommend that it should be put up with separate compartments to prevent communication between those working on it. Two prisoners are employed in the kitchen; and all receive two hours' schooling daily from one of the turnkeys, who keeps a school registry. There is no walking exercise. The only classification is that according to the Act, and no attempt is made to enforce silence.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron, who has been eighteen years in this employment, is wife to the governor; the assistant-matron is his niece; and they together devote one hour and a half daily to the moral instruction of the women, who make some progress. The principal employments are, sewing, knitting, plain-work, and washing. There were two children there at the time of my visit. This department, which seems well managed, is defective in several particulars; besides having only one day-room and no laundry, it is not sufficiently removed from the other departments, so that male and female prisoners in adjoining cells might easily converse together.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary in the return made to me is as follows: Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. Indian meal, 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of brown bread, 1 pint of new-milk.

I found, however, that since the 15th of this month a trial had been made of 4 lb. of potatoes instead of the bread. This however I was assured would be discontinued in a few days, it being difficult to obtain a supply of good potatoes.

The contracts are, bread, per lb., 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt. 13*s.*; new-milk, per gallon, 9*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 4*d.* All which seem higher than they ought to be. The provisions, however, are very good.

Books and Accounts. Books and Accounts.

The books appear well kept, but the system of checks not quite satisfactory.

Officers. Officers.

The visits of the officers during the past year were—

Local Inspector,	139	Protestant Chaplain,	85
Surgeon,	88	Roman Catholic do.	36

The provisions are regularly examined by the local inspector and chaplains. The four turnkeys wear uniform, and sleep in the lodge.

Hospitals. Hospitals.

There is no regular hospital, two sleeping-rooms being set apart, when required to be appropriated, for this purpose. This certainly ought to be remedied, as although there were no sick at the time of my visit, yet, in case of the prevalence of any epidemic, this want would be severely felt.

Lunatics. Lunatics.

There were no lunatics in the gaol at this time.

Board of Superintendence. Board of Superintendence.

The board meets on the first Tuesday in each month, and there is generally a good attendance. The accounts are looked over, and the payments made at each assizes.

General Observations. General observations.

The state of this gaol, as to cleanliness and order, is certainly creditable to the governor, Mr. Drill; and the turnkeys seem zealous and intelligent officers; but there appears to be a want of supervision at night. The turnkeys sleep in a detached building, and do not go any rounds except when there are convicts in the gaol. The prisoners are locked into their dormitories when they take their meals. Gaol clothing is not given to those who are in for short confinements. On the prisoners' admission, their own clothes are washed, but not fumigated. One man, at the time of my visit, was in irons by order of the board, for attempting an escape. The number of re-commitments during the last year was, males, 49; females, 40.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.—Visited 26th September, 1848.

State and Accommodation. State and Accommodation.

The numbers in this gaol on the day of my inspection were—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors,	9	1	Soldiers tried	4	–
Felons convicted,	46	4	Lunatics,	2	–
Misdemeanants do.,	1	2		—	—
Felons untried,	13	13	Total,	77	22
Misdemeanants do.,	2	2			

The number above stated, of which 30 are sentenced to transportation, falls short of that on the previous inspection, which was 122. This, however, is to be attributed to the difference of the season of the year. There are 62 separate cells, some of them occupied by single persons, others by three. The prisoners are classified, but silence is not attempted to be enforced. The prison is in a good state of repair, and very dry; and the cleanliness, as well as the order and discipline apparent among the inmates reflect credit on the governor, who appears a most zealous and intelligent officer. The water is supplied from a well, from which it is pumped up and distributed through the different wards—each privy receiving a permanent supply. Those prisoners who are confined separately, take their meals in their cells, the others in the day-rooms. The linen is all washed in the gaol. All the prisoners were in gaol clothing. Baths, and a fumigating oven for clothes are much wanted, and the conveniences for prisoners' washing (consisting only of very low stone troughs) appear to require some amendment. There are 4 solitary cells, very dry, and warmed and properly ventilated. Only one of the other buildings contains an apparatus for warming the cells. The number of re-commitments last year was 25.

Employment and Schools. Employment and Schools.

The prisoners are employed in weaving, and mat, net, and shoe making, as well as oakum-picking. Of these occupations, the weaving is the most profitable. All the gaol clothing is contracted for; and it appears to me that a saving might be effected by manufacturing it on the spot. There is no stone-breaking. One prisoner is employed as wardsman to each room, and three as cooks.

South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

All the prisoners have the benefit of three hours of school instruction, daily. The following is the schoolmaster's report, from January 1st to September 26, 1848:—

Taught to write,	44
Taught to read,	46
Improved,	132
	222

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department seems clean and orderly. The women are employed in spinning, washing, and sewing; and the matron and her daughter give them school instruction.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of brown bread and 1 pint of buttermilk.

I tasted the provisions, which were excellent. The contracts are:—Bread, the 4 lb. loaf (white), 6½*d.*, (brown), 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per stone, 3½*d.*

There is an observation in last year's report as to the neglect of the Roman Catholic chaplain in inspecting the provisions. I am sorry to learn that since that time this duty has only once been performed. This is the more to be regretted as complaints have been made of the quality of the milk, which, however, appear to be entirely unfounded.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books appear to be well kept, although the daily return is not exactly according to the form prescribed by the Act, which, however, I am given to understand will be the case in future. In addition to the usual registers there are also two for drunkards and soldiers. There are no by-laws.

Officers.

Officers.

The visits of the officers during the past year were—

Local Inspector,	87	Protestant Chaplain,	69
Surgeon,	429	Roman Catholic do.,	86

The turnkeys are provided with uniform, and sleep in the gaol. There is no night-watch.

Hospital.

Hospital.

In the hospital yard I observed the forcing-pump alluded to in the last report as causing much inconvenience. This I was told was about to be removed. There is only one staircase used both by male and female patients: this seems objectionable and ought to be remedied. The patients at the time of my visit were 5 males and 2 females. There was no bad case, and the prison altogether healthy.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are 2 lunatics in the prison, both of them males; one exceedingly violent, and kept separate.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board meets once a month. The accounts are checked half-yearly before each Assizes. Payments are made at different periods.

General observations.

General Observations.

This gaol occupies a cheerful and elevated situation, with a circumscribed area of about an acre and a half. It is quite isolated from other buildings, but some of the passage windows command a near view of the adjacent road. It would be highly desirable, supposing the plan of extension carried out as proposed by the governor—and of which he is constructing a wooden model—that the limits of the external wall were enlarged by taking in some of the adjoining land.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kilkenny Gaol.
Visited Jan. 4, 1849.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited 4th January, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The following is a return of the prisoners in the gaol at the time of my visit, being twenty-seven less than on the last inspection.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	1	Vagrants,	6	–
Poor do.,	17	3	Soldiers tried,	8	–
Felons convicted,	39	6	Lunatics,	17	–
Misdemeanants do.,	32	6			
Felons untried,	66	27		191	43

Total, 234

This gaol (as observed by my predecessors) is not adequate to accommodate any thing like the above number; and were not the females and lunatics, together with a few prisoners in attendance upon the latter, provided for elsewhere, the crowding would be terrific: as it is, the cells, forty-eight in number, dark and not very large, are frequently tenanted by

four individuals. There are six day-rooms and six work-rooms, four of the latter are used as dormitories, and one as a chapel and school-room. The working rooms are sometimes occupied at night by twenty prisoners, frequently three in a bed, which however might be avoided by using hammocks. There is only one room for the master debtors to live and sleep in. The prison was scrupulously clean, and, under the above circumstances, seemed well managed. There is a supply of excellent water raised by three pumps, worked by manual labour; one of these forces the water into a cistern, from whence it flows to the passages and water-closets: each of the corridors is provided with these latter conveniences, which also contain the washing troughs, which I think might better be placed elsewhere. Gaol clothing is given to the prisoners, except those committed for short periods; and on reception, the men's own clothing is taken from them and fumigated. There is not much attempt at classification, and silence is not enforced. The prisoners take their meals in their cells; and there is no inspection at night; neither do the turnkeys (whose accommodation is very bad) sleep in every corridor. There are four solitary cells, with small yards attached to them. The kitchen is small, and contains the only bath in the prison. The exercising yards are constructed on a defective plan, there being no means of supervision from the other part of the prison.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

I regret to say that not much is now doing in the way of trade employment. The following is a statement of the occupations of the men at the time of my visit:—

Shoemakers,	2	Cooking,	3
Carpenters,	1	Cleaning prison,	8
Smiths,	1	On tread-wheel,	22
Stone-breakers,	95		

It was alleged that since the discharge of the pauper debtors great difficulty has arisen in procuring trade instructors. There is a salaried schoolmaster (Mr. Hourigan), who also acts as clerk, and gives each person about two hours' instruction weekly. There is no school register kept, so I was unable to form an idea of the success of his exertions; in fact, the multifarious duties imposed upon him would require a mind of no ordinary cast to get through them effectually.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This is removed some distance from the gaol to an old workhouse, where the women have five very roomy apartments, besides kitchen, laundry, and yards. It appeared well managed by the matron, Mrs. Hocy, who gives daily instruction in reading and writing. The inmates are classified according to character, and are employed in knitting and spinning, and making up, repairing, and washing the prisoners' linen. There were eight children here.

Dietary.

Dietary.

On Sundays.—Breakfast—1 lb. brown bread, and a pint of new-milk. Dinner—the same.

On Week-days.—Breakfast—9 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and a pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of brown bread, and one pint of new-milk.

The provisions appeared excellent.

The contracts are—brown bread, per lb., $1\frac{3}{16}d.$; white bread, per lb., $1\frac{3}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per pound, 4*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are well kept by the clerk. The number of punishments appears small.

Officers.

Officers.

Officers' visits—

Local Inspector,	245	Protestant Chaplain,	168
Surgeon,	359	Roman Catholic ditto,	253

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The turnkeys wear a uniform and appear intelligent and attentive to their duties.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This is much too small; there are only five rooms, two under-ground, and cheerless, and one used as a store-room. There were fortunately only seven sick here, and no bad case. The medicines are made up at a druggist's in the city, and his bill is paid after each assizes.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

These, as before stated, are confined together, with a few prisoners in charge of them, in the workhouse, which contains the female department, from which however they are completely separated. They occupy two large rooms and a yard.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board hold their meetings only when summoned, and there is generally a good attendance. At the meetings before each assizes the accounts are looked over, and the bills afterwards paid.

General Observations.

General observations.

A proposal for an extension of this prison has been long in agitation, the expense being estimated not to exceed £10,000. I understood that the plans were to be laid before the

South District.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

magistrates and cesspayers on the 12th of this month. As any alteration to be fully effectual must be on a large scale, it would, in my opinion, be preferable to construct a new prison altogether. In the meantime the female department is much better in its present situation. The very inconvenient state of this gaol must operate strongly against carrying out any regular system of labour and discipline. Both the local inspector, Colonel Jones, and the governor, Mr. Robbins, seem anxious to use their utmost endeavours to overcome the difficulties against which they are struggling.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Urlingford.—There is here a very small day-room for males, and two cells. There is no drain from the prisons; and no pump, the water being brought from the street; the bedding good, and books correct; a visitors' book wanted. I found the keeper absent, at the sessions, and a female prisoner occupied in cleaning the day-room, in which the males were confined.

Callan.—There were no prisoners here. Two small day-rooms and four cells, and only one yard, with no separation for the sexes. The cells have gratings only, and no doors. The yard was being new gravelled. There is no pump, and the water obliged to be brought from some distance. The books correct, and the place clean.

Thomastown.—This is a new bridewell, only opened last October, and the furniture not yet arrived, a bedstead or two having been lent from the gaol. It is most inconveniently constructed; a narrow yard all round; nineteen cells, and only one very small day-room up stairs. There are two privies, one above the other, and no sewer from them. The keeper's apartments consist of an entrance passage and very small room adjoining. The only pump is in the court-house, and being close to the drain, the water is abominable and not fit for use. There are no regular books, and the entries are made correctly on ruled sheets. The building was clean, but in a wretched state, from the furniture not having been yet supplied.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol. Visited Jan. 5, 1849.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited 5th January, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number of prisoners confined here on the day of visit was two less than at the last inspection—

	Males.	Females.
Male debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	23	17
Misdemeanants do.,	6	1
Felons untried,	1	2
Deserters,	2	–

	Males.	Females.
Committed summarily,	2	1
	35	21
Total,	56	

The state of this gloomy old prison may be best described negatively. There is neither chapel, hospital, school, laundry, trade employment, classification, nor proper accommodation for the governor and turnkeys. There are six sleeping cells, one solitary, and ten rooms with beds; there are some large, untidy yards, very much overlooked, and one containing a beautiful spring of pure water, besides which there are two pumps.

The prisoners take their meals in the day-rooms. On reception they are stripped and their clothes placed in store, and gaol clothing given to those who are committed for more than three months. Divine service is performed in the day-room of the debtors' department.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The men are employed in breaking stones, cooking, and cleaning the gaol. As before observed, there is no school.

Female Department.

Female Department.

Some of the rooms in this department are under ground and very dark. The women are employed in knitting, cooking, white-washing, and scouring. All the gaol linen is washed here. There are three children with the women. No school instruction is attempted.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—9 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—9 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of new-milk. On Sunday, 1 lb. of bread at dinner.

It is hardly necessary for me to observe that this dietary is not warranted by law, and although I do not mean to affirm that it is insufficient, still I cannot but hope that the Board of Superintendence will consider the propriety of adopting one duly authorized. I wish more particularly to urge this, as complaints upon the subject were made to me by the prisoners.

The contracts are—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{2}{5}\frac{1}{0}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; which seem low enough.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the governor, Mr. Magee, no clerk being allowed. The register of daily consumption is not in the form prescribed by the Act, neither does the system of checks appear complete. This will in future be remedied.

Officers.

South District.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector,	269	Protestant Chaplain,	108
Surgeon,	140	Roman Catholic do.,	118

The turnkeys have only one room to sleep and live in; are not provided with clothing, and have lately had £5 taken off their salaries. Their case certainly seems a hard one, deserving of consideration.

Hospital.

Hospital.

As I before stated, there is no hospital, a want which ought to be immediately supplied by erecting some shed or temporary building at least. Should any epidemic disease prevail, the consequences might be serious.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

Fortunately there were none of this unhappy class here at the time of my inspection.

General Observations.

General observations.

After what has been so often said by my predecessors, it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the total insufficiency of this prison to answer its purpose: I must in fairness observe, however, that the local inspector and governor appear to perform their duties in a creditable manner, as was evidenced by the clean state of the buildings, and the good order and discipline observable amongst their inmates.

Adjoining the gaol, but separate from it, there is a lock-up house, containing two rooms in which drunkards are detained, to prevent the necessity of admitting them into the gaol at night. The place is under the charge of the governor of the gaol.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

King's County Gaol.—Visited 16th January, 1849.

King's County Gaol. Visited Jan. 16, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The following was the morning state of this gaol on the day of my visit:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	11	–	Under Revenue laws,	1	–
Poor do.,	9	2	Drunkards,	1	–
Felons convicted,	93	39	Committed summarily,	3	–
Misdemeanants do.,	54	13	Lunatics,	4	3
Felons untried,	19	5		207	65
Misdemeanants do.,	11	3			
Vagrants,	1	–	Total,	272	

In addition to these eighteen more were admitted while I was there, making the whole number more by forty-three than that mentioned in the last report; much exceeding the average, and sufficient to prevent any proper system of classification. The accommodation consists of 122 cells and six rooms with beds; the latter sometimes containing sixteen occupants. Two of these sleeping rooms are fitted up with cots, and one less conveniently with six wooden double bedsteads. The walls appeared damp in some places, which, I was informed, was owing to the nature of the limestone with which they are built. The water is raised by two forcing-pumps into cisterns, from whence it is distributed by pipes through the buildings; but there is no stream flowing through the sewers nor the privies which are obliged to be occasionally cleansed. Indeed, I understand that the supply of water during the summer is hardly sufficient to admit of its being put to this additional use. The prison being on comparatively high ground, there must be a considerable fall, which ought to be taken advantage of in constructing proper drains, which are evidently much wanted. There is no night-watch in the wards, and the turnkeys sleep in a separate building, consequently the prisoners are without any nocturnal supervision. The inmates on reception are stripped and examined, and their clothes taken from them, fumigated, and placed in store. Gaol clothing is given to all without distinction—a practice which is in conformity with the law, and ought always be adopted. The meals are taken in the cells, as far as is practicable. There are two warm baths, one being in the hospital; and the men's daily ablutions are performed in buckets in the yards. I would suggest the erection of a shed for this purpose. None of the cells are warmed; but the day-rooms are all furnished with stoves, by which a tolerably high temperature is obtained at a comparatively small expense. There are four solitary cells, each with a small yard adjoining it. The kitchen is fitted up with a steam apparatus for cooking potatoes: this has, of course, ceased to be applicable for this purpose; but the steam is still used for the stirabout, which is found by this process to be exceedingly well made, while the labour of stirring is obviated. I observed that the prisoners who acted as wardsmen were distinguished by a chevron of red cloth on the arm.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Trade employment is carried on here to some extent, the turnkeys acting as instructors. All the gaol clothing and bedding is manufactured here, as well as the iron-work, including the railings, grated doors, &c. I found some of the men shaping stone intended for the erection of worksheds, which it is proposed to construct round the yards, where the prisoners may work in separate stalls. The males wash their own linen in a room sufficiently large

South District. *King's County Gaol.*

to fulfil the double purpose of a laundry and drying room. It is stated in the last report that a corn-mill was about to be provided. This is now in operation, and takes the labour of two men daily. It is capable of grinding twenty-five stone a day. The following is a statement of the employment of the men at the time of my visit:—

Weavers,	5	Smiths,	1
Warpers,	3	Grinding corn,	6
Winders,	5	Stonecutters,	5
Tailors,	3	Carpenters,	1
Shoemakers,	4	Painters,	5

There is a salaried schoolmaster lately appointed, who regularly instructs the classes. The matron teaches them for about two hours daily in reading and spelling.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This consists of two buildings, forming two classes according to character. The laundry is disproportionately small, and a proper drying room is much wanted. The employments of the females were, washing, spinning, carding, shirt and shift making, sewing, and prison duties. There were six children here.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of household bread and 1 pint of buttermilk.

The bread, which is baked in the gaol, is of very good quality, and costs about $1\frac{1}{16}d.$ per lb. The contracts are low, and the cost of prisoners' subsistence altogether less than in the great majority of prisons. Oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, 10*s.* 3*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are correctly kept by the governor, Mr. Harding, and the accounts appear to be looked after with care and attention to economy by Mr. Berry, the local inspector. The punishments are few, which, taking into consideration the orderly appearance of the prisoners, shows good management.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector,	172	Protestant Chaplain,	173
Surgeon,	260	Roman Catholic do.,	151

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, one for each sex, both very roomy, and containing a day-room and five dormitories. There were eleven sick here, but no bad case—in fact, the gaol may be considered in a very healthy state.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were three female lunatics, kept as much as possible by themselves, and four males, mixed with the other prisoners—none of them dangerous.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board meets on the first Monday in every month, and the accounts are then looked over and all the bills paid.

General observations.

General Observations.

Notwithstanding the crowded state in which I found this gaol, it was satisfactory to observe a degree of order and discipline amongst the prisoners, which, under these untoward circumstances, must demand no little tact and exertion. The whole place too exhibited a clean appearance, which was evidently its usual state, and not got up for the occasion, as I fear is sometimes the case.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Parsonstown.—This bridewell was visited by my colleague on the 8th of November. The accommodation consists of two day-rooms, and two yards and nine cells. It is tolerably well kept, but there is no visiting book. The keeper's servants were employed washing for the keeper in the prison apartment, a circumstance which should not be tolerated. There were in custody seventeen males and fourteen females; and during the year, ending the 8th November, there had been committed 1,067 prisoners. The Grand Jury should extend the accommodation of this prison if it is to be continued as a district bridewell. It was again visited on the 1st of January in the present year, when there was no fire in the day-rooms; and the prisoners, who complained of the intense cold, were locked out in the yard. Such neglect should be visited with the strongest censure of the board.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Limerick Gaol. Visited Oct. 18, 1848.

County of Limerick Gaol.—Visited 18th October, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On my inspection the number of prisoners was—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	7	–	Committed summarily,	28	4
Poor do.,	38	4	Lunatics,	11	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	148	6	Sick,	16	5
Felons untried,	19	3			
Misdemeanants do.,	64	21		331	45

South District.

County of Limerick Gaol.

At the time of the last inspection the number confined was 423. Since then there have been 10 single cells added in the female department; but as, even including these, the total number is only 143, it must be evident that the gaol is still (like most others) filled to an extent which renders it impossible to maintain a proper system of classification and order. The average number of prisoners during the last year was—males, 367, females, 65; and the greatest number at one period was—males, 510, females, 99. The re-commitments were 86, which do not appear many. Of the single cells there are 17, which were originally intended for separate confinement, two of these have fire-places, and on each floor there is a washing-place and water-closet; these, owing to the defective state of the hospital, it has been found necessary to appropriate entirely to the reception of the sick. The prison is dry, but being built of limestone the walls are apt to attract a good deal of moisture in rainy weather. The sewerage appears to be good, but the supply of water defective, although there are two wells within the premises. It was intended to obtain a supply from the Water Company, but the demand for this being considered too high, the plan was abandoned for the present; but it is to be hoped that some arrangement may still be effected between the parties, as this would obviously be the best means of obtaining such a continual flow of water as might be sufficient to keep the drains clear, a work which now occasions much inconvenience and trouble. There is no watch in the wards at night, and although silence is the rule, it is not found possible to enforce it. The prisoners take their meals in their cells, so far as is practicable. All the linen is washed in the prison, and gaol-clothing given only to those who want it. There is one warm bath in the hospital, and another moveable one, and the prisoners are bathed only when so ordered by the medical officer.

In the debtors' ward there are 10 cells with fire-places, and both classes of debtors are mixed together. Three of the cells are warmed. There are 4 solitary cells, and 2 darkened with shutters for punishment purposes. There are also 4 condemned cells, each with a yard adjoining. Some of the windows required glazing. Sheets are used at night, which is an excellent plan, as not only tending to health and cleanliness, but also advantageous in an economical point of view, as saving the bedding. Some of the cells are fitted with hammocks. The chapel is inconveniently small, not containing above half the number confined. The prisoners on reception are not in general examined, or their clothing removed.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The Board of Superintendence have given directions that working sheds should be erected, some of which were commenced; when those are completed it is to be hoped that the whole number of prisoners confined will be employed in trades, and that a sufficient quantity of clothing will be made to supply the gaol wants. The employments at present are as follow:—

Males.				Females.	
Carpenters and sawyers,	8	Hacklers,	2	Spinning and carding,	12
Smiths,	2	Grinding corn,	14	Needlework,	16
Nailers,	2	Stone-breaking,	102	Washing,	5
Shoemakers,	6	Prison duties,	28	Prison duties,	4
Tailors,	6				
Weavers and winders,	12				
Painters,	5		187		37

The turnkeys act as trade instructors. There is no tread-wheel, but all the Indian corn is ground by means of a hand-mill, which forms an admirable instrument for hard labour. The only employment which returns any profit, beyond the supply of gaol necessaries, is the manufacture of convict shoes. All the clothes given in the gaol are made by the prisoners, and 2 are employed as cooks.

There is no school-room especially reserved for this purpose, but 2 hours' instruction is given daily to those desirous of receiving it by a regular schoolmaster, who also acts as clerk. A school-registry is kept, by which it appears that some of the prisoners make considerable progress.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron, who appears perfectly to understand her duties, has been here for above 16 years. The females are occupied as already stated, and appeared clean and orderly; there were 3 children with them. The plan of extension in this department, by which 44 cells, adapted for the separate system, will be gained, was then in progress, and 10 of the new cells were actually occupied. They are fitted up with hammocks, which are slung lengthwise against fixed wooden supports. I suggested, that instead of this they should be slung across the cells, and in the day time rolled up and placed on a shelf, by which means the whole interior of the cell would be free for use. The laundry is very small, but there is a good drying-room.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice made into stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—16 oz. of household bread, and 1 pint of sour milk. Lunatics—extra meal, 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new-milk. I think the admixture of rice is very proper, as tending to correct the otherwise relaxing nature of the food; and in this I am borne out by the medical officer, who tells me that since this dietary has been adopted the healthiness of the place has increased. The quality of the provisions is good.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are admirably kept by Mr. Roche, the clerk and schoolmaster. The accounts

South District.

County of Limerick Gaol.

of daily consumption are not in the form prescribed by the Act, but according to another plan, by which a sufficient point of accuracy is attained. The number of punishments appears few.

The contracts are not high—Bread, 1½*d.* per lb.; new-milk, 6½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 3*d.* per gallon. There is no contract for Indian corn, the lowest price being 10*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Surgeon, ...	699	Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	269
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	158		

Two of the turnkeys sleep in the prison, and I certainly think that this ought to be the case with all. They wear a uniform. I have before mentioned that the chapel can only contain one-half of the inmates of the prison; and as the other duties of the Roman Catholic chaplain would not allow of his giving two services, the consequence is, that a large proportion of the prisoners are unable to attend. This circumstance must constantly occur as long as the chaplain's services are not retained exclusively (as they ought to be) for the prison.

Hospital.

Hospital.

Fortunately the gaol is now in a healthy state, but the hospital is miserably small and inadequate; and it has been found necessary (as already stated) to appropriate 17 cells in another part of the building for the use of the patients. In the original edifice intended for the hospital, there is only one room for each sex, and that not a large one.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatics are only separated from the other prisoners during the night. Some of them were in a very excited state.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board meets twice a month, and there is generally a good attendance. The accounts are then looked over. The payments are made once a month.

General observations.

General Observations.

This gaol was very clean and regular; and although there is no local inspector, this defect is in some degree made up for by the care and attention of the governor, whose intelligence, as well as tact and kindness of manner in the management of the inmates, are very observable.

The chief evil in this prison is the insufficient size of the hospital, and I would strongly recommend that as little time as possible should be lost in providing a new and appropriate building for this purpose. There is vacant ground behind the prison which might easily be obtained, and when enclosed within the boundary wall, would leave ample space, not only for the erection of a new hospital (a matter of paramount and immediate necessity), but also for any future extension for the purpose of carrying out the separate system, without which no gaol can be considered as perfect.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Kilfinnane.—This bridewell was in a very damp, ruinous, and, in fact, dangerous state. The door-posts were nearly all worn, and the outer door in holes. I understood that an estimate for repairs was before the board. Some of the bedsteads were broken. The books were correctly kept. There were no prisoners at the time of my visit.

Bruff.—This bridewell contains 2 day-rooms and 4 cells. The bedding clean, but much worn. The yards were full of grass and dirty, and with holes into the cesspool, which, I was told, sometimes overflows into the necessaries. A sewer ought to be made into the river close by. The doors and tables were much cut by the prisoners. There were 3 males and 2 females confined there.

Glin.—There was 1 male prisoner confined here. The place appeared damp. There is no sewer to the privies, and they require being cleaned out. The accommodation is—1 day-room and 2 cells each side on the ground floor; and up stairs 1 large sleeping-room and another at present used by the keeper. There is another apartment appropriated as a sessions' room. The books were correctly kept.

Newcastle.—The keeper was ill at the time of my visit, and consequently the inmates (5 males) were still in bed. One of the necessaries wants cleaning and repairing. The door is in a broken state, and 2 day-room tables are required. There are 1 day-room and 2 cells on the male side, and 1 day-room and 3 cells (1 for drunkards) on the other. The bedding was not very clean, and new ought to be supplied. The books were correct, and the place, considering all the drawbacks, tolerably clean and regular.

Rathkeale.—This bridewell is situated under the court-house, in which the sessions were going on during my visit, and the prison consequently in a state of great confusion, no less than 80 persons being confined there. It contains 2 day-rooms and 5 cells for males, one dark and very damp. There is a very small yard for females. Altogether, the place is exceedingly inconvenient.

Croom.—This bridewell is also under the court-house, and requires enlarging. There were 2 males in it. The accommodation is—1 day-room for males with 2 beds in it, and there is also a day-room intended for females (opening from which are 2 cells), which has had the fire-place stopped up, and is converted into a sleeping-room. There is a good yard. The bedding was clean, but wants renewing, being much worn.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

City of Limerick Gaol.—Visited 18th October, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The state of this gaol on the day of my inspection was—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	13	1	Deserters,	1	–
Poor do.,	43	5	Under revenue laws,	1	–
Felons convicted,	27	1	Drunkards,	2	–
Misdemeanants do.,	12	–	Committed summarily,	6	6
Felons untried,	39	17	Sick,	5	3
Misdemeanants do.,	8	7		168	40
Vagrants,	8	–			
Soldiers tried,	3	–			

Being six less than at the last inspection, and about the average for the year.

The same state of repletion under which all the gaols are suffering is still more injurious to the regularity and good management of this prison, owing to its confined situation and defective construction. There are 72 cells, 10 solitary ones, and 23 rooms with beds. The gaol is in good repair, and the drainage effective. The place however is very insecure, there being several attempts at escapes, some of which have succeeded. It is provided with water by a company, to which the sum of £10 10*s.* a year is paid. This supply is received into a tank, and pipes have lately been laid down from this by order of the board, so that a sufficient quantity is conveyed to all parts. There is a watch inside the prison, who goes nightly through the wards—a plan which ought always to be adopted. There is no regular classification, nor is it possible to enforce silence, but the prisoners generally take their meals in their cells. The linen is all washed in the gaol, and issued twice a week. When prisoners are admitted they are bathed and their clothes cleansed but not fumigated. There is a bath, which is used by every prisoner once a month. The day-rooms contain stoves in the winter instead of fire-places, by which a saving of fuel is supposed to be effected. There is a list of the furniture in each day-room hung up, for which the turnkeys are responsible. Some of the day-rooms are much too small for the crowded classes. In one of the staircases the banisters have been removed, which renders it dangerous; and in some of the wards, there being an insufficient number of bedsteads, the bedding is laid on the floors. I recommend that hammocks, which are used in some of the cells, should be generally adopted. The kitchen is very roomy, compared with the rest of the building. The chapel looks small, but I was told was sufficient to contain all the prisoners; the walls require whitewashing. Gaol clothing is only issued to a few: I would recommend that in future it should be given to all who require it. A supply of shoes is also wanted, particularly for the females.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a tread-wheel, which is not applied to any purpose except punishment. The employments of the prisoners on the day before my visit were—

	Males.		Females.
Cook-house,	1	Knitting,	16
Stone-breaking,	38	Sewing,	9
Oakum-picking,	64	Prison duties,	4
Solitary,	2	Sick,	3
Prison duties,	6	Unemployed,	5
Sick,	5		
Unemployed,	27		

The crowded state of the gaol is alleged, and no doubt operates, as a cause for not employing the prisoners in more useful works, or for giving school instruction to the males; which however, in my opinion, by a little management might still be effected.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron has only recently been appointed, and appears attentive, and anxious to perform her duties in an efficient manner. A perfect system of subordination does not however appear to be yet attained. She also acts as schoolmistress for three hours a day; and her statement as to the progress made by her pupils was satisfactory. There were three children in this department. The women were classified as tried, untried, and debtors. Two of the cells were used as store-rooms, and some (besides those appropriated to punishment) are perfectly dark, without windows or proper means of ventilation. A drying closet attached to the laundry would be highly desirable.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and 1 pint of sweet-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk. I understood it was only a few days before that brown bread of the coarser sort had been substituted for white bread; loud complaints of this change, and of the quality of the former, were consequently made to me by the prisoners. I cannot say that the bread appeared to me to be bad; but as its tendency must be to a certain degree relaxing, I would recommend that, should it be continued, rice should take the place of oatmeal at breakfast, which would act as a corrective, and probably prevent injurious consequences.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

There are a great variety of books, all kept most correctly by the clerk, who is one of the turnkeys, under the supervision of the local inspector; and the system of checks is perfect.

South District. *City of Limerick Gaol.*

There are no contracts except for bread and milk—the former 1½*d.* per lb.; and the latter, new-milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*, buttermilk, 3*d.* The prices last paid for the other articles seem moderate. The number of punishments recorded appears comparatively few.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits during the last year were—

Local Inspector,	345	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	189
Surgeon,	181	Apothecary,	167
Protestant Chaplain,	167		

The turnkeys do not wear uniform.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This department is very small and quite insufficient, consisting only of two rooms on each side. The number of sick at the time of my visit was luckily not great, and there was not any bad case.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were no lunatics confined in the gaol when I was there.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board meets generally once a month, or oftener if required. The accounts are examined a few days before the assizes, the bills having been paid at different times previously.

General observations.

General Observations.

I found this prison (with the exception that some of the windows required glazing and cleaning) in a perfectly clean and good state. The governor was ill; and I was accompanied over it by the local inspector, Dr. Gibson, whose constant attention to all the details of management, and fertile resources to meet the evils caused by insufficient room and unconstructed buildings, have been the theme of praise of all my predecessors. This gentleman has now, I understand, been twenty-seven years connected with this prison; and to him must belong the credit of the many useful regulations introduced into it, although labouring under the difficulty of having no code of by-laws to guide him. It is much to be wished that the evils consequent upon restricted room should not be left to be combatted by the unassisted endeavours of this able officer; but that the Grand Jury would see the necessity of the case, and consent to an enlargement of the premises, for which the adjoining ground (already belonging to the city) affords sufficient space.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough. Visited Nov. 7, 1848.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.—Visited 7th November, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The state of this prison on the day of my visit was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	9	4	Committed summarily,	12	12
Poor do.,	9	1	Lunatics,	–	1
Felons convicted,	106	34	Crown witness,	1	–
Misdemeanants do.,	25	1			
Felons untried,	3	4	Total,	167	60
Misdemeanants do.,	2	3			

This may be considered a moderate number. On the day of the last inspection there were 253 prisoners confined here; and at one time this year there were no less than 296. Although this prison is not in the same unfortunately crowded state as most of the others which I have inspected, the numbers are yet far beyond the accommodation it was intended to afford—the total number of cells being only 95. Fortunately many of these are large and capable of containing three bedsteads, when that number of prisoners are placed in them; and hence there is no necessity for having recourse to the very objectionable practice I have elsewhere observed—of placing three men in the same bed. There are two insulated buildings; the first story of which are appropriated as the turnkeys' sleeping apartments. The lower floor consists of solitary cells—half of them dark and the other nearly so; the latter are used for those prisoners who are under sentence of solitary confinement. The prison is dry, and supplied with water by a stream which is conducted through it. This fills a reservoir, from which it is pumped up by the tread-wheel, and distributed through the wards. Formerly this water was made to pass through the privies, but, owing either to defective drainage or some other cause, this was found to be an ineffectual way of cleansing the sewers. At present the cesspools are emptied about once in three months. There is no classification of the prisoners, with the exception of that prescribed by law; and the master and pauper debtors are confined together. Silence is enforced, I was told, with some success, and apparently without the necessity of having recourse to many punishments for the breach of it. The meals are taken by the prisoners in their cells; and all those who have been regularly convicted have gaol clothing. There are two baths which are made use of by the prisoners on their admission; they are then also examined, and their own clothes placed in store, after being aired, but not fumigated, which would be desirable. Instead of fire-places small stoves are placed in the day-rooms, with a pipe passing into the chimney. This pipe is

found useful for drying linen upon; but I should think it better to confine this process to the laundry, as some dampness must unavoidably arise from it. The prisoners wash themselves under cover in small apartments adjoining the day-rooms. The original kitchen is now converted into a store-room, and the present kitchen is a mere cell; but as a steam apparatus is used, no inconvenience is felt from want of room.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Besides the tread-wheel and usual prison duties five prisoners are employed in weaving; and this, I regret to say, is the extent of employment at present. I was informed, that since a violent attempt on the part of convicts to escape, last year, it was judged inexpedient to allow the use of hammers or other tools; and that all work should be suspended except that necessary for prison purposes. I cannot but think, however, that some other cause must exist (besides this very futile excuse), to which the present unwillingness of the board to encourage working at trades must be ascribed. The prison clothing is, however, repaired here. Five men are employed as cooks. With respect to schooling, each turnkey teaches his own class daily—two hours in summer and one in winter. School registries are kept, but not with that degree of correctness which might enable me to form any idea of the progress made.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department, which seemed very well managed by the matron, is divided into two classes—the tried and untried; in which latter all those with children are included. The women are employed in needlework; and all the clothing for the females is made up by them. The matron gives school-instruction for two hours every day. As observed in the last report, there was no laundry originally constructed, and at present a small day-room is used for that purpose. A proper drying apparatus is also much required. Some of the bedding in this department appeared worn, though clean.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and sufficient. Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. best bread and 1 pint new-milk. I think that brown bread might be advantageously substituted for white. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The contracts seem low:—bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; Indian meal, 9*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; meat, per lb., $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; new-milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, 3*d.*; rice, per cwt., 13*s.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books (of which there are a considerable number) are correctly kept by the clerk, Mr. Lewis, with the exception that in that relating to the daily consumption the totals were not summed up at the foot of each column. The system of check seems perfect. A book is kept by the gate-porter, in which every article that enters the gaol is marked.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were as follows—

Local Inspector, . . .	115	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	218
Surgeon, ...	409	Roman Catholic do., . . .	142

All the turnkeys sleep within the gaol. They wear no uniform—which detracts very much from the otherwise neat appearance of the prison.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation is very good, and the rooms large and airy. There were 15 sick here at the time of my visit, but no cases of fever.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was only one lunatic confined here on the day of my visit. This was a female, and perfectly harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board meets once a month, or oftener if required to do so; and the attendance of the members is in general good. At the meeting the accounts are examined; and when passed, the contractors are paid.

General Observations.

General observations.

The state of this handsome prison, as to cleanliness, order, and good management, is certainly very creditable to the able and experienced governor, Mr. Wilson.

There are only two points to which I wish particularly to call attention. One of these is the expediency of again reverting to a regular system of trade employment, without which no gaol can exhibit the proper reformatory part of the prison system. The other remark relates to a night-watch going regular rounds *within* the corridors; as I think this ought never to be omitted; and the prisoners, when in their cells, kept under the constant impression that their words and actions are likely to be observed at any moment of the night.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

In this county the plan is adopted of putting the bridewells under the inspection of the governor of the county gaol.

Stradbally.—This bridewell contains one day-room and three cells for males, and a room

South District.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

on the first floor for females. There is one yard, the walls of which (as is the case with almost every bridewell) are too low. The bedding was old, but I understood some new sets were about to be supplied. The place was clean and well kept. Nobody was confined there at the time of my visit.

Abbeyleix.—There were no prisoners here; but owing to the re-building of the adjoining court-house the place was in some confusion, and the yards filled with building materials. The supply of water is insufficient at present, but a forcing pump is to be erected in connexion with the new court-house. There is no sewer to the privy. There are three cells and one day-room (excessively dark), for males, and one cell for females, who also use a day-room on the first floor. The bridewell was clean, and the books correctly kept.

Borris-in-Ossory.—Here there is only one yard, and three cells, and one day-room for males, and one room with three beds, up stairs, for females. There were two prisoners within it. The place was clean, and the books appeared correct.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

Co. Tipperary Gaol, at Nenagh, Visited Nov. 22, 1848.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh.—Visited 22nd November, 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The following was the morning state of the gaol the day I was there—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	9	1	Soldiers tried,	15	–
Poor do.,	20	1	Drunkard,	1	–
Felons convicted,	106	28	Committed summarily,	23	24
Misdemeanants do.,	55	–	Lunatics,	2	3
Felons untried,	38	9		286	68
Misdemeanants do.,	7	2			
Vagrants,	10	–			

The number at the time of the last inspection was 29 less; and on the 16th of July last it amounted to 642. There are 192 cells to provide for these; and consequently it is necessary to place in some of them not less than four prisoners. The large iron bedsteads render this exceedingly difficult to arrange; and I would strongly recommend their removal, and that cots (which might be manufactured in the gaol) should be substituted in their stead. The prison is well supplied with water from a well on the premises; thence it is pumped up by means of the tread-wheels, and distributed through the yards, as well as forced through the drains every day. Those prisoners who are committed for short periods are not supplied with gaol clothing, except in cases of urgent necessity; but it is furnished to all the others. There is no night-watch within the wards; but a turnkey sleeps with each class. All the prisoners take their meals in their cells; and classification according to character is attempted as far as practicable; and the boys generally kept separate from the others. Silence is made a rule, and carried out to some extent. All the prisoners, on admission, are examined by the medical officer; and in most cases their clothes taken from them and purified. I would recommend the erection of a fumigating oven which would much facilitate this process. There are baths in different parts of the prison. The prisoners wash under cover in places adjoining the day-rooms. Two of the yards have lately been furnished with work-sheds; and I understand that the others are to be similarly provided. A new building was lately constructed—one part of which contains the present bakehouse; and in the other portion (the upper story of which consists of store-rooms) a new corn-mill is being put up. It is expected that this machine, which was made at Birmingham, at the cost of £92, will grind a barrel of meal in an hour. The oven is warmed by means of steam which passes through metal plates; and the interior is lighted with gas. This is found more economical than one heated with fuel. Eight of the cells are used as store-rooms; and there are 34 built for the separate system, and warmed with hot water, but so inconvenient that the governor proposes their conversion into work-shops.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Besides the tread-wheels, stone-breaking, and oakum picking, working at different trades is carried on to a considerable extent, as will appear by the following statement of the employments on the day of my visit:—

Males.		Males—*continued.*	
Carpenters,	4	Prison duties,	16
Sawyers,	2	Employment at school,	75
Coopers,	2	Unemployed and sick,	22
Shoe-making,	13		
Tailors,	7	**Females.**	
Weavers and winders,	10	Washing,	10
Mat-making,	5	Mangling,	4
Sash-making,	2	Needlework,	11
Teasing oakum,	33	Knitting,	8
Smiths' work,	4	Spinning and carding,	12
Nailers' work,	2	Teasing oakum,	6
Painting and glazing,	4	Prison duties,	4
Employment at bake-house,	5	Employment at school,	9
Stone-breaking,	86	Unemployed and sick,	13

It is anticipated that the new corn-mill will provide labour for twenty. All the gaol clothing and bedding is manufactured and made up there, as well as all the other articles in use. There are no less than 300 suits of clothing in store.

The turnkeys act as instructors in the different trades; and in addition to this hold a school in their respective classes, from one to two hours daily. A school register is kept by the head turnkey, which shows considerable progress made by some of the scholars.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is large, and built on an excellent plan, with a central hall, from which four sections radiate, each containing a day-room and eight cells. In one of the sections the cells are warmed by hot water pipes. The women are classed according to character, and were employed as above-stated. They wash for the public as well as for the prison; and for this purpose there is an additional and distinct laundry. The females appear neat and orderly; and the state of the department creditable to the matron. Gravel walks have been made in the yards in conformity with the suggestion in the last report.

One of the two assistants, under the superintendence of the matron, gives one hour's school instruction daily.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. of bread and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread and 1 pint of skimmed milk. The provisions are regularly examined by the chaplains and local inspector. The bread is very good, and baked in the prison, as before mentioned, at a cost of about $1\frac{1}{6}d.$ per lb. It is calculated that by this, a saving has been effected of £19 19*s.* 2*d.* in three weeks only.

It is contemplated that an application should be made to allow the vagrants the same description of bread as that consumed in the workhouses.

The milk is contracted for at the rate of 9*d.* the gallon for new, and 5*d.* for skimmed.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept correctly by the deputy-governor; and the system of checks seems sufficient. A code of by-laws has been drawn up and sanctioned; but not yet having been received from the Clerk of the Crown it does not exist in a printed form.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits during the year were—

Local Inspector,	339	Protestant Chaplain,	108
Surgeon,	318	Roman Catholic do.,	188

The turnkeys sleep in the gaol, and wear an exceedingly neat uniform. They appear to be intelligent officers; and their occupation as trade instructors does not seem to prevent their keeping up a proper degree of discipline in their classes.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two separate infirmaries for the males and females; and the accommodation afforded by them is by no means sufficient. There are only two rooms for each sex; and I observed that in one case it was necessary, owing to a deficiency of bedsteads, to place a patient on the floor. Last year, during the time of fever, some of the males were obliged to be transferred to the female infirmary. Fortunately the gaol, at present, is in a healthy state, there being only twenty-three sick (including some cases of small-pox, introduced by vagrants very improperly sent there), but should fever again be prevalent, great inconvenience would result from want of room. The medicines are supplied from Dublin, and compounded in the hospital.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were two male and three female lunatics confined here, mixed with the other prisoners, and apparently inoffensive.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The meetings of the board are held on the first Monday in every month, in order to inspect the accounts, and the bills are then paid. I am told the attendance is generally good, much interest being taken in the prison, by the members.

General Observations.

General observations.

This fine prison was erected only a few years ago—unfortunately before the true form of construction had been discovered. The state of cleanliness, good order, and discipline, in which I found it, as well as the activity displayed in the various trades carried on, show that the local inspector and governor are not only well acquainted with their duties, but perfectly competent to perform them. The only remark I have to make, is again to allude to the defective state of the hospital, and to urge upon the Grand Jury the necessity of making some provision against a state of things, that the destitution anticipated during the coming winter is considered likely to produce.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Roscrea.—In this bridewell there were twelve male, and four female prisoners. There are six cells and a day-room on each side; but no separation, as to cells, between the sexes. One of the cells is occupied by the keeper. The stairs most inconveniently, if not dangerously steep. The bridewell was clean, and the books correct.

South District.

County of Tipperary Gaol, at Nenagh.

Borrisokane.—Here there were confined five males, and the same number of females. On each side there is only one cell and a day-room with beds, and the accommodation is consequently insufficient. There is a pump in the yard, but the well not deep enough. The place was very clean and orderly. There was no visitor's book, (a want extending to most of the bridewells in this county,) and no copy of the rules.

Newport.—There were no prisoners confined in this bridewell at the time of my inspection. The building is very inconvenient. There is only one yard (overlooked by the windows of an adjoining house), no day-room, and only two cells; that used for males contains two bedsteads. There is no supply of water except by fetching it from the river. The cells are very dark, and, I am told, were also damp, being partly under ground. The bedding is much worn. The keeper appeared attentive to his duties, and had his books correctly kept.

Templemore.—This bridewell was clean, and had a good supply of water, but the pump was out of order. There were here four male and eight female prisoners—one of the latter a lunatic. There is no sewer from the privy, which is cleaned out once a quarter. The construction of the building is exceedingly inconvenient and bad. The day-rooms are up stairs, without fire-places, and not used, there being a communication by windows with the street. There are six cells, two of which are used as day-rooms. The books were correct.

Thurles.—This bridewell was inspected by Captain Johnson on the 12th of May, and the following is his report.—I found there forty prisoners confined in twenty cells, while 200 have been placed in it during quarter sessions. The bridewell was tolerably clean. The bedding, which was washing, appeared very deficient in quantity—only twenty sets, minus fifteen rugs. A great number of vagrants were confined there, having been committed for fourteen days' imprisonment, and who had not been forwarded to the county gaol. This system is quite illegal, and must destroy the discipline of any minor prison, which are not constructed for the purpose of carrying out sentences of imprisonment.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary Gaol, at Clonmel. Visited Dec. 15, 1848.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.—Visited 15th Dec., 1848.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The total number of prisoners confined in this gaol on the above day was eleven more than at the time of the last inspection.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	1	Deserter,	1	–
Poor do.,	4	1	Drunkards,	2	1
Felons convicted,	70	16	Committed summarily,	64	39
Misdemeanants do.,	18	2	Lunatics,	7	2
Felons untried,	99	20	Crown witnesses,	2	–
Misdemeanants do.,	3	–		301	92
Vagrants,	11	–			
Soldiers tried,	14	–	Total,	393	

To accommodate these there are 225 cells—181 on the male side—10 solitary cells, and 7 rooms under ground, which are not used. There are also 18 day-rooms, 8 of which are used as dormitories, the fire-places of two of them being stopped up. In each of the corridors there is an Arnott's stove, by which the cells are rendered sufficiently warm; in fact, to my feelings the temperature appeared unnecessarily high. As the number of cells is considerable, there is seldom occasion to place more than one prisoner in each, or more than three in the sleeping-rooms. Some of the cells are large—sufficiently so to be adapted, if thought requisite, to the separate system.

In the centre of two of the yards there are wooden day-rooms erected, which are warmed with stoves. Some of the cells are furnished with looms for the weavers, and these are not used for sleeping in. The prison appears dry; and I was informed that the drainage was good. There is a copious supply of water, which is raised by the tread-wheel from a well into a tank, and from thence impelled daily through the sewers and privies with considerable force, as I witnessed; so there can be no doubt but that an effectual cleansing is accomplished.

The kitchen contains a boiler capable of making stirabout for 600 persons. There is also a steam apparatus for cooking potatoes; and as this has not been used for some years, and probably will not again be in request, it might be advisable to see whether it could not be adapted to some other purpose.

There is one warm bath in each hospital, and there are six cold ones, besides a shower bath; the former are never used by the prisoners except when ordered by the medical officer; they are, however, all bathed in cold water on admittance. Gaol clothing is only given to those who require it. I would recommend that the prisoners' clothing should be subjected to a fumigating process.

The prisoners take their meals in their cells. There is no particular classification attempted beyond that mentioned in the Act; but silence is enforced with some degree of strictness, although there do not appear to be many punishments for the breach of it. There is no night-watch going rounds inside the corridors, a precaution which, in my opinion, ought always to be adopted, but a turnkey sleeps in one of the cells adjoining each class.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The scene of industry and activity, combined with order and silence, exhibited in this gaol was very satisfactory. The prisoners are taught various trades by the turnkeys,

some of whom are mechanics, and all the gaol clothing and bedding is manufactured here. A number are employed (as mentioned in the last report) in cleansing the soldiers' bedding. For the drying of these, large horses are put up in the yards, which I should fear might prevent a proper ventilation. All the male prisoners' linen is washed by them. The following return shows the manner in which the prisoners were employed the day before my visit:—

Males.		Males—*continued.*	
Masons (learning),	2	Teasing hair and oakum,	60
Carpenters,	4	Tread-wheel,	70
Shoemakers,	4	Prison duties,	20
Tailors,	8	Unemployed and sick,	43
Weavers,	14	Females.	
Smiths,	2	Needlework,	30
Painters,	1	Knitting and spinning,	12
Sawyers,	2	Washing,	20
Scouring blankets,	12	Prison duties,	4
Stone-breaking,	60	Unemployed and sick,	28

The works were idle, with the exception of washing, for six weeks, in consequence of the late Special Commission. With respect to instruction, there is, I regret to say, no regular schoolmaster; but the prisoners are taught by the turnkeys of each class spelling and reading, from ten to eleven, A.M. There is no register kept, which might show the progress made by the scholars.

Return of profit of works from January 1st to November 30th, 1848:—

	Profit.
Males,	£125 15 4½
Females,	63 19 0½
	£189 14 5

Female Department. Female Department.

This department appeared very well managed by the matron, Mrs. Cleary, and the inmates orderly and industrious. Their employments have been already stated. There were twelve children here at the time of my visit. As the linen of the male prisoners is washed by them, the laundry here is only used for washing for the public, which is done in a very superior manner, and produces a good profit. A shed has been erected in the yard, which is found very convenient.

The women receive school instruction from the matron's daughters daily from ten to eleven in spelling and reading only.

Dietary. Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of household bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

The oatmeal for breakfast has only lately been adopted instead of bread, by which a saving of £1 4*s.* a day is effected. It is of very good quality. Although the bread is not bad, yet I should think a better quality (and probably at a less cost) might be obtained by baking upon the premises, and for this purpose I would advise the erection of an oven similar to that at Nenagh.

The contracts are, bread, the 4 lb. loaf, 6¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; new-milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, 4*d.*; salt, per stone, 3½*d.*

Books and Accounts. Books and Accounts.

The books appear to be well kept, and the entries made in a manner so as to present a sufficient check against any irregularity or waste.

Officers. Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector,	256	Protestant Chaplain,	139
Surgeon,	404	Roman Catholic do.	206

The turnkeys wear a very neat uniform, and appear intelligent, and competent to perform their duties, and to preserve proper discipline. Each keeps a book of his class, which is looked over weekly by the local inspector.

Hospital. Hospital.

The hospital for males is a roomy building, and some new apartments have lately been added to it, the labour being performed by the prisoners. Happily it has not yet been found necessary to make use of this addition, except for the accommodation of state prisoners. There were only fourteen sick at the time of my visit, and no case of fever. The medicines are supplied by an apothecary, who receives no salary.

Lunatics. Lunatics.

There were nine lunatics—seven males and two females. Some of these cases were the consequence of epilepsy, and the others did not exhibit any violent conduct. I found them confined in a space railed off beneath the chapel, with two convicted prisoners to take care of them.

Board of Superintendence. Board of Superintendence.

The board meets on the first Saturday in every month, and there is generally a full

South District.

County of Tipperary Gaol, at Clonmel.

attendance of the members, who take a proper interest in the welfare of the prison. The accounts are looked over at these meetings, and the bills are then paid.

General observations.

General Observations.

The governor, Mr. Strahan, and the local inspector, the Rev. James Morton, appear to have brought, by their efforts and attention, the system of this gaol to a state of great perfection. I have rarely seen more cleanliness or better discipline, and the quantity of trade works carried on is very gratifying. I may add, that I never heard a more decided negative than that given to the question put to all the prisoners, whether they had any thing to complain of.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

New Birmingham.—There were here three male prisoners. The accommodation consists of one day-room without any fire-place, and four cells on the ground floor; and four cells with a day-room for females up stairs. The roof requires slating, and the floors are in holes. There is no pump, and the water has to be brought from a considerable distance. There is no sewer to the privies. One of the cells is almost useless, the window looking into a private garden. The books were correct; the place clean, except the floors.

Tipperary.—I found this bridewell in some confusion, a large number of prisoners having been received during the night, some of whom being ordered to be kept separate. Almost all the cells (eight on each side) were occupied; making allowance however for these circumstances, the place was clean and in good order. Two of the cells on the female side are used as powder stores. The sewerage is good, and the supply of water sufficient.

Carrick-on-Suir.—In this bridewell the accommodation for the keeper appears insufficient. There are three cells, and one for drunkards on the male side, together with a day-room, and the same (though smaller) on the female. There is a good supply of water from pumps. The keeper seems to understand his duties.

The following bridewells were inspected last summer by Captain Johnson, and he has been good enough to furnish me with his reports:—

Cashel.—This bridewell was clean and in good order. The windows of the court-house should be barred, they are quite unsafe, as is the door from the women's yard to the garden. The latter should be built up. The books are correctly kept.

Cahir.—Tolerably neat. Bedding good and clean. The yards are quite out of order, and the boundary wall would require to be raised. The supply of water is bad. The books are properly kept.

Clogheen.—This bridewell is not as clean as it ought to be. The pump undergoing repair. The bedding is good and sufficient, and the books tolerably well kept.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Waterford Gaol. Visited Jan. 6, 1849.

County of Waterford Gaol.—Visited 6th January, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The state of this gaol, on the day above mentioned, was thus:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	4	–	Vagrants,	24	–
Felons convicted,	116	40			
Misdemeanants do.,	15	6		198	53
Felons untried,	39	7			
			Total,	251	

This is an increase of 30 over the number at the last inspection, and the crowding is, consequently, very lamentable. No less than eight individuals are sometimes compelled to sleep in one cell. Of course no system of classification is practicable, beyond the imperfect one of tried and untried, and long and short terms of confinement. Conversation between the prisoners is not prevented, although loud talking is not allowed. The meals are taken in a large room used as a day and school room. The men, on admission, are stripped and examined, and their clothes laid by. A good reception-room has lately been provided, which would be much improved by having a bath placed in it. Gaol clothing (which is all manufactured here, as well as the blankets) is given to those who require it. There is a large wooden vat, at present in an open yard, but which might be more conveniently placed under cover, which, once a week, the prisoners use as a warm bath. There are on the premises four pumps—one connected with a tank containing soft water—and from them a good supply is obtained; but a proper system of pipes seems much required. The water is chalybeate, but does not produce any ill effects. There are seven working rooms and a shed, as well as five cells containing looms. Each corridor contains a stove, which is lighted only in very cold or damp weather. The prison appeared very clean, with the exception of the windows. One of the rooms in the poor debtors' department requires new flooring.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The tread-wheel had not been at work for some time, but I was assured that it would be put in use forthwith. At the time of my visit the looms were not at work, waiting the arrival of a supply of the raw material. There is a contract for barrack washing, which is done by the male prisoners. The number of prisoners occupied in the various employments is as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
Weaving,	18	Washing for the public,	24
Shoe-making,	8	Plain work,	12
Tailoring,	4		36
Washing barrack bedding,	8		
	38		

South District.

County of Waterford Gaol.

There is no regular schoolmaster, but one of the prisoners has for some time been engaged to give instruction to the others for about four hours daily. This is an objectionable arrangement, which it would be as well to remedy by appointing, without loss of time, a proper schoolmaster, with an adequate salary.

Female Department.

Female Department.

In this there are 18 cells—some very dark, and one used as a store-room, being uninhabitable from its vicinity to the boiler. There are two day-rooms, forming two classes, according to character. I was sorry to learn that in this department there had been no school instruction for some time; but I was assured by the local inspector and governor that this should be remedied, and the matron (as heretofore) teach the women on Sundays, and also on week days from six to seven in the evening. There are two excellent drying lofts—one very large, and recently built out of the profits of the prison labour.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary appears good and sufficient. Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread and 1 pint of sour milk.

There are no contracts for rice or Indian meal—the prices last paid being, for the former, 14*s.* per cwt.; and for the latter, 9*s.* $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ The contracts are—bread, per lb., $1\frac{5}{16}d.$; new-milk, per gallon, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$

The bread is very good.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by Mr. O'Neill, who holds the office of clerk, together with that of turnkey. Owing to the recent change of officers, these were in some confusion—no entries having been made in the punishment book since last June; neither is there any governor's journal. The system of checks does not appear to be as perfect as it might be; but this the local inspector told me would be altered in future.

Officers.

Officers.

The visits paid by the officers were—

Local Inspector,	146	Protestant Chaplain,	49
Surgeon,	285	Roman Catholic do.,	145

The turnkeys all wear uniform, and sleep in the gaol. A new one had just been appointed, and joined while I was there.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This department consists of seven rooms, and one appropriated to patients with cutaneous disorders. There were 22 sick at the time of my visit, and 2 cases of fever. A washing shed, the vicinity of which was considered injurious, is about to be converted into a room for convalescents.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were no lunatics in the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board meets once a month, and there is generally a good attendance of members. At these meetings the accounts are looked over, and orders made for their payment. The sums paid for the preceding month are then likewise audited.

General Observations.

General observations.

The present governor, Mr. D. C. Triphooke, having been only ten days in office, my inspection of this prison was necessarily under a considerable disadvantage. As far as I could judge, this gentleman, with the assistance of the able and active local inspector, the Rev. R. J. Hobson (who is also the local inspector of the city gaol), seems likely to perform the duties which devolve upon him in a satisfactory manner.

I understand that the court-house adjoining this prison is about to be rendered useless, in consequence of the erection of a new building now in progress, and destined for that purpose. Were the space of ground thus vacated given up to the enlargement of the county gaol, a relief would be found for its present state of repletion.

Bridewells.

Bridewells

Dungarvan.—There were here 22 prisoners. The whole building was in the hands of a contractor, and extensive additions being made. The old part consists of one day-room on the male side (small and low), and four cells up stairs and two below. The addition was three cells on the ground floor and the same number above. The furniture of the new cells had not arrived. On the female side there are now two cells on the ground floor and two above, and four more are contemplated. The sewerage is bad, and the water is brought from a distance. The books were correct.

Lismore.—I am indebted for the report of this bridewell to my predecessor, Captain Johnson, who inspected it on the 20th of May last. The books are well kept, and the keeper is a respectable person; but the bridewell is quite unfitted for the purpose it is intended for.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

City of Waterford Gaol.—Visited 6th January, 1849.

City of Waterford Gaol.
Visited Jan. 6, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This gaol, together with the House of Correction, situate at some distance from it, contained the following number:—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors in gaol,	2	–
Poor do. in gaol,	2	–
Felons convicted in gaol,	21	–
Do., in House of Correction,	16	20
Misdemeanants convicted in gaol,	2	–
Ditto, do., in House of Correction,	6	4
Felons untried in gaol,	1	–
Misdemeanants untried in House of Correction,	–	1
Vagrants in House of Correction,	6	3
Soldiers tried in House of Correction,	3	–
Drunkards in gaol,	4	–
Convicted summarily in gaol,	2	–
	65	28
Total,	93	

The gaol contains all the male prisoners, with the exception of those who are at work on the tread-wheel, which is in the House of Correction. Both establishments are under the same board, and have the same officers, except the governor and turnkeys. The gaol is an old building, but in good repair, and kept in proper order by the governor, Mr. Wright, who appears an intelligent officer. All the sewers were opened a few weeks ago, and the drainage is now very good. The prisoners take their meals in the day-rooms, one of which appears infected with a smoky chimney. All the linen is washed by the women in the House of Correction. A remark having been made in the last report, as to the quality of the blankets, I may observe that a new supply has been furnished since then. The debtors' apartments are unusually good, and their yard exceedingly spacious and well paved. I found the cook-room (which also seems troubled with smoke) used temporally as a day-room by the prisoners committed for re-examination.

The House of Correction was built about thirty years since on the radiating plan, with four yards, each surrounded with cells opening into it under a long shed; all on the ground-floor. The governor's apartment occupies the centre, with the chapel over it. There are forty-one cells in all. Two of the yards are occupied by each sex. There is a good supply of water from four pumps.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is no employment in either of these prisons for the males, except stone-breaking, the tread-wheel, and prison duties; neither is there any schoolmaster in the gaol. In the House of Correction, however, the males are taught for two hours daily, by each turnkey alternately.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The women in the House of Correction, who appeared very neat, and well managed by the matron, are occupied in spinning, sewing, and washing the gaol linen. They are divided into classes according to character, and the matron teaches them for two hours in the day.

There is one great defect in this department, which is, being without a laundry. The washing is carried on in fine weather in the yards, and at other times under the sheds; the linen being dried in the day-rooms.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian corn meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of ranged (second) bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

These seem of good quality. The contracts are—bread, $1\frac{5}{16}d.$ per lb.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{1}{3}d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the respective governor of each establishment; those in the gaol with great correctness, and a proper attention to the system of checks.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

	Gaol.	Ho. of Cor.
Local Inspector,	140	140
Surgeon and Apothecary,	140	113
Protestant Chaplain,	31	25
Roman Catholic do.	62	97

There are two turnkeys to each prison, they wear no uniform; three of these are army pensioners.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is contained in the gaol. There was only one sick patient when I was there.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were no lunatics in either prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The board only meets when summoned, and immediately before each assize. There is not a very regular attendance except on special occasions. The accounts are looked over at the meetings previous to the assizes, and the bills paid monthly.

City of Waterford Gaol.

General observations.

General Observations.

Both these establishments appear to be in a creditable state, but I think a system of trade employment might, by a little exertion, be introduced. In this case, however, it would be necessary either to engage instructors, or have additional turnkeys.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wexford Gaol.—Visited 8th January, 1849.

County of Wexford Gaol. Visited Jan. 8, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I found the morning state of this gaol as following:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master Debtors,	2	–	Soldiers untried,	1	–
Poor ditto,	7	–	Committed summary,	47	26
Felons convicted,	76	23	Lunatics,	21	2
Misdemeanants ditto,	4	–		191	76
Felons untried,	28	25			
Misdemeanants ditto,	2	–	Total,	267	
Vagrants,	3	–			

On referring to the last report it will be found that the number there is 212, and as this is mentioned as an extraordinary increase it may be supposed that the present state must cost no little anxiety as to the disposal of so many.

The prison consists of two parts: the old gaol, and an addition which was made about three years since on the plan which is now recognised as uniting the greatest advantages. There is a central hall with two wings branching from it, open to the roof, and forming corridors into which three tiers of cells open. These cells are of a size to admit of their being used under the separate system. At present sometimes three prisoners sleep in them, the bedding for two being placed on the floor, while the third occupies an iron bedstead. I would strongly recommend the adoption of cots or hammocks, by which these inconveniences might be avoided, and the whole area of the cells thrown open for use, if necessary, in the day time. None of the cells, either in the old or new part, are warmed. There are seven airing yards on the separate radiating principle, but these are little used. There is a copious supply of water in the prison from several pumps, two of these force a stream into tanks, from which it is conveyed by pipes to the wards. It would be advisable to carry this through the sewers, which at present are without any means of cleansing. The debtors' department is very much circumscribed, part of it having been taken off to provide additional room for the lunatics. In the new building the meals are taken in the cells, in the old part the day-rooms are used for this purpose. The excessive crowding prevents of course any system of classification, but the minor criminals and juveniles are separated as much as possible from the others. The same defect exists in the routine of this as in most other gaols, there being no night-watch going round within the corridors. The prisoners are not stripped or examined on admission, nor is gaol clothing given except to the most necessitous. A proper reception-room and fumigating apparatus is greatly required, as well as a warm bath, there being now none in the prison. In that part of the old gaol which is occupied by the convicts the rooms are very small, and ill ventilated. At present the prisoners wash in troughs in the yard, but it is proposed to erect sheds under which their ablutions may be better performed.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The principal part of the gaol clothing is made here, and the prisoners are instructed in trades by the turnkeys. The following were the employments of the men when I was there:—

Shoemakers,	6	Tailors,	3
Weavers,	4	Saddler,	1
Smiths,	5	Tinsmith,	1
Carpenter,	1	Nailer,	1

There is no tread-wheel, and the other occupations were stone-breaking and quarrying, the latter being effected on the premises, where good building material is found. The result of the prisoners' labour, as shown in the gaol improvements, is astonishing. Besides constructing a stone shed (except the slating of the roof) 192 feet long, the men have built seven workshops, fitted up the chapel, office, and school-room—manufactured the iron bedsteads, looms, &c., besides many repairs and additions which were shown me. Additional workshops are already required.

There is a salaried schoolmaster, appointed about a year ago, who teaches about 73 males daily, for about six hours in the winter and eight or nine in the summer. The room in which this is carried on is very large and furnished with forms, being also used as the Protestant chapel. There is a school register kept, which shows that considerable progress is made.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is wretchedly crowded, and the health of the women has suffered in consequence. Some relief has been obtained by converting the old tread-wheel house into a day-room with sleeping-room above it, containing seven beds. The other departments are very confined, and the cells dark. The women are classified mostly according to character, and are employed in spinning, knitting, plain work, and washing.

The assistant matron (now unfortunately sick with fever) gives the inmates daily two hours' instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. of best brown bread, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

The bread is supplied by contract, but seems good.

The contracts are—bread, per lb., 1¾*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per ditto, 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

These are kept by the deputy-governor, Mr. Needham, whose time is already sufficiently occupied as master of the works. A clerk is wanted, and most valuable assistance has been received from the voluntary aid of the governor's son. The system of checks does not appear to be perfectly complete. There is a separate register for drunkards, which shows that this class is less numerous here than in other places. The number of punishments is slight.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain, 261	Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . 260
Surgeon, ... 216	

The turnkeys all wear uniform, and appear active and intelligent officers.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This is a very convenient and roomy building. There were eight patients and four cases of fever, most of them females, owing to the crowded state of that department. There is a salaried apothecary, and the medicines are procured from Dublin. The medical officer, Dr. Boxwell, appears very attentive to his duties.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are (as above stated) a considerable number of this unfortunate class; all but one, kept separate from the other prisoners. They are generally inoffensive in their conduct.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The meetings of the board are held once a month, or oftener if any occasion should require it. The accounts are looked over quarterly, and the payments then made. The work accounts are inspected monthly.

General observations.

General Observations.

Notwithstanding the fearfully crowded state of the prison, I have great pleasure in according my approbation of the very satisfactory state of cleanliness and good management in which I found it. It evidently owes much to the exertions of the local inspector and Protestant chaplain, the Rev. R. V. Elgee, and to the governor, Mr. Gladwin. It would be unfair, however, not to mention, that the perfect system of trade employment now in operation (perfect I mean as to the variety and excellence of the work carried on, not as to the *number* employed, which I should be glad to see increased), is mainly owing to the untiring labours of the deputy-governor, Mr. Needham, who also acts as master of the works and clerk. I regretted to hear that the health of this valuable officer was suffering from the excess of duty imposed upon him, and I would earnestly recommend the appointment of an assistant, by which means his services would be less likely to be lost to the county.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

New Ross.—The keeper's house is here completely separated from the bridewell. The walls are very low, and the yards in grass. New blankets are required. There are six cells and one day-room on the male side, and a solitary one for drunkards. On the female side, one day-room and one cell with two beds. The place was clean and well kept, and the books correct.

Enniscorthy.—There were no prisoners here. The old part contained two day-rooms and three cells, and in the new building two day-rooms and two cells up stairs not furnished; there are also two cells for drunkards. The sewerage defective. There is a pump, but this is dry in summer. The bridewell was clean.

Gorey.—The sessions were going on here, and the place necessarily crowded and in confusion; nevertheless it appeared well kept, and the keeper active and attentive. There are two day-rooms and three cells for males, and two for females—some not yet furnished. The yards are ludicrously small. There is no pump. New sewers are about being made.

All the bridewells require a supply of proper visitors' books.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wicklow Gaol. Visited Feb. 2, 1849.

County of Wicklow Gaol.—Visited 2nd February, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners in this gaol on the day of my visit were as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, .	1	–	Vagrants, . .	2	–
Poor do., . .	5	1	Committed summarily,	17	16
Felons convicted, .	45	6	Lunatics, . .	5	8
Misdemeanants do., .	11	1		107	38
Felons untried, .	18	2			
Misdemeanants do., .	3	4	Total, . .	145	

This number shows an increase of fourteen over that reported at the last inspection. This prison consists of two parts—the old gaol, and an addition, built on the modern principle, consisting of one large corridor and two tiers of galleries, surrounded with forty cells, large enough (as mentioned in the last report) to be adapted to the separate system. The total number of cells is seventy-seven, and there are eight rooms with beds. The cells in the old building are provided with iron bedsteads, which in some cases hold two individuals, while a third is placed on the floor. This is altogether an objectionable practice, which might be avoided by introducing cots or hammocks. In the new part the bedsteads are of wood, and constructed so that they may be turned up in the day-time. There is only one solitary cell, which is hardly sufficient; but in the original gaol there are two, so dark as to be nearly useless except as reception cells, for which purpose they are at present set apart. Classification, according to the Act, is attempted, and silence enforced so far as the means will allow. The male prisoners take their meals in their cells, and the females in the day-rooms.

On admission the prisoners are stripped, washed, and all supplied with gaol clothing (except stockings), while their own clothes are fumigated and placed in store. There are four baths, two of which are in the hospital; these are not made use of except when ordered by a medical officer.

The prison stands on an elevated site, and the drainage, I was informed, was good. Some of the flagstones, however, exhibited the appearance of damp. There is a sufficient supply of water from two pumps, by which it is raised into cisterns, and thence conveyed in pipes through the wards, but not through the drains. Some of the latter are cleansed by a stream which is conducted from without and made to pass through them, and the others have water daily thrown into them. All this, however, is hardly sufficient; and some of the drains are occasionally obliged to be opened and cleansed. I should think, that with such advantages as are afforded by the fall of the ground and supply of water, an alteration in the construction of the sewers would place them in a state to give no further trouble.

In the kitchen there is an apparatus for steaming potatoes. This is at present, of course, useless for that purpose, and likely to remain so, as a return to that diet is not very probable. In one gaol I observed that a similar apparatus had been applied as a means of cooking the stirabout. The governor, however, entertains great doubts as to whether the food so prepared is equally wholesome with that dressed in the usual manner. There are two airing yards attached to the new building, each containing in the centre four radiating divisions, according to the separate system—these, however, are not used.

The master debtors' apartments struck me as being particularly good; but the ceilings require repairing.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a tread-wheel, which is not used for any purpose except that of punishment. The turnkeys act as trade instructors, and employment to some extent is carried on. All the bedding and clothes are made up in the gaol; but the materials are not manufactured there. There is no weaving, which, considering that it is a trade soon learned and more useful than most others, rather surprised me. The employments of the inmates were as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
Prison duties,	9	Prison duties,	2
Tread-wheel,	16	Spinning hemp,	16
Net-making,	25	Sewing,	9
Shoe-making,	4	Minding lunatics,	1
Tailoring,	2	Nursing,	1
Pumping water,	7		

The prisoners have two hours' instruction daily from the turnkeys belonging to their respective classes. Registers are kept, which show that in some instances progress has been made. I was much struck by the exceedingly attentive behaviour manifested by the prisoners of both sexes during the lessons, at which time I happened to be present.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron, Mrs. Barry, at the time of my visit, was, I regret to say, unable, through severe indisposition, to attend to her duties. Nevertheless, the satisfactory state in which I found this department, and the neat and orderly appearance of the inmates, show that the management has hitherto been good. The women are divided into two classes, according to character; and the accommodation is two day-rooms and twenty-one cells. The laundry has not been improved since the last report was made. It is very small and inconvenient, and a proper drying-room is much wanted. At present the day-rooms are the only places which, in wet weather, can be used for this purpose. There was one child here. The two classes are instructed for a couple of hours daily, by the matron and deputy-matron, respectively.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of mixed milk. Dinner—1 lb. of brown bread and 1 pint of mixed milk. On Sundays, bread for breakfast and dinner.

The quality of the provisions (which I was informed are regularly inspected by the chaplains) appears unobjectionable; but I doubt the legality of mixing the two descriptions of milk. I am bound to observe, however, that on this point no complaints were made by the prisoners.

South District.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

The contracts are—Bread, 1*d.* per pound (under the Dublin price); oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per pound, 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are admirably kept by the governor, Mr. Barry, who is not allowed the services of a clerk, but receives some assistance from one of the turnkeys, who writes an excellent hand.

The system of checks is well managed by the local inspector, Mr. Nolan.

Officers.

Officers.

The non-resident officers' visits were last year—

Local Inspector, .	100	Protestant Chaplain, .	290
Surgeon, . .	203	Roman Catholic do., .	199

The turnkeys do not wear any uniform. In my opinion the respectable appearance of a prison depends so much upon this, that I would recommend to the board to consider whether it would not be as well to adopt a plain one.

The turnkeys all sleep in the gaol, except one, who is allowed to be out in rotation.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is very small, containing only two rooms for males and one for females. Fortunately the extremely healthy state of the prison (there were no patients at the time of my visit, and only twelve cases last year,) makes attention to this circumstance the less necessary. It would be prudent, however, to make provision against the prevalence of any epidemic disease before such an occurrence actually took place.

The medicines are supplied from Dublin, and made up in the gaol.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

As will be seen above, there were five male and eight female lunatics confined here—a large proportion. Some of them were occasionally very troublesome; and in bad cases a prisoner is appointed in charge.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The rule is for the board to hold its meetings monthly; but I am informed that latterly the attendance has been very irregular, owing to some of the members having left the neighbourhood, and others being incapacitated by ill health. It is intended at the next assizes to replace them by others, who will devote more time and attention to the concerns of the prison.

General observations.

General Observations.

This prison is fortunate in possessing a local inspector and governor who appear willing and competent to adopt every means to regulate it on the best system. As a proof of this, I may remark, that I did not hear the same complaints of the difficulty of managing the convicts under sentence of transportation (twenty-five in number), which were prevalent in other gaols. One thing particularly worthy of commendation is the practice (so seldom adopted) of making the turnkeys go round during the night through the corridors. I regretted, however, to learn that this was confined to the old building, it being considered dangerous to allow any one to enter at night into the new part. I confess I did not see any good reason for this distinction; or rather, if additional danger is apprehended in the latter place, additional supervision seems the more necessary.

The entire prison, as to cleanliness and order, was every thing that could be wished; and the prisoners, when interrogated, had no complaints whatever to make.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Tinahely.—There were no prisoners confined here. The accommodation consists of one good day-room and two cells on each side. The yards are inconveniently situated, the windows of the court-house opening into them. There is only one privy, from which, however, the sewerage is good. There is no pump, and the water is brought from a distance. The bedding is bad, and requires renewing. The chimney of the keeper's room smokes. The books were correctly kept.

Baltinglass.—This is one of the very few district bridewells, and contained, when I was there, twenty-four prisoners—seventeen males and seven females. It is a dark, low place, situated under the court-house; and I was informed that the county surveyor had lately looked at it, and taken an account of the necessary repairs and alterations, which would be laid before the grand jury: certainly it needs improvement. There are five day-rooms and eight cells for males, and five for females; two on each side with double beds. Some of them are very dark, and one of the staircases dangerous. There is a small tread-wheel, which affords the only employment, except pumping water or sometimes net-making. The bedding was clean and tolerably good, and the prisoners have clothing given them. The females spin and make up the prison linen and bedding, and wash. A book is correctly kept, according to a peculiar form invented by the keeper. The place appeared clean, and the discipline good.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

APPENDIX, No. 2.

SCHEDULE (A)—List of Prisons.

Schedule A. List of Prisons.

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.
NORTH DISTRICT.		
Dublin	Kilmainham	County Gaol.
	Green-street	Newgate.
	S. Circular-road	House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane	Four Courts' Marshalsea.
	St. Sepulchre's	Manor Prison.
Antrim	Carrickfergus	County Gaol.
	Belfast	House of Correction.
	Antrim	Bridewell.
	Ballymoney	ditto.
	Ballymena	ditto.
Armagh	Armagh	County Gaol.
	Ballybot	Bridewell.
	Lurgan	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton	ditto.
	Markethill	ditto.
Cavan	Cavan	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell	ditto.
	Cootehill	ditto.
Donegal	Lifford	County Gaol.
	Buncrana	Bridewell.
	Donegal	ditto.
	Glenties	ditto.
	Letterkenny	ditto.
Down	Downpatrick	County Gaol.
	Newry	Bridewell.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler	Bridewell.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton	ditto.
Londonderry	Londonderry	County Gaol.
	Coleraine	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady	ditto.
Longford	Longford	County Gaol.
Louth	Dundalk	ditto.
	Drogheda	Town Gaol.
	Ardee	Bridewell.
Mayo	Castlebar	County Gaol.
	Ballinrobe	Bridewell.
	Belmullet	ditto.
	Swineford	ditto.
	Westport	ditto.
Meath	Trim	County Gaol.
	Kells	Bridewell.
	Navan	ditto.
Monaghan	Monaghan	County Gaol.
	Ballybay	Bridewell.
	Carrickmacross	ditto.
	Castleblayney	ditto.
	Clones	ditto.
Roscommon	Roscommon	County Gaol.
	Athlone	Bridewell.
	Boyle	ditto.
	Castlerea	ditto.
	Strokestown	ditto.
Sligo	Sligo	County Gaol.
	Ballymote	Bridewell.
Tyrone	Omagh	County Gaol.
	Clogher	Bridewell.
	Dungannon	ditto.
	Strabane	ditto.
Westmeath	Mullingar	County Gaol.
	Moate	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow	Carlow	County Gaol.
Clare	Ennis	ditto.
	Ennistymon	Bridewell.
	Killaloe	ditto.
	Kilrush	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge	ditto.
	Tulla	ditto.
Cork	Cork	County Gaol.
	Cork	City ditto.
	Cork	Bridewell.
	Kinsale	Corporation Gaol.
	Bandon	Bridewell.
	Bantry	ditto.
South District—*continued.*		
Cork	Castletown	Bridewell.
	Charleville	ditto.
	Clonakilty	ditto.
	Cove	ditto.
	Dunmanway	ditto.
	Fermoy	ditto.
	Kanturk	ditto.
	Macroom	ditto.
	Mallow	ditto.
	Middleton	ditto.
	Millstreet	ditto.
	Mitchelstown	ditto.
	Rosscarbery	ditto.
	Skibbereen	ditto.
Galway	Galway	County Gaol.
	Galway	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe	Bridewell.
	Clifden	ditto.
	Eyrecourt	ditto.
	Gort	ditto.
	Loughrea	ditto.
	Outerard	ditto.
	Portumna	ditto.
	Tuam	ditto.
	Woodford	ditto.
Kerry	Tralee	County Gaol.
	Cahirciveen	Bridewell.
	Castleisland	ditto.
	Dingle	ditto.
	Kenmare	ditto.
	Killarney	ditto.
	Listowel	ditto.
	Milltown	ditto.
	Tarbert	ditto.
Kildare	Naas	County Gaol.
	Athy	ditto.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny	City Gaol.
	Callan	Bridewell.
	Thomastown	ditto.
	Urlingford	ditto.
King's Co.	Tullamore	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown	District Bridewell.
Limerick	Limerick	County Gaol.
	Limerick	City Gaol.
	Bruff	Bridewell.
	Croome	ditto.
	Glinn	ditto.
	Kilfinane	ditto.
	Newcastle	ditto.
	Rathkeale	ditto.
Queen's Co.	Maryborough	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory	ditto.
	Stradbally	ditto.
Tipperary	Clonmel	County Gaol.
	Nenagh	ditto.
	Borrisokane	Bridewell.
	Cahir	ditto.
	Carrick-on-Suir	ditto.
	Cashel	ditto.
	Clogheen	ditto.
	New Birmingham	ditto.
	Newport	ditto.
	Roscrea	ditto.
	Templemore	ditto.
	Thurles	ditto.
	Tipperary	ditto.
Waterford	Waterford	County Gaol.
	Waterford	City Gaol.
	Waterford	House of Correction.
	Dungarvan	Bridewell.
	Lismore	ditto.
Wexford	Wexford	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy	Bridewell.
	Gorey	ditto.
	New Ross	ditto.
Wicklow	Wicklow	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass	District Bridewell.
	Tinnahely	Bridewell.

SCHEDULE (B).

SCHEDULE B.

Return of Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, 31st December, 1848.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS confined in the Gaols of Ireland on the 31st December, 1848.

GAOLS.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals.		No. of Prisoners Sick in Hospital.	No. of Lunatics.	
	Males.	Females.	Tried.	Untried.	Tried.	Untried.		Male.	Female.
Antrim,	17	2	46	12	3	5	5	8	–
Belfast,	–	–	106	42	41	20	2	–	–
Armagh,	21	–	102	31	31	26	10	6	–
Carlow,	6	1	78	29	82	20	–	2	2
Cavan,	20	3	105	56	32	14	7	2	2
Clare,	40	7	218	174	49	60	18	9	–
Cork, County,	17	1	697	158	263	36	39	3	2
Cork, City,	17	2	122	32	40	6	5	1	–
Donegal,	14	–	122	8	22	6	4	19	2
Down,	24	–	152	15	46	22	18	13	–
Dublin County,	10	3	91	40	52	10	13	2	2
Dublin City:									
Newgate,	–	–	22	79	–	33	16	–	–
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	53	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	–	–	–	–	207	–	12	–	61
Richmond Bridewell,	–	–	350	–	–	–	22	17	–
Fermanagh,	12	1	95	22	41	8	22	1	1
Galway, County,	6	1	209	102	61	20	42	1	2
Galway, Town,	3	–	27	55	8	12	3	1	–
Kerry,	16	–	163	132	40	56	24	20	11
Kildare, Naas,	3	–	36	39	16	15	8	1	–
Kildare, Athy,	3	–	25	23	17	15	–	–	–
Kilkenny, County,	23	4	78	65	10	28	6	16	–
Kilkenny, City,	1	–	31	1	19	–	–	–	–
King's County,	17	3	141	35	57	8	8	4	4
Leitrim,	15	1	78	35	10	16	14	–	2
Limerick, County,	24	–	244	178	24	29	25	11	1
Limerick, City,	12	–	99	67	38	25	4	–	–
Londonderry,	4	–	85	26	28	6	7	2	1
Longford,	9	2	112	14	40	1	2	4	–
Louth,	5	–	50	25	11	12	3	–	1
Drogheda,	1	–	21	3	3	–	–	1	–
Mayo,	21	5	211	127	45	59	13	1	5
Meath,	6	1	67	98	23	23	17	4	6
Monaghan,	20	5	87	38	24	26	15	6	1
Queen's County,	7	2	119	47	47	32	18	–	1
Roscommon,	25	3	139	56	17	23	19	–	3
Sligo,	24	1	145	30	16	18	13	1	17
Tipperary, Nenagh,	30	2	205	129	53	52	33	2	2
Tipperary, Clonmel,	9	1	219	183	74	59	12	8	2
Tyrone,	4	1	92	37	51	35	14	3	1
Waterford, County,	5	–	139	77	39	35	19	–	–
Waterford, City,	4	–	62	6	31	8	1	–	–
Westmeath,	26	1	122	38	41	19	5	–	1
Wexford,	9	–	118	43	40	33	12	20	2
Wicklow,	5	1	55	20	19	16	7	5	8

SCHEDULE (C).

RETURN of Accommodation in the several County, City, and Town Gaols, 1848.

Schedule C. Accommodation in the County, &c. Gaols.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Daily Average Number confined.	Highest Number	Number of Cells.	Other Rooms with Beds.	Number of Beds in the Rooms.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.	NUMBER OF COMMITTALS.				
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	Total.
Antrim,	128	170	50	13	38	748	108	21	10	14	153
Belfast,	223	310	318	–	–	2,550	343	159	96	310	908
Armagh,	264	311	72	38	106	1,659	112	46	26	12	196
Carlow,	209	322	71	7	14	2,481	11	6	4	3	24
Cavan,	208	273	86	16	48	1,403	14	5	3	4	26
Clare,	377	556	115	9	42	2,608	30	27	15	6	78
Cork, County,	1,126	1,549	176	93	282	8,224	1,293	422	201	104	2,020
Cork, City,	183	251	108	14	26	1,705	172	50	15	2	239
Donegal,	149	226	85	15	30	1,005	4	2	3	–	9
Down,	253	300	200	16	32	1,329	130	61	28	28	247
Dublin County,	205	300	75	2	5	4,625	234	77	47	51	409
,, City,	91	180	64	2	7	2,533	266	122	75	98	561
,, Grangegorman Pen.,	292	391	201	–	–	8,183	243	129	73	110	1,932
,, Richmond Bridewell,	346	433	180	5	57	7,383	650	260	118	161	1,189
Fermanagh,	254	341	102	5	15	1,168	16	8	1	–	25
Galway, County,	483	1,072	92	6	18	5,129	28	14	7	4	53
Galway, Town,	112½	249	36	14	32	1,426	47	29	16	9	101
Kerry	359¾	488	82	4	4	2,355	56	24	12	23	115
Kildare, Naas,	105	152	62	10	12	594	17	8	1	3	29
Kildare, Athy,	69$\frac{6}{10}$	109	32	2	4	721	41	9	2	4	56
Kilkenny, County,	250	311	48	9	35	1,219	30	16	3	–	49
Kilkenny, City,	51	91	6	10	57	1,150	22	3	–	–	25
King's County,	247	291	114	8	16	1,485	7	4	2	1	14
Leitrim,	210$\frac{8}{10}$	314	81	12	48	1,282	23	13	3	3	42
Limerick, County,	454	609	143	–	–	2,202	48	19	4	2	73
Limerick, City,	185	266	70	18	46	3,292	64	37	25	18	144
Londonderry,	181⅛	226	153	17	54	1,317	20	6	3	1	30
Longford,	207	268	67	12	36	1,665	75	23	9	16	123
Louth,	111	140	40	11	20	1,302	20	16	5	3	44
Drogheda,	35	48	16	2	4	449	419	30	–	–	449
Mayo,	390	489	128	20	60	2,498	75	28	16	7	126
Meath,	159	233	112	29	29	1,144	50	10	3	–	63
Monaghan,	210	270	75	12	52	1,096	8	16	3	1	28
Queen's County,	240	309	95	8	48	1,545	70	15	9	6	100
Roscommon,	279⅜	365	60	16	32	1,251	32	9	3	1	45
Sligo,	275$\frac{6}{10}$	354	84	27	61	1,528	149	56	17	31	253
Tipperary, Nenagh,	446$\frac{8}{10}$	642	192	22	31	3,527	136	32	6	15	189
Tipperary, Clonmel,	413	570	225	13	30	4,202	130	51	38	56	275
Tyrone,	276	413	69	17	63	1,411	106	32	4	2	144
Waterford, County,	227	317	83	8	16	1,423	84	40	8	4	136
Waterford, City,	98	163	56	7	16	1,455	24	8	2	4	38
Westmeath,	205	245	92	11	33	1,326	34	9	3	1	47
Wexford,	240	307	110	9	30	1,550	91	15	7	2	115
Wicklow,	139	177	77	4	6	780	47	25	14	35	121

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in

GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners	COST OF			
						Fuel, for use of Prison.	Soap and Candles for same.	Straw.	Medicine, &c.	Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		£ s. d.	d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	Mixed.	628 10 6½	3⅜	Coal.	21	79 8 4	26 5 7	11 8 10	31 9 3	45 14 0
Belfast,	Do.	1,177 7 3½	3 7/16	Do.	19	193 11 6	30 11 11	3 14 8½	26 2 0	9 13 10
Armagh,	Do.	1,106 16 8	3	Irish Coal & Turf	18	88 10 9	42 1 9	20 0 0	77 10 9	61 11 1
Carlow,	Do.	1,003 6 2½	3⅛	Turf & Coal.	10	84 3 0	17 19 4	10 2 10½	32 16 8	14 7 6
Cavan,	Do.	982 8 5	3¾	Turf.	16	188 6 1	29 10 7	15 15 5	84 15 11	62 1 6
Clare,	Do.	1,670 2 2	3⅛	Turf & Coal.	31	170 10 0	33 9 9	7 1 4	28 18 2	35 2 1
Cork County,	Bread and Milk.	4,766 14 9	3	Coal.	37	209 12 3	101 0 2	54 4 3	89 11 7	524 0 11
„ City,	Do.	955 15 8	3¾	Do.	34	65 2 6	29 6 8	12 4 4	24 0 4	94 16 7
Donegal,	Mixed.	819 4 1½	4½	Do.	26	79 14 0½	11 1 3	16 4 9½	15 16 11	22 17 6
Down,	Do.	1,360 1 6½	3⅜	Do.	45	125 18 8	27 7 8	18 7 7½	3 1 3	15 3 3½
Dublin County,	Do.	872 16 6	2 1/16	Do.	22	135 4 9	35 7 11	15 7 0	58 11 10	5 18 6
Dublin City:										
Newgate,	Bread and Milk.	442 18 3	4½	Do.	16	63 2 2	15 16 2	4 5 8	54 16 1	94 3 1
Richmond Bridewell,	Mixed.	1,423 11 5	3⅛	Do.	30	234 3 10	63 17 0	9 0 0	165 9 11	107 9 10
Grangegorman Penitentiary	Do.	1,367 8 1	3⅓	Do.	32	158 13 6	48 17 10	16 17 11	137 1 2	96 7 1
Fermanagh,	Oatmeal Rice & Bread	809 10 10	2⅝	Turf.	28	146 19 7½	34 13 0	9 4 0	66 0 0	56 10 9
Galway County,	Mixed.	2,721 14 10½	3⅜	Turf & Coal.	15	192 3 2	92 9 1	18 5 8	25 10 3	217 5 3½
„ Town,	Do.	625 7 4	4 1/16	Turf.	11	68 4 1	3 13 4	8 9 6	7 5 3	24 0 0
Kerry,	Do.	1,847 4 9⅜	3½	Do.	17	56 13 11¼	13 10 6	19 0 11½	17 11 0	97 5 7¼
Kildare, Naas,	Do.	462 16 0½	3½	Coal.	28	149 4 3	15 3 0	11 19 11	25 13 11	52 2 10
„ Athy,	Do.	435 7 1½	4 7/16	Turf.	10	38 15 10⅝	5 14 6	6 15 7½	31 1 6	1 5 11
Kilkenny County,	Do.	1,264 18 7½	4	Coal & Turf.	20	135 18 9½	25 8 9½	13 2 5½	64 5 9	47 11 9½
„ City,	Stirabout & Milk.	232 13 9	3	Do.	7	23 3 1	8 0 3	4 16 4	25 6 6	17 8 0
King's County,	Mixed.	944 18 8½	2 7/16	Turf.	40	98 12 11	25 16 7	11 12 3	17 17 5	70 12 3½
Leitrim,	Stirabout & Bread	1,090 10 9	3 3/16	Turf & Coal.	35	197 16 1½	28 14 0½	9 19 1½	85 8 1	181 19 11½
Limerick County,	Indian Meal & Bread.	2,279 15 6	3½	Coal.	26	139 0 6	36 0 3¾	13 14 8½	66 6 1½	197 2 9½
„ City,	Do.	888 16 4	3⅜	Do.	18	49 8 0	12 11 2	14 17 7	30 0 0	12 7 10½
Londonderry,	Mixed.	930 0 11	3¾	Do.	25	94 16 11	31 12 0	8 19 3	49 0 5	45 5 4
Longford,	Do.	732 19 4½	2⅝	Turf.	24	65 0 0	11 17 10	4 4 0	25 0 0	50 9 6
Louth,	Do.	807 14 3	4⅛	Coal.	16	35 1 3½	19 3 8¾	16 17 8	16 17 0	18 11 8
Drogheda,	Do.	146 17 9	3	Do.	6	33 10 0	13 6 8	6 15 0	10 12 10	3 5 0
Mayo,	Do.	1,825 12 1¾	4	Coal & Turf.	44	178 9 0¾	96 9 1¾	30 10 1¾	25 18 9	200 1 11½
Meath,	Do.	644 8 1½	3	Turf & Coal.	32	72 7 6	26 4 8	9 3 0	20 17 2	87 13 2
Monaghan,	Do.	1,221 18 4	4 7/16	Coal.	19	58 13 3	7 0 0	15 11 8	46 18 2	118 19 5
Queen's County,	Do.	1,098 5 8	3¼	Coal & Turf.	13	170 13 8	36 12 2	15 6 4	28 2 3	191 5 1
Roscommon,	Meal and Bread.	1,634 18 7	4⅓	Coal.	24	239 12 2½	21 19 5½	26 1 0	63 0 0	213 0 2
Sligo,	Mixed.	1,375 1 10	3 5/16	Do.	21	178 19 3	53 1 8	32 2 3	42 16 2	102 11 3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Bread and Milk.	3,018 3 3½	3 3/16	Coal & Turf.	20	151 18 9	18 3 8	20 5 2	6 13 6	66 7 8
„ Clonmel,	Mixed.	2,509 16 11	4⅕	Coal.	46	158 7 2	106 0 8	17 13 0	49 13 0	47 5 5
Tyrone,	Do.	1,459 19 2	3¼	Turf.	51	351 0 6½	45 5 11	15 1 2½	69 18 8½	75 7 9
Waterford County,	Do.	1,281 0 0	3 1/16	Coal.	22	74 19 6	68 4 6	16 19 11	80 12 3	46 18 1½
„ City,	Do.	523 8 5	3¾	Do.	12	36 8 0	12 9 4	13 11 3	21 18 10	8 10 8
Westmeath,	Bread & Stirabout	848 12 1½	3	Turf & Coal.	19	82 12 8	26 0 11½	16 9 2	42 0 0	33 2 11
Wexford,	Mixed.	1,512 9 6½	4¼	Coal.	35	66 14 5½	59 14 8	8 13 6	3 11 6	87 12 11½
Wicklow,	Do.	819 2 11	3⅜	Do.	11	59 7 6½	45 13 0	11 14 3	6 5 10	6 2 1

In consequence of the failure of the Potato crop, and the very high price to which articles of food have risen in many of the Irish Markets, it has been dietaries. We beg to state, that these alterations have been made under the authority of the Queen's Bench; and as an explanation of all the articles comprised

THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1848.

COST OF							SALARY OF			
							MALE DEPARTMENT.			
Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Local Inspectors.	Chaplains.		
								Protestant.	Presbyterian.	R. Catholic.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19 10 6½	57 0 1	7 15 3	39 3 7	73 18 3	—	41 15 0	92 6 2	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
32 13 0	14 11 0	4 8 9	112 15 0	136 19 0	32 16 0	38 15 4	55 7 8	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
28 13 2	13 2 9	9 9 8	35 15 8	50 7 2	—	114 18 2	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
15 19 8	70 18 0½	35 9 0	39 14 5	68 11 3½	28 8 0	73 8 2½	36 18 4	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
17 14 8	71 10 8	18 11 10	45 8 9	40 10 2	—	39 9 3	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
11 14 3	34 10 8	10 14 2	113 11 9	209 3 0	76 3 6	266 19 9	—	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
57 9 1	400 10 0	292 1 1	206 3 8	709 2 6	4 16 2	72 7 0	150 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
36 0 5	130 4 8	43 8 3	145 1 4	54 3 2	49 8 11	34 2 8	75 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
24 15 5	101 17 5	22 17 6	62 14 4	32 14 1	42 6 5	37 11 11	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
30 6 1	175 8 6	53 13 4	87 18 11	129 8 6	—	96 17 3½	25 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
20 7 10	70 15 8	44 3 2	88 9 5	57 13 6	7 6 10	107 7 0½	110 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8
19 19 11	—	—	27 2 7	13 19 8	—	101 5 11	133 6 8	50 0 0	33 6 8	50 0 0
46 7 1	224 1 2	—	79 19 11	232 4 0	—	259 1 6	133 6 8	40 0 0	33 6 8	40 0 0
37 12 6	—	152 15 6	48 2 0	67 2 0	—	234 3 2	133 6 8	40 0 0	33 6 8	40 0 0
10 5 0	27 4 8	14 10 6	20 4 8	15 0 0	20 15 4	29 14 0	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
9 13 5	85 16 8	117 10 0	437 19 7	25 14 5	68 4 0	371 19 8½	73 16 10	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
8 3 7	—	—	71 0 3	13 7 6	3 10 0	32 10 11	36 18 6	27 13 10	—	50 0 0
20 12 6	4 7 6	2 7 6	40 13 5½	75 6 0	12 10 0	59 10 1	100 0 0	46 3 1	—	46 3 1
10 15 0	30 6 9	14 17 1	30 17 5½	51 10 9½	88 18 4	100 7 6	37 18 4	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
4 15 6	19 19 0	8 6 1½	27 5 6	17 8 8	39 18 11	26 9 2⅔	27 13 10	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
23 16 0	21 11 9½	11 14 5	49 5 0	55 7 8	6 12 3	4 14 5	80 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
5 0 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	17 0 0	5 0 0	—	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
8 14 3	166 10 3	64 2 6	46 17 3½	45 3 4	1 10 0	16 14 5	130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
39 5 8½	147 15 6	27 5 10	157 12 10½	50 3 7	11 17 1	80 8 10½	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
16 2 3	134 17 5½	16 3 5½	143 14 8½	—	62 11 6	169 9 3	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
13 17 8	43 0 11	18 8 10½	46 2 7½	120 11 7	—	52 13 9½	150 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
15 15 7	159 4 4	21 3 0	148 7 2	46 12 7	—	34 6 1½	90 0 0	46 3 1½	46 3 1½	46 3 1½
12 4 0	26 5 7	10 0 0	26 8 7	15 14 7	8 13 0	90 2 7½	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
14 12 10	5 11 1	1 18 10	33 15 8	12 18 11	2 10 3	26 7 9	50 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
0 10 0	42 18 0	14 7 4	17 11 4	14 0 0	—	8 4 2	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
51 15 4	269 15 8	23 0 0½	76 17 3½	294 7 10	299 18 2	195 0 7½	75 0 0	37 10 0	27 13 10	37 10 0
20 15 8	107 11 3½	22 17 6	99 5 7	78 13 3	36 7 4	19 17 8½	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
9 14 4	77 11 5	8 5 11	17 3 10	48 7 11	—	0 10 0	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
29 11 4	70 16 7	26 1 10	75 17 1	98 0 6	7 0 0	75 18 9	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
26 15 8	46 7 4	1 18 8½	95 10 5	161 9 4½	7 19 6	114 7 9½	92 6 1	46 3 1	—	46 3 1
22 11 1	143 18 11½	47 11 6½	133 13 2	95 19 10	35 5 7	61 6 3	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
39 8 6	64 12 5	17 0 0	44 18 6	542 6 9	—	75 2 9½	85 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
30 2 9	169 16 10	22 15 6	186 5 9	425 13 11½	—	58 14 3½	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
37 6 6½	96 11 11	35 17 5½	64 19 9½	128 16 8	65 10 9	203 13 5	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
6 9 6	154 6 6	23 9 3	73 17 4	124 9 2	43 8 6	20 14 0	80 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
4 9 11	18 7 4	21 4 10	23 4 7	21 4 6	—	2 4 6	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
20 3 8	121 2 4	21 17 8	22 3 8	75 12 6½	—	23 10 10	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
18 14 5	—	11 3 11	101 11 4	25 18 0	10 10 0	40 14 2½	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
19 11 8	140 6 6	73 19 1	30 15 0	100 6 10	31 2 11½	87 0 10	46 3 0	36 18 5½	—	36 18 5½

found necessary to vary the dietaries of several of the County Prisons, and to authorize the use of provisions which were not formerly to be found in the Gaol in those alterations would occupy more space than could be conveniently spared in the returns, we have included them under the head of Mixed Dietary.

[*Continued.*

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in

GAOLS.	SALARY OF MALE DEPARTMENT.																					
	Medical Officers.						Governors.			Clerks.			Deputy Governors, or Head Turnkeys.			Turnkeys.			Schoolmasters.			Other Prison Officers.		
	Physicians.			Surgeons.			Apothecaries.									No.	Total Amount of Salary.								
23.	24.			25.			26.			27.			28.			29.			30.	31.			32.			33.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	74	0	0	—			—			301	18	6	—			45	0	0	8	245	0	0	27	13	10	—		
Belfast,	74	0	0	—			—			250	0	0	—			50	0	0	11	370	0	0	30	0	0	77	5	0
Armagh,	—			—			20	0	0	144	0	0	—			—			7	203	0	0	—			30	0	0
Carlow,	92	6	2½	—			—			200	0	0	20	0	0	50	0	0	4	120	0	0	—			—		
Cavan,	—			—			—			200	0	0	—			—			6	230	15	4	30	0	0	—		
Clare,	54	0	0	—			20	0	0	300	0	0	50	0	0	—			12	351	0	0	30	0	0	26	0	0
Cork County,	74	0	0	—			20	0	0	400	0	0	—			43	7	6	17	511	4	0	—			239	7	5
,, City,	—			55	0	0	10	0	0	200	0	0	—			35	15	7	12	262	5	11	—			—		
Donegal,	—			—			15	0	0	150	0	0	—			40	0	0	5	113	5	0	20	0	0	—		
Down,	—			—			27	13	10	200	0	0	—			96	12	0	11	362	11	8	52	0	0	—		
Dublin County,	—			110	15	4	—			250	0	0	—			100	0	0	7	100	0	0	—			57	10	0
Dublin City:																												
Newgate,	133	6	8	133	6	8	—			500	0	0	100	0	0	200	0	0	7	335	8	0	52	0	0	—		
Richmond Bridewell,	133	6	8	133	6	8	—			300	0	0	70	0	0	250	0	0	15	739	18	4	87	0	0	80	0	0
Grangegorman Penitentiary	133	6	8	133	6	8	—			186	11	6	60	0	0	—			1	52	0	0	—			142	0	0
Fermanagh,	—			—			—			175	0	0	—			—			7	209	0	0	25	0	0	26	0	0
Galway County,	—			74	0	0	—			375	7	8	—			—			12	360	0	0	—			192	11	0
,, Town,	56	0	0	—			—			138	9	7	—			—			5	110	0	0	—			—		
Kerry,	73	16	11	—			25	0	0	240	0	0	—			100	0	0	12	315	0	0	—			70	0	0
Kildare, Naas,	—			40	0	0	30	0	0	160	0	0	—			50	0	0	6	120	0	0	20	0	0	—		
,, Athy,	25	0	0	—			—			100	0	0	—			—			4	80	0	0	—			—		
Kilkenny County,	65	0	0	—			—			240	0	0	—			—			8	230	0	0	28	0	0	—		
,, City,	30	0	0	—			—			60	0	0	—			—			2	50	0	0	—			—		
King's County,	65	0	0	—			—			184	12	2	—			60	0	0	9	240	0	0	20	0	0	6	10	0
Leitrim,	45	0	0	—			20	0	0	150	0	0	—			—			9	267	16	8	36	0	0	19	5	5½
Limerick County,	50	0	0	30	0	0	—			300	0	0	—			—			11	395	0	0	70	0	0	52	0	0
,, City,	—			40	0	0	16	0	0	130	0	0	25	0	0	52	10	0	6	144	0	0	—			—		
Londonderry,	—			94	0	0	—			130	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0	5	125	0	0	30	0	0	13	18	2
Longford,	—			—			25	0	0	200	0	0	30	0	0	—			6	178	0	0	—			42	0	0
Louth,	—			—			15	0	0	176	15	6	—			40	0	0	5	150	0	0	30	0	0	—		
Drogheda,	—			—			—			80	0	0	—			—			2	40	0	0	—			—		
Mayo,	50	0	0	—			30	0	0	375	0	0	—			—			11	350	0	0	—			10	0	0
Meath,	—			74	0	0	—			276	18	6	60	0	0	—			5	165	0	0	25	0	0	98	0	0
Monaghan,	73	16	10	—			—			138	9	2	—			—			7	200	0	0	—			—		
Queen's County,	—			—			30	0	0	250	0	0	—			60	0	0	8	220	0	0	—			80	0	0
Roscommon,	—			74	0	0	—			200	0	0	50	0	0	—			9	230	0	0	—			57	0	0
Sligo,	65	0	0	—			21	0	0	200	0	0	30	0	0	50	0	0	9	195	0	0	20	0	0	—		
Tipperary, Nenagh,	—			75	0	0	40	0	0	225	0	0	25	0	0	100	0	0	12	310	0	0	—			50	0	0
,, Clonmel,	—			87	0	0	—			250	0	0	100	0	0	120	0	0	15	506	16	10	—			58	12	11
Tyrone,	—			—			—			150	0	0	—			30	0	0	8	149	0	0	22	10	0	20	18	6
Waterford County,	—			65	0	0	—			200	0	0	60	0	0	—			6	160	0	0	—			20	0	0
,, City,	40	0	0	—			—			180	0	0	—			—			4	100	0	0	—			—		
Westmeath,	—			—			—			150	0	0	—			50	0	0	8	225	0	0	—			—		
Wexford,	—			—			40	0	0	160	0	0	—			80	0	0	8	215	0	0	30	0	0	10	0	0
Wicklow,	—			65	0	0	—			100	0	0	—			—			6	190	0	0	—			—		

It will be seen that in some Gaols there is no charge made under the head of Physician or Surgeon, on account of the Surgeon of the County Infirmary being obliged, under the Infirmary Act, 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 116, to attend also the County Gaols, if within five miles of Infirmary, without any additional salary. In many of the Gaols there is no charge under the head of Schoolmaster, as the Turnkeys, when qualified, instruct the Prisoners.

THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1848—*continued.*

SALARY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.				OFFICERS'					
Matrons. 34.	Assistant Matrons, or Head Turnkeys. 35.	Hospital Nurse-tenders. 36.	Other Prison Officers. 37.	Rations, Total Cost of. 38.	Clothing, Total Cost of. 39.	Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing. 40.	Total Expense of Gaol. 41.	Average Number of Prisoners per day Dieted. 42.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per head per day. 43.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per head per annum. 44.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
35 0 0	18 0 0	22 13 2	—	68 11 0	24 0 0	1,064 18 2	2,126 17 5	118	0 11	16 12 4
40 0 0	50 0 0	31 12 0	23 8 0	14 17 6	29 14 8	1,207 0 4	3,020 19 8	223	0 $8\frac{3}{4}$	13 10 $11\frac{1}{4}$
30 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	—	4 11 6	33 10 10	660 2 4	2,243 13 8	253	0 $5\frac{5}{6}$	8 9 $11\frac{5}{6}$
50 0 0	—	—	—	133 7 0	20 1 8	778 0 10	2,242 15 $4\frac{1}{2}$	209	0 $7\frac{1}{18}$	10 14 $7\frac{3}{4}$
40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	13 12 11	—	710 8 3	2,306 11 6	208	0 $7\frac{1}{4}$	11 1 $9\frac{1}{2}$
40 0 0	30 0 0	24 0 0	—	—	20 9 3	1,037 15 3	3,700 6 10	362	0 $6\frac{5}{8}$	9 16 $3\frac{1}{2}$
50 0 0	56 0 0	36 18 0	5 0 0	95 4 7	90 0 0	1,863 7 6	9,351 0 11	1126	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	8 7 3
35 2 0	23 8 0	24 18 4	5 0 0	74 1 10	47 19 4	940 17 0	2,614 12 1	164	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	14 5 8
30 0 0	7 10 0	10 0 0	—	153 1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	34 2 0	762 18 $8\frac{1}{2}$	2,052 14 5	149	0 $9\frac{1}{18}$	13 15 $4\frac{1}{4}$
20 0 0	18 2 10	14 0 0	—	42 1 9	20 0 0	968 2 1	3,091 14 9	241	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	12 16 7
32 10 0	25 0 0	—	—	28 16 0	14 0 0	1,262 14 4	2,782 4 $3\frac{1}{2}$	200	0 $8\frac{47}{73}$	13 11 $5\frac{48}{365}$
60 0 0	40 0 0	16 0 0	—	145 8 $1\frac{1}{2}$	—	1,982 2 $9\frac{1}{2}$	2,819 12 $3\frac{1}{2}$	92	1 8	30 12 $11\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	—	—	304 14 0	68 0 0	2,414 3 0	5,259 8 8	293	1 0	17 19 0
200 0 0	610 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	316 17 10	—	2,129 16 0	4,494 16 9	281	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	15 19 11
31 10 0	—	18 10 0	—	62 10 2	—	717 10 2	1,978 2 $6\frac{1}{2}$	235	0 $5\frac{1}{3}$	7 15 $9\frac{1}{2}$
30 0 0	15 0 0	18 12 0	12 0 0	5 14 $0\frac{3}{4}$	49 1 11	1,298 9 $5\frac{3}{4}$	5,677 1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	479	0 8	12 3 4
20 10 0	10 0 0	—	—	19 7 0	—	468 8 11	1,334 0 8	$103\frac{1}{2}$	0 $8\frac{44}{47}$	12 4 $9\frac{28}{94}$
50 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	110 6 8	65 14 0	1,292 3 9	3,558 17 $7\frac{1}{4}$	$350\frac{3}{4}$	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	9 17 $10\frac{1}{4}$
20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	100 7 6	19 17 6	659 1 0	1,703 3 $10\frac{1}{2}$	$101\frac{39}{73}$	0 $10\frac{3}{4}$	16 17 $10\frac{1}{2}$
20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	101 19 $2\frac{1}{6}$	12 0 0	428 0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	1,088 4 $1\frac{5}{6}$	$57\frac{1}{10}$	1 $0\frac{2}{11}$	19 2 $1\frac{48}{73}$
30 0 0	—	—	—	51 15 6	—	817 1 6	2,541 9 3	214	0 4	6 1 8
15 0 0	—	—	—	34 2 7	—	279 2 7	643 0 4	51	0 $8\frac{54}{146}$	12 12 2
40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	43 19 3	33 15 6	948 16 11	2,467 19 $1\frac{1}{2}$	247	0 $6\frac{39}{365}$	9 19 10
30 0 0	15 0 0	17 5 4	—	54 1 $3\frac{1}{2}$	21 0 11	835 9 8	2,944 7 $2\frac{1}{2}$	$204\frac{23}{73}$	0 $9\frac{39}{146}$	14 0 $3\frac{1}{4}$
40 0 0	20 0 0	68 4 0	—	—	27 2 1	1,152 6 1	4,427 4 8	450	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	9 16 $9\frac{1}{2}$
30 0 0	24 0 0	16 18 0	—	—	—	688 8 0	1,991 4 5	162	0 $7\frac{1}{12}$	10 15 $3\frac{1}{2}$
30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	0 10 0	172 19 8	31 1 4	977 18 $6\frac{1}{2}$	2,563 2 2	169	0 $9\frac{13}{73}$	15 3 $3\frac{1}{6}$
40 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	715 15 6	1,794 14 9	201	0 $5\frac{3}{8}$	8 18 $5\frac{1}{4}$
30 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	46 14 $11\frac{3}{4}$	26 3 3	695 9 $2\frac{3}{4}$	1,707 10 2	108	0 $10\frac{1}{3}\frac{4}{6}$	15 16 2
6 0 0	—	—	—	24 7 0	—	220 7 0	532 15 1	35	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	15 8 5
40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	—	110 16 $6\frac{1}{2}$	—	1,193 10 $4\frac{1}{2}$	4,761 6 $5\frac{1}{2}$	$361\frac{7}{73}$	0 $8\frac{3}{8}$	12 14 $8\frac{7}{8}$
40 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	37 13 0	24 14 3	931 5 9	2,177 7 8	157	0 $8\frac{3}{4}$	13 11 0
24 16 0	16 8 0	—	—	47 10 5	33 10 0	716 16 7	2,228 10 6	197	0 $6\frac{3}{4}$	10 12 $2\frac{3}{4}$
25 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	21 13 8	—	845 13 8	2,769 4 11	240	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	11 10 $9\frac{1}{4}$
32 6 1	—	17 0 0	—	30 0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	38 19 3	913 18 $3\frac{1}{2}$	3,566 18 6	$279\frac{3}{3}$	0 $8\frac{3}{8}$	12 14 $11\frac{1}{2}$
20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	201 6 1	41 0 10	1,045 13 1	3,370 11 11	$262\frac{23}{365}$	0 $8\frac{13}{24}$	12 16 $4\frac{11}{24}$
40 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	—	250 9 3	78 3 11	1,423 13 2	5,488 14 2	$433\frac{3}{73}$	0 $8\frac{44}{365}$	12 13 $4\frac{13}{73}$
40 0 0	29 10 0	38 0 0	—	64 15 8	72 0 5	1,566 15 10	5,349 1 1	401	0 $4\frac{1}{3}$	12 19 $0\frac{1}{4}$
30 0 0	—	24 0 0	—	173 14 $3\frac{1}{2}$	70 17 2	860 19 $11\frac{1}{2}$	3,410 9 $9\frac{1}{2}$	276	0 $8\frac{1}{6}$	12 7 $1\frac{1}{2}$
30 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	25 8 0	17 11 3	782 19 3	2,838 7 10	227	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	12 10 1
40 0 0	—	4 10 0	—	40 1 0	—	544 11 0	1,251 13 2	92	0 9	13 13 9
20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	48 11 $4\frac{1}{2}$	—	653 11 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1,986 19 11	193	0 $6\frac{3}{4}$	10 5 11
45 0 0	7 10 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	185 2 $10\frac{1}{2}$	17 10 $7\frac{1}{2}$	962 3 6	2,909 11 11	240	0 $8\frac{11}{12}$	12 10 $9\frac{3}{8}$
30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	534 19 11	1,966 8 5	$126\frac{1}{4}$	0 $9\frac{1}{4}$	14 1 4

Total Expense of Gaols for 1848, £129,135 12*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
Total Expense of Gaols for 1847, £125,817 3*s.* 8*d.*

SCHEDULE (E).

RETURN of Trades' Work, Hard Labour, and Schools, in the several Gaols in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1848.

GAOLS.	MALES.													FEMALES.							AMOUNT of Cost of Work.		AMOUNT of Return of Work.		Profit on Works.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: Number of Feet Ascent per Day.	Total No. of Trades taught.	Total No. taught to Read and Write during 1848.	SCHOOLS.	
	Masons or Stone-cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Other Trades.	TOTAL OF TRADES.	Stone-breakers.	Treadwheel.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						Males.	Females.
																					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
Antrim	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	3	8	50	–	16	15	89	2	2	4	3	3	14	171 1 4	20 7 11	228 5 8	30 12 11	67 9 4	1	–	1	65	1	1
Belfast	1	3	5	5	15	–	2	6	37	104	–	5	2	148	40	13	2	4	2	61	855 13 3	–	1,124 4 0	35 5 9	303 16 6	–	–	14	81	1	1
Armagh	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	14	15	11	118	161	6	6	–	4	39	55	5 5 3	13 9 8	37 11 4	55 15 0	74 1 5	–	7,632	–	–	–	1
Carlow	–	2	1	2	7	1	4	2	19	23	49	8	3	102	15	10	6	6	63	100	78 13 1	39 6 7	139 1 11	69 2 5	90 4 8	19	17,280	4	–	–	–
Cavan	–	2	5	5	4	1	–	3	20	93	51	15	24	183	6	24	4	3	14	51	46 1 8	24 1 7	335 12 10	74 12 2	340 1 9	32	240	32	84	1	1
Clare	–	3	11	9	13	2	6	41	85	226	24	29	37	441	29	59	26	3	8	116	205 18 0	80 0 11	400 1 8	140 0 0	254 2 9	41	10,240	9	93	1	1
Cork County	–	3	23	24	25	1	–	65	140	50	488	154	40	872	98	64	72	28	40	302	4,430 8 10	430 0 0	5,384 19 9	550 0 0	1,074 10 11	387	13,440	16	54	5	2
Cork City	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	38	53	15	61	171	10	–	12	1	16	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,760	–	–	–	–
Donegal	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	118	–	8	29	159	7	8	12	2	1	30	240 11 6½	12 6 4½	296 14 0	132 5 11½	176 2 1	–	–	–	20	4	1
Down	–	2	3	3	11	–	2	37	58	68	–	25	54	205	13	12	5	22	16	68	233 18 8	125 11 10½	364 4 9½	191 2 0½	195 16 3½	34	5,760	4	45	1	1
Dublin	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	3	7	88	–	14	29	131	14	–	12	6	30	62	52 9 9	21 15 7	78 4 0	51 18 7	55 17 3	–	–	–	127	1	1
Newgate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	95	101	–	–	–	4	29	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	1	–
Richmond Bridewell	–	4	4	9	17	3	2	7	46	171	21	62	50	350	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 13 3	–	121 8 5½	–	70 11 0	42	10,870	42	172	1	–
Grangegorman Pen.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	39	40	24	131	268	–	282 13 4	–	497 19 2	215 5 10	–	–	22	–	6	
Fermanagh	2	2	1	5	6	–	1	2	19	75	–	12	24	130	6	19	12	4	10	51	115 2 3	19 4 6	284 4 4	88 1 2	237 19 10	6	–	6	42	1	1
Galway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	159 1 8	78 7 10	262 6 7	131 3 3	158 0 4	–	2,610	–	–	–	–
Galway Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	7	50	82	–	2	2	3	13	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,000	–	6	1	1
Kerry	–	2	13	2	20	3	1	86	127	35	46	24	99	331	18	21	20	6	42	107	405 6 8	0 15 4	514 13 4	11 18 2	120 9 6	13	5,120	8	–	1	1
Kildare, Naas	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	20	27	–	–	11	14	76	4	5	10	4	8	31	8 4 6½	1 18 6	37 4 1	18 4 6½	45 5 7	6	–	5	70	1	1
Kildare, Athy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	–	4	–	48	12	12	5	3	–	32	50 4 3½	6 6 2	62 6 2½	29 15 3	35 11 0	3	–	3	25	1	1
Kilkenny County	1	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	6	87	22	32	35	182	4	18	13	7	–	42	19 4 11	–	57 14 8½	67 19 0½	105 8 2	–	67,140	–	5	2	3
Kilkenny City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	4	18	33	7	–	4	4	4	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
King's County	6	2	3	4	13	3	4	–	36	127	–	8	9	180	24	19	4	8	14	69	13 11 11	18 14 7	267 18 8	59 11 3	295 3 5	42	–	5	45	1	1
Leitrim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	19	18	15	128	2	18	–	3	6	29	46 9 2½	23 13 5½	42 12 6½	57 5 5½	29 15 4	–	7,640	–	70	1	1
Limerick County	–	2	3	4	12	2	2	6	31	46	–	23	357	457	16	11	6	4	17	54	166 16 3½	32 3 6½	248 17 8	45 1 0½	94 18 10½	7	–	8	49	1	1
Limerick City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	58	39	23	10	48	178	16	33	–	6	8	63	38 10 4	27 12 6	58 16 4	39 1 3	31 14 9	–	7,040	–	47	1	1
Londonderry	1	3	4	4	–	–	–	–	12	68	–	9	28	117	6	9	7	2	11	35	228 15 0	–	311 12 1	–	82 17 1	9	–	–	–	2	1
Longford	–	3	3	2	8	1	–	2	19	16	66	24	14	139	3	20	13	3	4	43	85 0 0	6 0 0	121 0 0	9 0 0	39 0 0	–	9,600	10	41	1	1
Louth	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	3	8	35	25	9	4	81	–	12	6	1	6	25	223 7 5	9 8 10	382 15 7	84 7 4	234 6 8	–	4,800	–	11	1	1
Drogheda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	143	116	84	17	360	12	–	30	62	10	114	32 12 8½	32 0 0	201 7 2	50 14 2	18 8 7¾	–	72,000	–	65	1	1
Meath	1	1	8	5	6	1	–	1	23	68	44	12	24	171	22	6	4	4	11	47	30 3 2½	1 16 7	60 18 8	4 6 8	53 10 4½	25	11,520	4	20	1	1
Monaghan	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	4	77	19	15	32	151	14	12	6	8	16	56	23 3 1	5 6 9	32 4 5	24 15 5	28 10 0	–	9,600	–	94	1	1
Queen's County	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	51	75	43	173	20	6	21	11	24	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,720	–	105	1	1
Roscommon	–	3	1	4	5	–	–	–	13	49	20	18	107	229	8	16	8	1	13	46	408 11 11½	38 7 6	566 8 6½	61 3 9	180 12 10	6	8,448	7	–	–	–
Sligo	–	–	3	6	–	–	–	5	14	121	22	12	31	209	10	4	10	5	23	52	182 13 6¾	185 10 4½	291 9 3½	338 5 5½	261 10 9¾	26	6,400	4	29	1	1
Tipperary, Nenagh	2	6	12	13	13	3	3	21	73	156	46	30	61	293	20	18	20	15	36	109	527 2 3½	65 15 5	851 17 0	117 13 3½	324 14 8½	32	20,160	13	68	1	1
Tipperary, Clonmel	2	4	8	6	14	2	1	83	9	100	86	25	88	419	42	24	30	10	30	136	509 5 5½	195 4 6¼	577 12 7¼	257 16 5	211 16 10	40	11,520	9	–	–	–
Tyrone	–	2	4	1	4	–	1	1	13	57	21	19	23	133	13	15	12	6	45	91	197 12 4	70 1 0½	268 5 4	116 5 10	116 17 10	7	6,380	6	42	1	1
Waterford County	–	–	4	8	18	–	1	8	39	–	–	12	170	221	18	6	28	4	18	74	643 18 5½	211 11 8	693 4 0½	279 15 4½	117 9 3½	8	–	4	–	–	–
Waterford City	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	8	46	6	11	72	12	15	4	2	6	39	1 12 1	30 1 7	2 3 6	86 4 3	56 14 1	–	7,640	–	66	1	1
Westmeath	–	3	8	5	4	2	2	13	37	32	47	22	48	186	6	19	8	8	21	62	231 6 4	–	326 4 0	–	94 17 8	17	6,720	9	67	1	1
Wexford	1	1	4	7	4	4	–	1	22	89	–	17	66	194	9	16	12	7	39	83	293 6 8	–	702 4 5	–	408 17 9	31	–	10	50	1	1
Wicklow	–	–	2	4	–	–	2	23	31	–	6	10	38	85	17	7	8	2	10	44	229 9 10½	130 3 11½	366 14 0	198 12 7½	205 12 9½	274	6,400	4	230	3	2

SCHEDULE (F).

A SCHEDULE of the different Trades, Small Trades, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all Gaols in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different Periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.
Ink-making	–	–	1	– 6	Wire-lattice making	1	–	–	1 6	Coopering	2	–	–	1 6	Collar-making	3	–	–	1 6	Cabinet-maker	12	–	–	3 0
Blacking-making	–	–	1	1 0	Sack-cloth weaving	1	–	–	1 6	Bellows-making	2	–	–	1 0	Tackling-making for Farmers	3	–	–	1 6	Carpenter	12	–	–	3 0
Lath-splitting	–	1	–	1 0	Nail-making	1	–	–	1 0	Horse-shoeing	3	–	–	1 6	Shoe-maker	3	–	–	2 0	Stone-cutter	12	–	–	3 0
Putty-making for glazing	–	–	1	1 0	Turner's Work for Kitchen use	1	–	–	1 0	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1 0	Straddle-maker	2	–	–	1 0	White-smith	12	–	–	3 0
Putty-making for plastering	–	–	1	1 0	Glue-boiling	1	–	–	1 0	Cap-making	–	–	–	—	Candle-maker	2	–	–	1 6	Harness-maker (Coach)	12	–	–	3 0
Pegwood for Shoe-makers	–	–	1	1 0	Varnish-making	1	–	–	1 6	Flesher of Hides	1	–	–	1 0	Sailcloth-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Tailoring	6	–	–	3 0
Fleshing Skins	–	1	–	1 0	Baking (Bread)	1	–	–	1 0	Brush-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Currier	2	–	–	1 6	Hatting	6	–	–	1 6
Basil Skin-straining	–	–	3	1 6	Flax-dresser	1	–	–	1 0	Brogue-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Comb-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Cutler	3	–	–	2 0
Cord-making(Twine)	1	–	–	1 6	Last-maker (Shoes)	1	–	–	1 0	Glazier	–	3	–	1 6	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker	3	–	–	1 6	Cart and Waggon-making	6	–	–	1 6
Size-making	–	1	–	1 0	Sieve-making	1	–	–	1 0	Glue-boiler	1	–	–	1 0	Brazier	3	–	–	1 0	Plough-making	3	–	–	1 6
Mop-making	–	1	–	0 6	Spinner of Cotton	1	–	–	1 0	Pump-borer	1	–	–	1 0	Whitesmith(House-smith)	3	–	–	1 6	Block-making for Ships	2	–	–	1 0
Oakum-cording	–	1	–	0 6	Straw Plat for Bonnets	1	–	–	1 0	Reed-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Glass-cutter	3	–	–	1 6	Engraving	12	–	–	3 0
Paint-grinding	–	1	–	1 6	Whip-making	1	–	–	1 0	Sail-cloth maker	1	–	–	1 6	Harness-maker(Car	3	–	–	1 6	Printing	12	–	–	2 0
Paint-mixing	1	–	–	1 6	Toy-making	1	–	–	0 6	Turner	2	–	–	1 0	Saddler	3	–	–	1 6	Turning	2	–	–	1 6
Lime-burning	–	1	–	1 0	Bird-cage making	1	–	–	1 0	Whip-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Shuttle-maker	3	–	–	1 6	Waggon-wheel making	6	–	–	1 0
Wire-drawing	–	2	–	1 6	Blacking-making for Shoes	1	–	–	1 0	Rope-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Patten and Clog-maker	1	–	–	1 6	Upholsterer	3	–	–	1 0	Wire-worker	6	–	–	1 6
Mat-weaving	1	–	–	1 0	Paper-staining	1	–	–	1 6	Wheelwright	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cloth	6	–	–	1 6	Hair-cloth maker	6	–	–	1 6
Wool-scouring	–	2	–	1 0	Lint-making	1	–	–	1 0	Block-maker for Ships	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cord	3	–	–	1 0	Pocket-book maker	6	–	–	1 0
Painting in Oil	1	–	–	1 6	Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes	–	2	–	1 6	Dyer	1	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Cotton	3	–	–	1 0	Saddle-tree maker	6	–	–	2 0
Hair-twisting(curled	1	–	–	1 0	Sail-cloth making	1	–	–	1 0	Stocking-hosier	2	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Damask	6	–	–	1 0	Pin-maker	6	–	–	2 0
Flax-scutching	–	2	–	1 0	Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1 0	Racket-maker	–	2	–	1 0	Weaver of Linen	6	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Broad Cloth	6	–	–	1 6
Slate-squaring	–	1	–	0 6	Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1 6	Thread-maker	1	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cotton Cord	3	–	–	1 0
Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas)	1	–		1 0	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1 0	Cutler	2	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Calico	3	–	–	1 0
Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1 0	Wood-cutting	–	2	–	1 6	Wool-scourer	1	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Damask	6	–	–	1 0
Wax-making (Shoe-makers)	–	–	2	0 6																Weaver of Linen	6	–	–	1 0
Down-napping(Hatters)	–	1	–	1 0																Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1 0
Sack-making	–	1	–	1 0																Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1 0
Basket-making	–	2	–	1 6																Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	–	–	1 0
Net-making	–	2	–	1 0																				
Besom-making	–	–	3	1 6																				
Bruising Oats	–	–	1	1 0																				
Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1 6																				
Wick-cutter(Chandlers)	–	1	–	1 0																				
Box-making(forHatters)	–	2	–	1 0																				
Trunk-covering	–	2	–	1 6																				
Pulverizing Bones	–	1	–	1 6																				

SCHEDULE (G).

Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells, within the Year 1848.

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £	s.	d.	Salary of Keeper, &c. £	s.	d.	Total Charge to the County. £	s.	d.
Antrim	Antrim	30	1	7	20	0	0			
	Ballymena	60	15	5	20	0	0			
	Ballymoney	57	0	0	20	0	0			
								207	17	0
Armagh	Ballybot	39	13	8	12	0	0			
	Lurgan	50	18	0	15	0	0			
	N. T. Hamilton	12	10	10	10	0	0			
	Market-hill	17	9	4	10	0	0			
								167	11	10
Cavan	Bailieborough	39	8	0	30	0	0			
	Ballyconnell	13	0	9	20	0	0			
	Cootehill	23	19	0	30	0	0			
								156	7	9
Clare	Ennistymon	32	19	3	20	0	0			
	Killaloe	55	8	8	20	0	0			
	Kilrush	53	6	9	30	0	0			
	Sixmilebridge	19	15	8	20	0	0			
	Tulla	104	15	6	20	0	0			
								376	5	11
Cork	Bandon	132	11	5	25	0	0			
	Bantry	173	19	4	25	0	0			
	Castletown	58	5	3	15	0	0			
	Charleville	43	14	11	15	0	0			
	Clonakilty	104	1	3	25	0	0			
	Cove	113	3	9	15	0	0			
	Dunmanway	68	8	4	15	0	0			
	Fermoy	159	2	2	20	0	0			
	Kanturk	212	10	9	25	0	0			
	Macroom	49	6	2	25	0	0			
	Mallow	207	15	6	25	0	0			
	Midleton	147	6	4	30	0	0			
	Millstreet	40	8	4	15	0	0			
	Mitchelstown	59	17	4	15	0	0			
	Rosscarbery	37	13	3	15	0	0			
	Skibbereen	330	2	10	25	0	0			
	Kinsale	17	19	8	15	0	0			
								2301	7	0
Donegal	Donegal	21	0	9	30	0	0			
	Buncrana	7	15	5	25	0	0			
	Letterkenny	27	7	2	25	0	0			
	Glenties	15	10	6	25	0	0			
								176	13	10
Down	Newry	99	12	1	35	0	0			
								134	12	1
Fermanagh	Newtownbutler	16	4	10	20	0	0			
								36	4	10
Galway	Ballinasloe	90	7	10	18	9	0			
	Clifden	161	0	8	27	9	0			
	Eyrecourt	55	2	3	18	9	0			
	Gort	113	5	11	26	9	0			
	Loughrea	258	10	0	27	9	0			
	Oughterard	118	16	8	18	9	0			
	Portumna	145	5	11	18	9	0			
	Tuam	115	8	5	18	9	0			
	Woodford	54	5	8	18	9	0			
								1304	14	4
Kerry	Cahirciveen	125	19	5	10	0	0			
	Castleisland	64	1	3	10	0	0			
	Dingle	91	3	2	10	0	0			
	Kenmare	61	18	7	10	0	0			
	Killarney	137	13	11	20	0	0			
	Listowel	159	5	7	20	0	0			
	Milltown	44	0	9	10	0	0			
	Tarbert	47	15	9	10	0	0			
								831	18	7
Kilkenny	Callan	16	7	3	9	4	8			
	Thomastown	19	12	6	18	9	4			
	Urlingford	18	18	9	9	4	7			
								91	17	1
King's Co.*	Parsonstown	236	17	6	40	0	0			
								276	17	6
Leitrim	Ballinamore	30	6	7	30	0	0			
	M. Hamilton	48	4	0	30	0	0			
								138	10	7
Limerick	Bruff	82	13	1	20	0	0			
	Croom	24	13	10	10	0	0			
	Glynn	19	15	0	10	0	0			
	Kilfinane	69	3	10	10	0	0			
	Newcastle	59	17	1	20	0	0			
	Rathkeale	217	0	5	25	0	0			
								568	3	3
Londonderry	Coleraine	41	15	1	20	0	0			
	Magherafelt	43	10	8	15	0	0			
	N. T. Limavady	16	18	1	15	0	0			
								150	3	10
Louth	Ardee	33	4	8	50	0	0			
								83	4	8
Mayo	Ballinrobe	98	7	2	10	0	0			
	Belmullet	14	1	8	10	0	0			
	Swineford	2	5	8	10	0	0			
	Westport	21	13	8	10	0	0			
								176	8	2
Meath	Kells	43	0	2	40	0	0			
	Navan	31	13	0	40	0	0			
								154	13	2
Monaghan	Carrickmacross	31	4	10	30	0	0			
	Castleblayney	57	13	1	30	0	0			
	Clones	13	16	5	10	0	0			
								172	14	4
Queen's Co.	Abbeyleix	27	12	9	25	0	0			
	Borris-in-Ossory	16	13	0	25	0	0			
	Stradbally	12	5	9	25	0	0			
								131	11	6
Roscommon	Athlone	35	17	10	15	0	0			
	Boyle	81	1	1	40	0	0			
	Castlerea	33	10	0	10	0	0			
	Strokestown	55	6	3	15	0	0			
								285	15	2
Sligo	Ballymote	35	4	8	40	0	0			
								75	4	8
Tipperary	Borrisokane	46	1	7	20	0	0			
	Cahir	112	16	2	30	0	0			
	Carrick-on-Suir	55	14	0	30	0	0			
	Cashel	140	8	1	35	0	0			
	Clogheen	23	13	5	30	0	0			
	N. Birmingham	58	9	0	30	0	0			
	Newport	39	14	3	20	0	0			
	Roscrea	105	16	3	20	0	0			
	Templemore	61	7	0	12	0	0			
	Thurles	248	3	4	30	0	0			
	Tipperary	132	19	4	30	0	0			
								1387	17	2
Tyrone	Clogher	26	4	4	30	0	0			
	Strabane	19	16	8	30	0	0			
	Dungannon	325	7	9	133	0	0			
								564	8	9
Waterford	Dungarvan	124	19	10	40	0	0			
	Lismore	71	0	0	20	0	0			
								255	19	10
Westmeath	Moate	66	2	6	35	0	0			
								101	2	6
Wexford	Enniscorthy	50	16	9	30	0	0			
	Gorey	24	3	9	30	0	0			
	New Ross	25	5	0	30	0	0			
								190	5	6
Wicklow*	Baltinglass	439	7	6	50	0	0			
	Tinahely	15	10	1	15	0	0			
								519	17	7

* Thus marked are District Bridewells.

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1849;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

FOR H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

PRINTED BY G. & J. GRIERSON, HER MAJESTY'S PRINTERS.

DUBLIN.—1850.

[1229]

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

Page

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND, ... vii

APPENDIX, No. 1.

CONVICT DEPOTS, ... 1

APPENDIX, No. 2.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS:

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham, ... 18
City of Dublin Gaol, Newgate, ... 20
Richmond Bridewell and House of Correction for Males, ... 21
Grangegorman-lane Prison, ... 27
Four Courts' Marshalsea, ... 32
St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison, ... 33

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus; Ballymoney, Ballymena, and Antrim Bridewells, 33
Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction, ... 35
County of Armagh Gaol; Lurgan, Markethill, Newtownhamilton, and Ballybot Bridewells, 39
County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan; Ballyconnell, Bailieborough, and Cootehill Bridewells, . 41
County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford; Donegal, Glenties, Letterkenny, and Buncrana Bridewells, 43
County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick; Newry Bridewell, ... 45
County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen; Newtownbutler Bridewell, . . . 46
County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon; Ballinamore and Manorhamilton Bridewells, 48
County of Londonderry Gaol; Coleraine, Newtownlimavady, and Magherafelt Bridewells, . 50
County of Longford Gaol, ... 52
County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk; Ardee Bridewell, ... 53
County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol, ... 55
County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar; Ballinrobe, Westport, Swineford, Ballina, and Belmullet Bridewells, ... 56
County of Meath Gaol, at Trim; Navan and Kells Bridewells, ... 58
County of Monaghan Gaol; Castleblaney, Carrickmacross, and Clones Bridewells, . 60
County of Roscommon Gaol; Athlone, Castlerea, Boyle, and Strokestown Bridewells, . 62
County of Sligo Gaol; Ballymote Bridewell, ... 64
County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh; Dungannon, Clogher, and Strabane Bridewells, . 66
County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar; Moate Bridewell, ... 68

SOUTH DISTRICT.

	Page
County of Carlow Gaol,	70
County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis; Tulla, Ennistymon, Kilrush, Sixmilebridge, and Killaloe Bridewells,	72
County of Cork Gaol; Mallow, Charleville, Kanturk, Millstreet, Macroom, Dunmanway, Bandon, Clonakilty, Rosscarbery, Skibbereen, Bantry, Castletown, Mitchelstown, Kinsale, Cove, Midleton, Youghal, and Fermoy Bridewells,	74
City of Cork Gaol,	75
County of Galway Gaol; Portumna, Woodford, Eyrecourt, Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Oughterard, Clifden, Gort, and Tuam Bridewells,	77
County of the Town of Galway Gaol,	78
County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee; Kenmare, Killarney, Milltown, Cahirciveen, Dingle, Listowel, Castleisland, and Tarbert Bridewells,	80
County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy,	82
County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas,	84
County of Kilkenny Gaol; Urlingford, Callan, and Thomastown Bridewells,	85
City of Kilkenny Gaol,	87
King's County Gaol, at Tullamore; Parsonstown (District) Bridewell,	88
County of Limerick Gaol; Kilfinan, Bruff, Glin, Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Croom Bridewells,	90
City of Limerick Gaol,	92
Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough; Stradbally, Abbeyleix, and Borris-in-Ossory Bridewells,	93
County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh; Roscrea, Borrisokane, Newport, Templemore, and Thurles Bridewells,	95
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel; New Birmingham, Tipperary, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Cahir, and Clogheen Bridewells,	97
County of Waterford Gaol; Dungarvan and Lismore Bridewells,	100
City of Waterford Gaol; House of Correction,	102
County of Wexford Gaol; New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Gorey Bridewells,	103
County of Wicklow Gaol; Tinahely Bridewell, and Baltinglass (District) Bridewell,	105

APPENDIX No. 3.

SCHEDULE (A),	LIST OF PRISONS,	107
„ (B),	RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN GAOLS on 31st December, 1849,	108
„ (C),	ACCOMMODATION OF COUNTY, CITY, AND TOWN GAOLS in the Year 1849,	109
„ (D),	EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS in the Year 1849,	110
„ (E),	RETURN OF TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, AND SCHOOLS IN GAOLS, on the 31st December, 1849,	114
„ (F),	RETURN OF TRADES APPLICABLE TO GAOLS,	115
„ (G),	COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, &c., OF BRIDEWELLS in 1848,	116

INSPECTORS-GENERAL for { NORTH DISTRICT, . . FREDERIC BECKFORD LONG.
SOUTH DISTRICT, . . JAMES GALWEY.

Office of Inspectors-general of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
April, 1850.

Sir,

We have the honor to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1849.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

Frederic B. Long, } *Inspectors-General*
James Galwey, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honorable

Sir William M. Somerville, Bart., M.P.,

Chief Secretary for Ireland,

&c., &c.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT.

UNSATISFACTORY as were the statements contained in our last Report, it is now our painful duty to show that no alleviation has taken place in the state of things there recorded. As we have subsequently shown, the number of criminal cases at assizes and quarter sessions ending the past year was 41,989, while that of 1848 was 38,522, and the majority of the gaols, over-crowded with malefactors and vagrants, affords a spectacle from which the most sanguine enthusiast on the subject of prison discipline might well recoil. In some of the northern counties the pressure has been lessened, but in others in the south and west, and more especially Clare, Kerry, Tipperary, and Limerick, the numbers have fearfully increased during the past year, as will appear by the following table :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, and number of Deaths in the years 1848 and 1849.

Comparative Statement of the number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, and number of Deaths in the years 1848 and 1849.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.		Daily Average Number confined.		Highest Number at one time.		Deaths.		Accommodation.
	1848.	1849.	1848.	1849.	1848.	1849.	1848.	1849.	
Antrim,	748	548	128	135	170	201	3	3	83
Belfast,	2,550	2,745	223	236	310	279	12	5	318
Armagh,	1,659	1,437	264	230	311	310	15	5	276
Carlow,	2,481	1,592	209	159	322	228	6	1	103
Cavan,	1,403	1,251	208	231	273	344	13	12	163
Clare,	2,608	4,330	377	546	556	767	85	79	120
Cork County,	8,224	8,062	1,136	1,238	1,549	1,705	112	338	500
„ City,	1,705	1,931	183	185	251	268	4	7	186
Donegal,	1,005	1,265	149	214	226	271	8	8	124
Down,	1,329	1,574	253	277	300	358	4	14	258
Dublin County,	4,655	6,888	205	278	300	360	10	9	213
Dublin City. Newgate,	2,533	1,574	91	54	180	160	–	–	62
Dublin City. Grangegorman Penitentiary	8,183	10,255	292	353	391	445	21	14	252
Dublin City. Richmond Bridewell,	7,383	—	346	411	433	537	16	17	234
Fermanagh,	1,168	1,001	254	208	341	267	21	7	171
Galway County,	5,129	3,219	483	569	1,072	807	485	156	112
„ Town,	1,426	1,923	112	175	249	368	43	12	48
Kerry,	2,355	3,052	359	568	488	809	18	64	176
Kildare, Naas,	594	810	105	127	152	268	4	-	65
„ Athy,	721	654	69	72	109	123	–	1	44
Kilkenny County,	1,219	1,370	250	264	311	328	10	7	108
„ City,	1,150	2,092	51	60	91	101	1	2	48
King's County,	1,485	1,621	247	290	291	343	10	28	170
Leitrim,	1,282	1,109	210	164	314	218	29	2	138
Limerick County,	2,202	2,943	454	653	609	860	37	158	203
„ City,	3,292	3,721	185	238	206	312	5	3	106
Londonderry,	1,317	1,531	181	196	226	227	3	3	247
Longford,	1,665	1,465	207	195	268	244	31	6	121
Louth,	1,302	1,236	111	128	140	155	3	2	78
Drogheda,	449	364	35	34	48	54	--	3	35
Mayo,	2,498	2,840	390	452	489	604	50	54	188
Meath,	1,144	1,282	159	216	233	279	9	14	181
Monaghan,	1,096	1,124	210	249	270	319	11	8	153
Queen's County,	1,545	1,878	240	280	309	372	7	14	138
Roscommon,	1,251	1,504	279	269	365	380	14	16	92
Sligo,	1,529	1,307	275	225	354	301	14	11	210
Tipperary, Nenagh,	3,527	3,978	446	551	642	780	23	101	344
„ Clonmel,	4,202	5,624	413	576	570	832	9	69	361
Tyrone,	1,411	1,309	270	248	413	323	28	2	142
Waterford County,	1,423	1,659	227	327	317	432	4	10	134
„ City,	1,455	2,226	98	125	163	211	2	–	86
Westmeath,	1,326	1,636	205	274	245	342	6	14	181
Wexford,	1,550	2,893	240	214	307	403	4	13	160
Wicklow,	780	735	139	154	128	189	–	14	98
Total,	97,959	101,558	10,968	12,648	15,292	17,484	1,190	1,306	7,230

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT.

The number of prisoners in the gaols on the 31st December, 1849, was 10,967, and of these 1,345 were convicts under sentence of transportation.

The influence of the late famine in producing this lamentable increase of crime is shown in the following table, which exhibits the daily average of prisoners in the county gaols during the seven years preceding 1847, the time at which the effects of the famine first became apparent; also during that and the two following years. The counties are arranged according to the proportionate increase in each, and it will thus be seen at a glance which have been the greatest sufferers:—

COUNTY GAOL.	Average Daily Number for seven years ending 1846.	Average Daily Number for 1847-8-9.	Increase per Cent.	COUNTY GAOL.	Average Daily Number for seven years ending 1846.	Average Daily Number for 1847-8-9.	Increase per Cent.
Antrim, including Belfast House of Correction,	215·91	310·33	43·73	Wexford,	96·57	202·16	109·34
Down,	168·9	261·66	54·92	Leitrim,	94·35	201·45	113·5
Dublin,	125·26	210·66	68·17	Monaghan,	98·14	212·33	116·35
Louth,	65·8	111·63	69·65	Carlow,	79·71	172·5	116·4
Cavan,	116·52	208	78·51	Mayo,	172·49	400·01	131·9
Wicklow,	75·78	142	87·38	Tyrone,	107·18	256	138·85
Armagh,	126	239	89·68	Kilkenny,	97·36	238	144·45
Westmeath,	116·28	221·33	90·34	Sligo,	93·02	235·05	152·68
Longford,	100·14	192·96	92·69	Fermanagh,	97·42	247·33	153·87
Meath,	85·48	165·66	93·80	Roscommon,	105·28	272·85	159·16
Donegal,	81·07	161·3	98·96	Waterford,	80·14	226	182
Londonderry,	90·29	180·52	99·93	Tipperary (2 gaols),	310·8	881·3	183·55
Queen's County,	110·19	223·33	102·67	Clare,	117·43	364·33	210·25
Kildare (2 gaols),	83·05	170·54	105·34	Kerry,	123.5	415.5	236·43
King's County,	113·76	234	105·69	Galway,	138·85	475·33	242·33
				Limerick,	130·05	479·73	268·88
				Cork,	242·85	1,099·66	352·18

It must not however be inferred from this that the increase of crime in each place indicates the extent of the distress felt there; shoals of vagrants have been attracted from the pauperised districts to more favoured localities in the hope of obtaining relief. Of this the Report on the gaol at Wexford offers a striking example, by which it appears that two-thirds of the prisoners confined there did not belong to that county.

An increased supply of food, and the great exertions made to cultivate the land, may oppose some check to this tendency to crime; but in the meantime, the evil thus produced is so enormous, as to threaten the total demoralization of the lower orders; showing itself in the abolition of all distinction between right and wrong, and generating a habit of committing crimes either for the sake of obtaining board and lodging in a gaol, where comfort with a moderate degree of labour tend to make the loss of liberty of comparatively little consequence; or else for the remoter advantages of superior diet in the convict prisons, and the ultimate benefit of gratuitous emigration. That these motives are sufficiently powerful to induce not only those who are suffering from actual hunger to violate the law, but others whose circumstances are not such as to furnish them with a similar excuse, will be seen in the following statement communicated by the governor of the county of Clare gaol at Ennis:—

Cases of Convicts who committed Crime for the purpose of being Transported.

CASES OF CONVICTS WHO COMMITTED CRIME FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING TRANSPORTED.

J. O'L., J. B., and M. M. These three men escaped from the workhouse at Ennis during the night, went to a gentleman's field, made a fire in the middle of it, killed two of his sheep, roasted them, and eat as much as they could. The caretaker then came up to them, and they actually invited him to join them. The three men told me they did it for the purpose of being transported.

J. M., J. H., M. M., T. C., F. H., and P. B. went out of the Scariff workhouse during the night and stole a cow, and they told me afterwards that it was for the purpose of being transported that they did so.

H. H. committed several crimes, and by some chance was not transported. She then committed arson, and told me afterwards that she did it for the purpose of providing well for herself and child in a good country.

Each of these persons, and numbers of others, told me they would be much better off when transported. They were content to suffer punishment for a specified time; but they said they would then be in a country where they would have plenty to eat, that here they could not earn as much as would feed them well, and if they remained in the workhouse they would not get it.

Cases of Convicts who committed Crime for the purpose of being fed.

CASES OF CONVICTS WHO COMMITTED CRIME FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING FED.

T. C. This man was committed for sheep-stealing, and sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 months. He was ordered to be discharged before his time by the Lord Lieutenant, at the time when fever broke out in the gaol. Immediately on going out, he went and stole sheep, and was back again in the gaol the same night; he was brought to trial for the offence, and the bills were ignored through some legal technicality, and he was discharged. He then went to the first field in which he saw a sheep, committed a similar offence, and actually drove the sheep through the town where the Assistant Barrister was sitting; he was then imprisoned for 12 months more. This man told me he had no object in view but to be fed; that he was satisfied to undergo the punishment of a gaol for his feeding, until the times got better. I then asked him why he did not go to the poorhouse; he answered, that it was all chance whether he could get anything there or not; and that, under any circumstances, he would not get it for a couple of days.

J. M., convicted for larceny, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; he had been in the workhouse for some time, and was then placed on the out-door relief, and had no place to sleep; so he committed this crime for the purpose of coming into gaol, to be fed and lodged. This man had been in gaol twice before, and he told me it was for the purpose of being fed. He says he will try to get into the poorhouse when he gets out; and if he does not, he must do something to come back here; but he would not like to be transported—all he wanted was to be fed.

J. C., sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment for pig-stealing. He made an application at the workhouse, and would not be admitted, as he did not belong to the union; he then stole the pigs, in order to be sent to gaol, that he might be fed. He was formerly convicted for larceny, which he says he also committed for the purpose of being sent to gaol and fed.

J. C., sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for stealing turnips, says, that he committed this crime knowing that if he succeeded he would have the turnips to eat, or if detected, that he would be sent to gaol, and there fed. He was charged with larceny before, which he also committed for the same purpose.

W. M., convicted for pig-stealing, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. This man stole the pigs for the purpose of being fed; he says that when he is discharged, in the course of two or three weeks, he must commit some crime, that he may be sent back to gaol again, or otherwise starve, if not taken into the poorhouse.

Having received many similar representations from governors of other gaols, and more particularly with reference to the superiority of the gaol dietary over that used in the workhouses in inducing the paupers either, in the first place, to choose a lodging in prison, or, after being received into the workhouse, to commit some outrage for the express purpose of being sent to gaol—we considered it our duty to prepare a new and lower scale of dietary, which, having been sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench, in conformity with section 85 of the Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, was, in the month of October, brought into general use; and though we cannot feel justified, from the accounts we have received, in asserting that the measure has had any considerable effect in deterring paupers from the gaols, still it is satisfactory to know that the opinions of the different medical officers warrant us in affirming that no injury to the health of the prisoners has resulted from this alteration.

Former Dietary.

FORMER DIETARY.

Breakfast:—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of new-milk or buttermilk.

Dinner:—1 lb. of good bread, and 1 pint of new-milk.

The bread to be composed either, 1st, of seconds flour; 2nd, whole wheaten meal; 3rd, one-half seconds flour, and one-half Indian meal.

The stirabout may consist of, 1st, 8 oz. of oatmeal; 2nd, 4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal; 3rd, 6 oz. of either oat or Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice.

In no case is a dietary to consist of two meals of stirabout. At the discretion of the Boards of Superintendence 4½ pounds of potatoes may be substituted for either of the abovementioned quantities of bread or stirabout.

Present Dietary.

PRESENT DIETARY.

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females under 10 Years.
Breakfast	8 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new-milk,	7 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new-milk,	5 oz. meal in stirabout. ½ pint of new-milk.
Dinner	14 oz. bread, 1 pint of new-milk,	12 oz. bread, ¾ pint of new-milk,	10 oz. bread. ½ pint of new-milk.
Supper	——	——	4 oz. bread. 1½ naggin of new-milk.

Prisoners included in class 1, if convicted for not less than two months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour (should it be certified as

proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast 9½ oz. of meal, and for dinner, 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, oatmeal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 of meal. Instead of new-milk, buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of half a pint of new-milk to one pint of buttermilk.

The bread to consist of either of the following substances:—1st, seconds flour; 2nd, half seconds flour and half Indian meal; 3rd, whole wheatmeal; 4th, rye; 5th, rye and barley meal. Provided that if rye, or rye and barley meal be used, the equivalent shall be 16 oz. of rye, or rye and barley bread, for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal; and so in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread in each meal in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast - - -	3 lbs	2½ lbs	2 lbs
Dinner - - -	4 lbs	3½ lbs	3 lbs
Supper - - -	—	—	1 lb

It would not become us to make any remarks upon the policy of the Vagrant Act, but we must observe, that while there does not seem to be any perceptible diminution in the number of mendicants since the passing of that measure, its influence in adding to the difficulties under which the gaols are now suffering, by filling them with paupers, is indisputable. Squalid, naked, and diseased, these miserable beings, who are often discharged in the morning only to be readmitted at night, interfere most seriously with the discipline and management of these establishments. Besides the space they occupy and the filth they create, they are generally so short a time in prison that it is hardly worth while to supply them with a gaol dress; and all advantage to be derived from instruction in schooling or handicraft is totally out of the question. In some of the Dublin police-offices beggars are committed for twenty-four hours only, in which case they receive no food unless nature is exhausted; and in some prisons, as the Richmond Bridewell, large apartments are provided with guard-beds, on which these individuals sleep in groups of thirty or forty at a time, thus leaving the cellsto other occupants. We cannot but think, however, that, on every account, it would be far preferable to rid the gaols altogether of this class of inmates, for whom places of custody might be provided, in connexion with the workhouses, to which those paupers who are guilty of insubordination in the last-named establishments might also be committed; thus forming an intermediate class of house of detention between pauper asylums and criminal prisons, which latter ought to be exclusively restricted to those who have committed moral offences.

It is some consolation to feel that much has been done, and is doing, in some of the county gaols, to make head against these overwhelming difficulties; and in particular, it is a cause of thankfulness to Almighty Providence that (with the exception of the gaols of Cork and Tipperary) so little sickness has comparatively prevailed, even while the country was afflicted with a pestilence which has caused far greater alarm than any other epidemic. The deaths have principally occurred in those cases where the constitution was already broken down—the remnants, in fact, of the sufferers from the famine—while great attention to cleanliness and ventilation has preserved others from a like fate.

The excessive crowding of the gaols has, of course, seriously interfered with the simplest forms of classification—a system in its best state imperfect, but now almost useless. Trade employments, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, are in many gaols altogether discontinued, while great difficulty is found in obtaining other means of profitable labour. The advantages of moral and religious instruction are withheld, and the time of the prisoners is spent either in listless idleness or walking exercise. The convicts under sentence of transportation, who, it will be observed, always form a large portion of the number incarcerated, get restless and discontented. Anxious for a removal to the government prisons, they are continually producing riots, and devising means of escape, to the great alarm of the gaol officers, whose time and attention are thus taken from their other duties. The worst feature, however, in our opinion, in this picture is the practice, almost universally prevalent, of placing more than one individual in a cell at night—a practice which, formerly constituting the

exception, now forms the general rule, and to all appearance this malady in our prison system bids fair to assume a chronic character. In some cases seven men, in many five, are thus congregated at night in one small cell, and (in direct contravention of the Prisons Act) two or more frequently sleep in the same bed. Now, we cannot but think that all the evils of contamination are as likely to arise from this source as from that fusion of masses, which was formerly accustomed to excite so much horror; and we may safely leave it to be supposed what must be the result of one comparatively innocent person being locked up for twelve hours in close contact in a cell with two or three others, perhaps of the worst character, and with *no supervision whatever* (for it is only in comparatively few gaols that it is thought necessary to send a patrol round after "locking up") unless any great and unusual noise should disturb the slumbers of the turnkey, who sometimes, but not always, sleeps in an adjoining room.

We are much inclined to suggest, as a temporary remedy, that either large dormitories should be erected, or (to avoid the expense attending this) that fittings should be placed in the day-rooms, by which means cots or hammocks might be slung at night, so as to accommodate twenty or thirty individuals in each room, under the careful surveillance of an officer placed in the same apartment, who might be relieved at stated hours. The occupation of the cells would then be limited to the single person they were originally intended to hold. While making this suggestion we would, however, carefully guard ourselves against being supposed to advise its adoption except as a temporary expedient, or to imagine that good prison discipline can rest upon any other basis short of the separate system; and we have viewed with alarm the attempts that have been made to shake the confidence of the government and the public in what we firmly believe to be the only course capable of producing a deterring, if not reformatory effect, without having recourse to measures which, in these days, would be considered as savouring of cruelty and barbarism.

Although we trust that the number confined in gaols has now reached its maximum, it may yet be doubted whether any expected diminution will extend so far as to restrict the number to the accommodation actually afforded, particularly now that the difficulty of providing for the convicts under sentence of transportation has so much increased. The question therefore arises, how is this additional accommodation to be found? The answer points out two ways: either by additions to the county gaols, or by the erection of district bridewells.

The extreme financial pressure in those counties whose gaols are suffering most from repletion, is an obstacle to any available plans of extension. In some places, as Dundalk and Kilkenny, exertions have been made, and a new gaol built in the former town, while in the latter county a considerable addition is now in progress—both on the separate principle. It is impossible, however, without some assistance, and a strong recommendation on the part of the government, to expect that additional prison room could be obtained in those districts where it is most required.

By the 92nd section of the Prisons Act, 7 Geo. 4, c. 74, a power is given to the Lord-Lieutenant to appoint certain Bridewells, to be called District Bridewells, in which persons convicted at the Sessions might pass short terms of imprisonment. Only three of these Bridewells have as yet been established: two of them are at Parsonstown and Baltinglass; the third is the admirable House of Correction at Belfast. As there is no legislative provision for placing this class of prison in a proper state as to inspection and management, and hence presentments cannot be legally made for the necessary expenses, we have felt compelled, on more than one occasion, to report against the erection of any more of them, unless measures were taken to provide for their constant maintenance in an efficient condition; and although, in consideration of the present state of the large County of Cork, and its single county gaol, we were reluctantly induced to recommend the establishment of district bridewells in that part of the country, we were not sorry to learn that, owing to the refusal of the magistrates and cess-payers to entertain the necessary presentments, the matter has been postponed, and we trust may not be renewed until some enactment is passed by which these places of confinement may be placed on a better footing.

The evils which we have mentioned as at present attending the gaols, and to which we shall again refer, are reproduced in the lowest class of prison—the bridewells—which also labour under other disadvantages peculiarly their own. These

may be considered as deriving their existence from three sources—insufficient buildings, defective inspection, and the want of medical attendance.

In many of these places, containing perhaps not half a dozen cells, forty or fifty prisoners are sometimes confined during the Sessions. The majority are not supplied with water, and there is no proper sewerage: the walls generally very insecure. In some there is no separation between the sexes: male and female prisoners herd together in the same day-rooms, while the sleeping apartment of the former forms occasionally an anteroom to that of the latter.

The Prisons Act throws the charge of inspection of the bridewells upon the Protestant clergyman of the parish, and we are glad to bear testimony to the punctual and faithful manner in which this duty is generally performed; but as the office is merely voluntary, and without any remuneration, it follows, as a matter of course, that it is occasionally not undertaken at all. Arrangements are sometimes made under which the bridewells in a county are visited by the Local Inspector of the gaol; but this is merely for the sake of convenience, and not authorised by law, and is also liable to interfere with the proceedings of the *de jure* inspector.

If any sickness should occur in a bridewell there exist no means of securing medical attendance: this is a point which seems to have been entirely overlooked by the legislature; and many distressing cases have happened in consequence (as at Loughrea for example), sometimes leading to fatal results.

Whatever steps, however, may be taken by the government or the county authorities to overcome the difficulties under which the prisons now labour, they will, nevertheless, we much fear, be insufficient, in the present state of the law on this subject, by a total revision of which alone can a general well-regulated system of prison management be carried out, for the amelioration not only of the evils already mentioned, but of many others that have often been exposed in the Reports of our predecessors. Eight years ago the law relating to prisons was considered by the Grand Jury Law Commissioners as susceptible of great alteration; and the events that have since succeeded—famine, disease, vagrancy, demoralization, to which we may add the rapid change of occupancy, producing a corresponding fluctuation in the class of resident gentry—have brought about such changes as render the interposition of the legislature the more necessary, to place in the hands of the executive the means of enforcing that which we believe to be one of its most important objects—the proper treatment of criminals.

Should the government think it desirable to introduce into parliament a bill for this purpose, we beg to submit some observations as to the nature of the measure which we should consider best adapted for the occasion.

The principal defects in the present prison system, and which we believe to be irremediable without a change in the law, may be considered under the three following heads:—

I. The want of sufficient power in the government—1. To enforce the building of new prisons, or the enlargement of those at present existing. 2. To provide a proper supply of necessaries for their maintenance. 3. To alter or vary the rules by which they are governed, and to compel their due observance.

II. The incapacity of the prison officers.

III. The defective state of the bridewells, to which having before adverted we shall not think it necessary to refer again.

I. At present the question as to what additional accommodation ought to be found for the increased numbers by which the gaols are crowded, is left entirely with the grand juries; and it rests with them to determine whether any and what plans shall be adopted to meet this necessity. Frequently after many months of discussion schemes of enlargement are brought forward, and then, owing to the disinclination to vote the required sums, the whole matter falls to the ground.

Again, the funds upon which depend the payment of the officers who manage the prisons, and of the contractors who supply them with provisions, being derived from discretionary presentments, it occasionally happens that as neither turnkeys nor contractors receive any payment, the former are induced to neglect their duties, and the latter to threaten to abandon their contracts, and leave the prisoners suddenly exposed to starvation.

A power is, indeed, reserved to the Inspectors-General, should they observe

a deficiency of clothes or bedding to order a supply, payment for which is made compulsory; but instances have occurred of these orders being repeatedly given without ever being carried into effect.

With respect to the existing prison regulations, the Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, contains a multiplicity of rules concerning the government of gaols, the principal of which are comprised in the 109th section, which is ordered to be posted up in prisons. In addition to the enactment of these provisions, the Act (as if with an ominous foreboding) is particular in prescribing means to secure their observance. Thus no keeper of a prison, or his turnkeys or assistants, are entitled to receive their salary, unless they shall prove to the satisfaction of the Grand Jury that they have complied with the rules; and every Local Inspector is directed to report, on oath, at each assizes, as to the manner in which they have been observed.

The fact is, however, that the rules are constantly overlooked and evaded, and sometimes openly transgressed. Hence, in defiance of the law, classification is generally neglected, work often prohibited, schooling sometimes absolutely forbidden, occasionally two men are placed in one cell, and frequently in the same bed, the dietary is capriciously altered, and proper discipline neglected. For instances of this kind we would refer to the Reports on the separate prisons. The government of gaols is shared between the Board of Superintendence and the Local Inspector, whose duties are generally confined to regulating the expenditure. The power of the Inspectors-General extends merely to observing and reporting; and the only sure means of enforcing a due observance of the rules is by an application to the Court of Queen's Bench—a process to which recourse could hardly be had for every breach of a prison rule.

In addition, however, to the ill effects caused by the non-observance of the present rules, it is manifest that a different state of things has rendered many of these rules unnecessary or inexpedient, while additional ones are for the same reason required. There is a power vested in the Queen's Bench to sanction bye-laws for each gaol; but a total revision of the present regulations appears almost indispensable.

In England, the rules of the several gaols were formerly authorised to be drawn up by the magistrates at the sessions, and afterwards sanctioned by the Judges of Assize. At present, by the Act 5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 38, it is provided that all rules and regulations for the government of prisons shall be submitted to the Secretary of State, who, if he thinks fit, *may alter them or make additional ones*. It is also enacted that the Clerk of the Peace shall transmit, *yearly*, copies of the rules to the Secretary of State, who may alter or add to them; and in default of their being so transmitted, *may himself certify what rules and regulations he deems necessary, which shall henceforth be binding*.

It can hardly be thought asking too much to require a similar power to be vested in the government of this country; but we would go a step further, and confidently affirm that the only effective means of obtaining one great and uniform system of prison management would be, not only to cast upon the government the duty of determining what regulations should be introduced in each gaol, but also to arm it with authority for enforcing them, by means of the summary dismissal of the officers in cases of disobedience.

II. The next prominent evil which calls for a legislative remedy arises from the incompetency of some of the governors, and numbers of the inferior officers of the prisons, to perform their respective duties—an incompetency mostly arising from ignorance and inexperience, and sometimes from other causes. Some of these functionaries are appointed by the High Sheriff, others by the Grand Juries; and as the keepers of gaols come under the first-mentioned class, and the keepers of houses of correction (which generally form an undivided portion of the same building) under the second, some confusion and uncertainty is hereby created, which is increased by the Board of Superintendence generally claiming the power of nomination in the case of schoolmasters and other servants whose appointment is not regulated by the Act. With respect, however, to the individuals selected, no qualification is in any case required, and many instances of misbehaviour are continually occurring; while a false spirit of economy cuts down their pay to a stipend which it is difficult to get any well-educated person to accept even in these times. However flagrant may be their misconduct, no representation of the Local Inspector, of the

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT.

Board of Superintendence, or of the Inspectors-General, can be followed by dismissal, without the consent of the Sheriff or the Grand Jury, as the case may be.

This incapacity of the officers is often the more felt owing to their insufficient number, which, however, also depends upon the will of the Grand Jury. No power of apportioning the efficiency of the guard to the number of persons to be guarded exists either in the government or the Boards of Superintendence: the natural consequence is, that discipline suffers, and escapes and riots are of frequent occurrence.

We are inclined to hope that a very simple and yet effectual remedy may be found for all the evils we have mentioned in the measure we are about to suggest, which, we submit, would give the government only so much power as the exigencies of the case rendered absolutely necessary; while the nomination of the gaol officers, as well as the regulation of the expenditure to be supplied by the county funds, would still, for the most part, remain vested in the Grand Juries, or whatever other bodies might hereafter be provided to perform the duties now discharged by them. We would, therefore, recommend—

That authority should be given to the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor of Ireland, to make rules, from time to time, for the government of all prisons in Ireland, as to discipline, diet, clothing, establishment salaries, and all other purposes.

That he should also have power to order the establishment, building, or enlarging of gaols and bridewells; and that the sums required for this purpose should be advanced to the counties, and repaid by subsequent imperative presentments.

That the Local Inspectors should be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and all other officers and servants (except in the City of Dublin prisons) by the respective Grand Juries, provided the nominees were considered competent by the Inspectors-General, and that *all* officers and servants should be liable to be removed by the Lord Lieutenant.

That an estimate of the expenses of each prison for the next ensuing quarter or half year should be submitted to the Inspectors-General of Prisons, and any deficiencies therein filled up by them.

That an amount of the expenditure of each prison for the past quarter or half year should also be laid before the Inspectors-General.

That the duty of the Local Inspectors of the gaols should extend to visiting the respective bridewells, and that Reports of the state of both should be made periodically to the Inspectors-General.

We are led to believe that if an act containing provisions of this kind were passed, and security thus obtained for the strict observance of the prison rules, (rules modified, altered, or amended according to circumstances) by the apprehension of instant dismissal in case of non-observance, also for the building or enlargement of gaols when necessary, and for the maintenance in them of an efficient staff of officers, and a regular supply of food, clothing, and other requisites, by the imperative levy of sums for these purposes—the whole state of prisons in this country may be gradually yet surely ameliorated, and those advantages obtained for society at large from the reformation of offenders, about which every government is so naturally solicitous.

Government Convict Depots.

GOVERNMENT CONVICT DEPOTS.

Notwithstanding an act came into operation during the last year, which substituted the penalty of imprisonment instead of transportation in cases of larceny, we regret to state that the number of persons upon whom the latter sentence was passed has yet considerably increased, as shown in the following tabular form:

Years.	Number of Criminal Cases at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	Number of Males and Females sentenced to Transportation.	Number per cent. sentenced to Transportation.	Increase of Convicts sentenced to Transportation exceeding previous year.
1845 - -	16,696	625	3·74	—
1846 - -	18,492	687	3·71	62
1847 - -	31,209	2,202	7·05	1,515
1848 - -	38,522	2,733	7·09	531
1849 - -	41,989	3,073	7·32	340

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

Periods of Sentence.

Years.	Commuted from Death to Transportation.	Transported for				Total.
		Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	
1845	10	39	14	428	134	625
1846	14	19	29	504	121	687
1847	17	87	71	1,587	448	2,202
1848	35	79	71	2,075	473	2,733
1849	23	61	32	1,896	1,061	3,073

MALE CONVICTS IN IRELAND, 1ST JANUARY, 1849.

Male Convicts in Ireland, 1st January, 1849.

In Depots - - - - - - -	1,459	1,459
In Gaols - - - - - - -	1,168	
	2,627	

DISPOSED OF FROM DEPOTS.

Disposed of from Depots.

Per Ship "Hyderabad" - - - - - -	300	
„ "Havering" - - - - - -	336	
„ "Pestonjee Bomangee" - - - - -	301	
Sentence Commuted - - - - - -	69	
Discharged - - - - - - -	10	
Sent to Lunatic Asylum - - - - - -	3	
Died - - - - - - - -	106	
Escaped - - - - - - -	4	
	1,129	1,129
		330
Transferred from Gaols to Depots - - - - - -	-	1,884
In Depots, 1st January, 1850 - - - - -		2,214
In Gaols, 1st January, 1850 - - - - -		1,323
Male Convicts, 1st January, 1850 - - - -		3,537

FEMALE CONVICTS IN IRELAND, 1ST JANUARY, 1849.

Female Convicts in Ireland, 1st January, 1849.

In Grangegorman Depot - - - - - - -	200	200
In Gaols - - - - - - - -	35	
	235	
Transferred from Gaols to Grangegorman - - - -		620
		820

DISPOSED OF.

Disposed of.

By Ship, in April - - - - - - -	166	
„ June, - - - - - - -	200	
„ December - - - - - - -	240	
Sentence Commuted - - - - - -	44	
Sent to Lunatic Asylums - - - - - -	4	
Died - - - - - - - -	9	
	663	663
In Grangegorman, 1st January, 1850 - - - -		157
In Gaols, 1st January, 1850 - - - -		22
Female Convicts, 1st January, 1850 - - - -		179
Male Do. - - - - - -		3,537
Total number of Male and Female Convicts in Ireland on 1st January, 1850		3,716

Every exertion has been made by the government to relieve the goals of the convicts; and, during the past year, additional accommodation has been provided for 100 in Newgate, while the number confined in Spike Island has been augmented to nearly 1,500. Three out of the four wings of the new Mountjoy Prison have just been opened, which will provide for about 400. An additional building is now in the course of erection at Spike Island, by

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT.

which that prison will be made to contain 500 more than the present number; and when the requisite preparations have been made at the Richmond Bridewell, for the reception of the untried Dublin male prisoners, the remaining portion of Newgate (capable of containing about 100) will then be delivered up to the government. It may thus be anticipated, that in a few months (including the fourth wing of the Mountjoy Prison) room may be found for 1,100 convicts more than exists at the present moment.

With respect to the Dublin Convict Prisons, we have again to express our satisfaction at the manner in which those at Smithfield and Newgate have been conducted by Mr. Lamb, whose services also, as superintending accountant, have been invaluable.

At the depôt at Richmond, the system of work and discipline has been extensively carried out by Mr. Young, acting as head officer under Mr. Marques, the governor of the bridewell. We are glad to observe that the sanitary state of this depôt, which was formerly remarked as so unaccountably inferior to that of Smithfield, is now as satisfactory as that of the latter prison.

We regret we cannot report as favorably of Kilmainham as of the other convict depôts. In order to facilitate the industrial employment, we recommended the appointment of two trade instructors, a Tailor and a Shoemaker; but we believe the arrangements are not yet completed, by which works might be regularly carried on. There are so many disadvantages attending the confinement of convicts in this goal, that we should advise its being no longer used for this purpose, as soon as circumstances render its abandonment practicable.

The depôt for female convicts at Grangegorman is so intimately connected with the city portion of that prison, both being under nearly the same officers, that we must refer to the separate Report on that establishment, as includinga description of the depôt.

The large depôt at Spike Island continues to be well managed by the governor, Mr. Grace, under the vigilant superintendence of the local inspector, Captain Atkins. Considering the great number of individuals confined in this place, the imperfect nature of the buildings, and the unavoidable inexperience of a large portion of the numerous staff required there, we think that the number of casualties and irregularities has been less than could have been anticipated. Trade instructors have been placed there, whose duty is to teach their respective handicrafts; and the works necessary for completing Fort Westmorland have been carried on under the direction of a resident officer of the Royal Engineers: in addition to this, the convicts are extensively employed upon the new buildings before alluded to. The whole of the Island, which belongs to the Ordnance, being about to be given up to the government for convict purposes, a greater latitude will thus be afforded for carrying out the system, by cultivating the soil and excluding strangers, while the security of the place will be proportionably increased.

It having been considered that, owing to the large and unforseen increase in the number of convicts sentenced to transportation, the management of the places of confinement now appropriated to them would require more attention than could be afforded by us consistently with the proper discharge of our original duties, a separate officer has been specially charged with the superintendence of these establishments. Our connexion with the convict department has, therefore, ceased with the past year, and we have delivered this charge over to Mr. Hitchins, the Inspector of Government Prisons, with the satisfaction of feeling that it was impossible to transfer it to abler hands.

FREDERIC B. LONG,
JAMES GALWEY, } Inspectors-General.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GOVERNMENT CONVICT DEPOTS.

SMITHFIELD.

STATEMENT of the number of convicts in custody, committed, and disposed of, &c., for one year, commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1849.

1st January, 1849, in custody			297
Committed from County Gaols	386		
" " Richmond Depot	4		
" " Kilmainham Depot	3		
" " Ship Hyderabad	4		
" " Newgate Depot	17		
Committal for year ended 31st December, 1849		414	
			711

HOW DISPOSED OF.

To Convict Ship Hyderabad	45	
" " " Havering	40	
" County Gaols	4	
" Richmond Depot	10	
" Kilmainham Depot	2	
" Spike Island Depot	171	
" Newgate Depot	106	
Died	32	
		410

REMAIN IN CUSTODY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1849.

Viz., Convicted in the year 1845	3	
" " 1846	5	
" " 1847	21	
" " 1848	117	
" " 1849	155	
		301
		711

AGES.		SENTENCES.	
10 Years and under 14	5		
14 " " 16	11	7 Years	271
16 " " 20	96	10 "	85
20 " " 30	179	14 "	8
30 " " 40	76	15 "	31
40 " " 50	29	20 "	2
50 " " 60	15	Life	17
60 " " 70	1		
70 and upwards	2		
	414		414

Statement of the different Crimes of the Convicts committed for the year ending 31st December, 1849.

Arson	7	Having Coining Tools in possession	1	Perjury	4
Assault with intent to rob a dwelling	1	Horse Stealing	10	Pig Stealing	3
Assault to endanger life	1	Killing Sheep	27	Robbery	4
Assaulting habitation	8	Killing Cattle	14	Receiving Stolen Goods	1
Bigamy	1	Larceny	41	Robbery and Assault with violence	3
Burglary	23	Larceny from house	1	Robbery from the person	7
Burglary and Felony	3	Larceny from shop	13	Robbery in a church	3
Burglary and Robbery	8	Larceny from person	2	Receiving a stolen cow	1
Breaking Windows	1	Larceny of Money	1	Sheep Stealing	88
Conspiring to Murder	1	Larceny of Clothes	3	Stealing an Ass	1
Coining	2	Larceny of Mutton	1	Stealing Calves	1
Cattle Stealing	17	Larceny of Fowl	1	Uttering Forged Notes	1
Cow Stealing	57	Larceny of Meal	1	Uttering Base Coin	1
Child Murder	1	Larceny of Bread	1	Whiteboy Offence	2
Demolishing a house	1	Manslaughter	2	Writing Threatening Notice	1
Embezzlement	1	Murder	4		
Entering a house to steal	1	Maiming Cattle	3	MILITARY.	
Felony	1	Malicious Assault	3		
Highway Robbery	3	Malicious Injury to the person	1	Desertion	4
Highway Robbery and Assault	2	Obtaining Money under False Pretences	1	Violence to Superiors	6
House Breaking and Larceny	2	Obtaining Goods under False Pretences	1		414
House Robbery	10				

CONVICT DEPOTS.

Smithfield.

REPORT OF SMITHFIELD MALE CONVICT SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1849.

The total number of convicts in attendance at School during the year - - - 674

The average number of convicts in daily attendance during the year - - - 147

The number of convicts in attendance during a short period, from the date of their committal to Smithfield Prison till removed from same; with the number of such as were sick and infirm, and confined to Hospital, and at trades - - - - - - - 175

The number of convicts who were incapable of any improvement, in consequence of being rather aged, defective in sight, or incapable of speaking the English language - - - 63

CLASSES.			PROFICIENCY.								
No. of Classes.	Acquirements when Committed.	No. in each Class.	Advanced through Early Spelling.	Advanced through Early Reading.	To advanced Reading and Writing.	Through the Early Rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced to the Rule of Three.	Through the Higher Rules of Arithmetic.	Only a short time at School.	Incapable of any Improvement.	Totals.
1	Commenced in the Alphabet -	217	64	68	4	–	–	–	34	47	217
2	In Early Spelling - - -	107	–	58	22	3	–	–	16	8	107
3	In Early Reading - - -	204	–	–	108	24	6	1	60	5	204
4	Reading and Writing - - -	92	–	–	–	24	8	7	50	3	92
5	In Early Rules of Arithmetic -	22	–	–	–	–	5	11	6	–	22
6	Rule of Three - - - - -	32	–	–	–	–	–	23	9	–	32
	Totals - - - - -	674	64	126	134	51	19	42	175	63	674

JAMES O'NEILL, Master of Smithfield Convict School.

EXPENSE OF MATERIALS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS, WORK MANUFACTURED, DISPOSED OF FOR CASH, PRISON USE AND VALUE, IN STORE AND VALUE.

Materials Received.	Value of Materials.	Work manufactured, performed, &c.	Sold. Cash Received.	Value of Articles manufactured for Mountjoy, Grangegorman, Kilmainham, Newgate, and Smithfield Government Prisons.	In Store. Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coir Junk Yarn, Tools, &c.	418 1 1	Mats and Cocoa Fibre sold	443 16 9	98 5 5	254 18 2
Leather Findings, Tools, &c.	184 11 0	Shoemaking - - -	190 0 8	82 11 2	56 15 5
Cloth, Trimmings, Frieze, Canvas, &c. - - -	436 14 5	Tailoring - - - -	46 15 4	423 15 2	65 2 2
Bass, Brushstocks, &c.	53 0 9	Brushes and Bass Brooms	36 11 9½	4 9 9	44 5 3
Timber, Nails, Tools, &c.	72 10 5	Carpentry - - - -	18 11 4	61 5 9	11 15 0
Tin, Solder, Tools, &c.	38 7 1	Tin Ware - - - -	21 13 2½	23 15 5½	8 4 10½
Twine, Yarn, &c. - -	24 5 4	Netmaking - - -	42 1 8	3 9 8	1 18 4
Iron, Coke, &c. - - -	14 15 1	Picking Oakum and Hair -	5 1 11	0 0 0	0 0 0
By Balance, being Profit on Prisoners' Labour - -	494 15 10	Smith and Nailer - -	1 6 3	20 10 2	0 18 0
		GENERAL EMPLOYMENT.			
		Three Prisoners 313 days repairing yards, sewers, painting, &c. at 10d. ₰ -		39 2 6	
		Sold for Cash received -	805 18 11	757 5 0½	443 17 2½
		Prison Articles supplied, and work done - -	757 5 0½		
		Stock in store, 31st December, 1849 - - -	443 17 2½		
			2,007 1 2		
		Deduct Stock in store, December, 1848 - -	270 0 2		
	1,737 1 0		1,737 1 0		

PRISONERS LEARN THE FOLLOWING TRADES:—

Shoemaking - - - - -	42	Mat-making - - - - -	96
Tailoring - - - - -	44	Net-making - - - - -	6
Carpentry - - - - -	7	Brush and Bass-Broom Making - -	4
Mat-weaving - - - - -	21		224
Tin Smiths - - - - -	1		
Nailers - - - - -	3	Of these, 124 mere boys.	

RETURN.—301 CONVICTS IN CUSTODY, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OR TRADES PREVIOUS TO CONVICTION, AND HOW EMPLOYED. 31ST DECEMBER, 1849.

Convict Depots.

Smithfield.

Trades or Occupation previous to Conviction.		Mat-making.	Weaving.	Nailer.	Tin Work.	Carpenters.	Engraving.	Picking Oakum.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Brushmaking.	Netmaking.	Whitewashing.	Cleaning Prison.	Painting.	Repairing Yards.	Assisting in Kitchen.	In Hospital. Old, Infirm.
Baker	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Blacksmiths	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazier, or Tinman	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carpenters	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dealer	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engraver	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farmer	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Herdsman	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Labourers	264	73	4	1	1	4	–	56	32	33	6	2	6	9	3	2	3	29
Miner	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mason	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miller	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Painter and Glazier	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spinner	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servants	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Shoemakers	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tailors	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No occupation (young)	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	301	78	6	2	2	7	1	62	42	37	6	2	6	12	3	2	4	29

DIETARY FOR MALE CONVICTS IN DUBLIN.

Breakfast.—For one prisoner every morning, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. rice, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal, to make one quart stirabout; $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new-milk.

Dinner.—For one prisoner each day (Sunday excepted), 1 lb. household bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new-milk. Sunday, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. household bread, 1 lb. beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. rice, 1oz. vegetables (to make one pint soup in the liquor in which the beef was boiled).

Supper.—For one person every evening, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. household bread, half-pint new-milk

EXPENSE OF DIET FOR ONE CONVICT IN DUBLIN DEPOTS, ACCORDING TO PRESENT CONTRACT.

			s.	d.	s.	d.
Breakfast, 7 Days,	$5\frac{1}{4}$	Pints new-milk	0	$3\frac{3}{8}$	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$
	$24\frac{1}{2}$	Ounces rice	0	$2\frac{3}{8}$		
	$24\frac{1}{2}$	„ oatmeal	0	$1\frac{3}{8}$		
Dinner, 6 Days,	6 lb	household bread	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$
	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Pints new-milk	0	$2\frac{3}{8}$		
Sunday, 1 Day,	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb	bread	0	$0\frac{1}{16}$		
	1 lb	beef	0	$3\frac{3}{16}$		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ounce rice	0	$0\frac{1}{32}$		
	1	„ vegetables	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$		
Supper, 7 Days,	$3\frac{1}{2}$ lb	bread	0	$4\frac{3}{8}$	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$
	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Pints milk	0	$2\frac{3}{8}$		
One Week					2	$4\frac{3}{16}$
One Day					0	$4\frac{3}{112}$
One Year					£6	2 $5\frac{1}{4}$

JOHN LAMB, Governor.

Medical Report.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to lay before you the following report on the sanitary state of Smithfield and Newgate Convict Prisons during the year 1849.

The general health of the prisoners that were free from disease on committal, has been good; but besides those, there were many committed suffering under scrofula, dysentery, and pulmonary consumption. The poverty and other destitution these poor creatures endured previous to their committing the crimes that caused their imprisonment, aggravated the severity of their diseases, and many of them died.

Smithfield Prison was visited with the cholera on the 25th of February; up to the 5th of March there were nine cases, three of which proved fatal, in from twelve to eighteen hours after the disease set in. No fresh case of true Asiatic cholera occurred after this latter date. The prison was inspected at this time by the officers of the Board of Health, Sir Philip Crampton, and Dr. Corrigan; they were pleased to express their approval of the administration of the medical department.

The Lord Lieutenant's order that Newgate Prison should be opened at this period for the reception of convicts from Smithfield, was promptly executed, and was attended with highly beneficial results; one hundred of the healthy prisoners were immediately drafted there,

Convict Depots.

Smithfield.

which left plenty of room in Smithfield for all sanitary purposes. Newgate has been constituted a convict prison ever since. It is short in hospital accommodation, and I am obliged to transfer the sick from it to Smithfield when they are above five in number.

The number of deaths that have taken place in the two prisons since 1st of January, 1849, amount to thirty-seven; thirty-two in Smithfield, and five in Newgate. The first fatal case in Smithfield was that of convict P. K. (Reg. No. 3,694); he was a broken-down, miserable creature, a mass of disease. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, "died from the effects of dropsy, fever, and dysentery on the 16th of January." The second was that of convict T. O. N. (Reg. No. 3,004); coroner's verdict, "that T. O. N. had diseased and tuberculated lungs on his admission, and had died of consumption, 24th January." The third, fourth, and fifth, were those of convicts J. M. (Reg. No. 3,249), died of Asiatic cholera, 25th of February, J. K. (Reg. No. 3,573), died of Asiatic cholera, 28th of February, and D. T. (Reg. No. 3,663), died of Asiatic cholera, 5th of March. The sixth was that of T. O. N. (Reg. No. 3,005); coroner's verdict: "died of natural causes, solely, 18th of March." The seventh was that of R. M'C. (Reg. No. 3,505); coroner's verdict: "died of consumption of the lungs, 5th of April." The eighth and ninth were those of convicts T. K. (Reg. No. 2,792), and E. K. (Reg. No. 3,872), both "wretched creatures, dysenteric since committal, and died of fever supervening thereon, 19th of April."—Coroner's verdict. The tenth was that of convict, J. W. (Reg. No. 3,529); another worn out, diseased creature, died hectic; coroner's verdict, "died of general fever, 20th of April." The eleventh was that of convict J. B. (Reg. No. 3,604); coroner's verdict: "died of consumption and dysentery, April 25th." The twelfth was that of convict P. M'L. (Reg. No. 2,797); coroner's verdict: "died from diseased liver, stomach, and lungs, 6th of May." The thirteenth was that of convict M. M'D. (Reg. No. 3,665); coroner's verdict: "died of pulmonary consumption, 7th of May." The fourteenth was that of convict J. A. (Reg. No. 3,124); coroner's verdict: "died from gradual decline of the powers of life, 18th of May." The fifteenth was that of convict T. W. (Reg. No. 3,602); coroner's verdict: "died of pulmonary consumption, 25th of May." The sixteenth was that of convict F. C. (Reg. No. 3,650); coroner's verdict: "died of consumption, 27th of May." The seventeenth was that of convict M. S. (Reg. No. 3,963); "died of acute dysentery, 4th of July." The eighteenth was that of convict J. K. (Reg. No. 3,638); coroner's verdict: "died of consumption, 17th of July." The nineteenth was that of convict L. K. (Reg. No 4,441); coroner's verdict: "died of dysentery and consumption, 18th of July." The twentieth was that of convict J. H. (Reg. No. 4,292); coroner's verdict: "died of consumption supervening on typhus fever, 22nd of July." The twenty-first was that of convict M. F. (Reg. No. 3,793); coroner's verdict: "died of consumption, 30th of July." The twenty-second was that of convict J. M. (Reg. No. 4,448); coroner's verdict: "died of dysentery and diseased liver, 7th of August." The twenty-third was that of convict J. M. (Reg. No. 4,411); coroner's verdict: "died of consumption and scrofulous disease of the glandular system, 9th of August." The twenty-fourth was that of convict J. P. (Reg. No. 4,639); coroner's verdict: "died of disease of the heart and of general decline, 17th of August." The twenty-fifth was that of convict P. C. (Reg. No. 1,579); coroner's verdict: "died of disease of the heart, of long standing, 25th of August." The twenty-sixth was that of convict P. F. (Reg. No. 4,578); coroner's verdict: "died of consumption, 6th of September." The twenty-seventh was that of convict P. C. (Reg. No. 3,855); coroner's verdict: "died of scrofula and consumption attendant thereon, 24th of September." The next was that of convict J. K. (Reg. No. 1,942); coroner's verdict: "died of general decline and consumption, 16th of October." The next was that of convict P. M. (Reg. No. 4,952); coroner's verdict: "died of consumption, 24th of November." The next was that of convict D. L. (Reg. No. 4,691); coroner's verdict: "died of decline and the effects of old age, 25th of November." The next was that of convict T. F. (Reg. No. 4,957); coroner's verdict: "died of natural causes, 1st of December." The next was that of convict J. K. (Reg. No. 4,613); coroner's verdict: "died of the effects of extreme poverty and destitution, sustained by him before his committal to prison."

The tables which follow, show the medical statistics for the year 1849; and also contain a general statement of the sanitary condition of the prison for the six years during which it has now been open.

TABLE, SHOWING THE DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL IN SMITHFIELD DEPOT, AND THE NUMBER OF CASES OF EACH, FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO DECEMBER, 1849.

Asiatic Cholera,	... ...	9	
Dysentery,	... ...	34	
Diarrhœa,	... ...	61	
Hepatitis	... ...	8	
Pneumonia,	... ...	12	
Pleuritis,	... ...	1	
Pthisis,	... ...	17	
Do. with disease of heart,	... ...	5	
Influenza,	... ...	10	
Catarrh,	... ...	20	
Pneumonia after fever,	... ...	3	
Scrofula,	... ...	30	
Continental fever,	... ...	10	
Typhus fever,	... ...	5	
Ascites after fever,	... ...	1	
General Dropsy,	... ...	1	
Phrenitis,	... ...	1	
Small pock complaint,	... ...	3	
Itch,	... ...	17	
Depression of spirits,	... ...	1	
Excessive debility,	... ...	2	
General decline,	... ...	2	
Do. incidental to old age,	...	1	
Total,	... ...	249	

TABLE, showing the number of Convicts committed annually, the number remaining in custody from previous year, total annual number in custody, total number of sick cases, number treated in hospital, daily average number of sick in Hospital, deaths annually, &c.

Years.	Number Convicts Committed	Number remaining in custody from previous year.	Total number in custody.	Total number of Sick Cases.	Number of Cases treated in Hospital.	Daily average number of sick in Hospital.	Deaths.	Expense of Medicine. £	s.	d.
Opened 1st April, 1844	274	—	274	690	115	$2\frac{8}{9}$	—	12	6	9
1845	575	57	632	1,134	37	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	28	13	6
1846	449	40	489	1,148	68	$3\frac{1}{4}$	—	21	8	9
1847	563	92	654	2,048	280	$5\frac{3}{4}$	9	63	3	8
1848	545	225	770	2,057	385	$5\frac{3}{4}$	25	48	9	0
1849	414	297	711	1,744	249	$4\frac{7}{8}$	32	48	10	6
Total - - -	2,820	—	—	8,821	1,134	$4\frac{1}{2}$	67	222	12	2

Deaths per cent. for six years . . { On total number committed . . . . $2\frac{5}{1\,8}$; Sick Cases . . . . . $0\frac{9}{8\,8}$; Cases treated in Hospital . . . $5\frac{1\,9}{1\,1}$

TABLE, showing the number of Convicts committed to Newgate Convict Depot, from 1st of March to 31st of December, 1849; the number of sick prescribed for, daily average number of sick, &c.

Years.	No. of Convicts Committed.	No. Treated in Hospital as sick.	Daily Average No. of Sick in Hospital.	Deaths.	Expense of Medicine. £	s.	d.
Opened 1st March, 1849	332	133	5	5	30	19	3

TABLE, showing the diseases treated, and the number of cases of each disease, &c.

Asiatic Cholera . . 2	Pulmonary Disease . 30	Catarrh . . . 25	Died of Cholera . 1
Typhus Fever . . 2	Ophthalmia. . . . 6	Rheumatism . . 5	„ Dropsy . . 1
Continued Fever . 10	Pneumonia. . . . 10	Bronchitis . . 7	„ Consumption. 3
Dysentery . . 26	Abscess of Knee Joint. 1		
General Dropsy . 1	Sore Legs 8	Total . . 133	Total . . 5

No change has been made in the Dietary since April, 1847. Owing to the high price of oatmeal, and the difficulty experienced that year in obtaining meal of good quality, a proposition was made to substitute rice for oatmeal, in the proportion of three and a-half ounces of rice to an equal quantity of oatmeal, to make a quart of stirabout for breakfast.

The following is the dietary in use:—

Breakfast.—For one prisoner, three and a-half ounces of rice and three and a-half ounces of oatmeal (to make one quart of stirabout), with three quarters of a pint new-milk.

Dinner.—For one prisoner, every day except Sunday: one pound household bread and three quarters of a pint of new-milk. Sunday—three quarters of a pound of household bread, one pound of beef, half an ounce of rice, and one ounce of vegetables (to make one pint of soup in the liquor in which the beef was boiled).

Supper.—For one person, half a pound of household bread, and half a pint of new-milk, every evening.

This diet has given very general satisfaction among the prisoners.

The cleanliness and ventilation of the cells have been particularly attended to, and the results have been satisfactory in all respects.

I beg leave to take this opportunity of publicly expressing my acknowledgments to the Governor, Mr. Lamb, for the efficient services he rendered me whenever I required his co-operation in performing the duties of the sanitary department; the promptitude and zeal he exercised, were attended with the best results; and the extended experience he has gained on the important subjects of prison management and discipline, especially conduced to the beneficial and salutary working of the institution.

My best acknowledgments are also due to the Deputy-Governor, Mr. Good, and to the Governor of Newgate Prison, Mr. Betty,—they are excellent officers.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS RYND,

Medical and Surgical Superintendent.

To the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland.

CONVICT DEPOTS.

Newgate.

NEWGATE.

STATEMENT of the number of Convicts in custody, committed, and disposed of, from 1st March to 31st December, 1849.

Committed		332
HOW DISPOSED OF.		
Transported	121	
Removed to County Gaols	10	
„ to Spike Island Depot	81	
„ to Smithfield Depot	16	
Died	5	
	233	
Remain in Custody 31st December, 1849.		
Year.		
Viz.:—When Convicted, 1847	3	
„ „ 1848	41	
„ „ 1849	55	
	99	
		332
AGES.		
10 years, and under 14	1	
14 „ „ „ 16	7	
16 „ „ „ 20	22	
20 „ „ „ 30	165	
30 „ „ „ 40	83	
40 „ „ „ 50	35	
50 „ „ „ 60	14	
60 „ „ „ 70	4	
70 „ and upwards	1	
		332
SENTENCES.		
7 years	280	
10 „	42	
14 „	2	
15 „	4	
Life	4	
		332

Statement of the different Crimes of the Convicts committed to Newgate Convict Depot, from 1st March to the 31st December, 1849.

Appearing in Arms	3	Horse Stealing	4	Personating a Deserter	1
Assault, Malicious	10	Killing Cattle	5	Robbery	19
Assault and Robbery	8	Killing Sheep	6	Robbery with violence	2
Assaulting a Dwelling	9	Larceny from a House	9	Robbery from the Person	5
Attacking a House	1	Larceny from a Shop	7	Robbery of Arms	1
Burglary	15	Larceny from Person	17	Stealing from a House	5
Burglary and Felony	1	Lamb Stealing	4	Stealing Asses	2
Burglary and Robbery	14	Murder	2	Sheep Stealing	75
Coining	1	Manslaughter	2	MILITARY.	
Cattle Stealing	48	Maiming Cattle	2		
Demolishing a House	2	Oaths administered unlawfully	3	Deserting and making away with Necessaries, &c.	1
Felony	26	Perjury	3		332
Highway Robbery	11	Pig Stealing	6		
House Robbery	1	Posting Threatening Notice	1		

JOHN LAMB, Governor.
C. BETTY, Assistant Governor.

Education.

A REPORT OF NEWGATE CONVICT MALE SCHOOL, FROM 1st MARCH TO 31st DECEMBER, 1849.

Number committed to the Depot during the above period			332
Total number in attendance at School during the above period		195	
Not including Tradesmen who attended when time permitted		16	
			211
Daily average number in attendance			28
Number of Convicts from the date of committal until they were embarked was so very short a period, no observable progress could be expected from them			121

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE 211 CONVICTS IN CLASSES, ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE ACQUIREMENTS WHEN COMMITTED TO NEWGATE PRISON, WITH A CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THEIR PROGRESS UNTIL THEIR DEPARTURE, OR CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1849.

ACQUIREMENTS WHEN COMMITTED.		PROFICIENCY.						
No.	Classes.	Number in each Class.	Early Spelling.	Early Reading.	Advanced Reading.	Writing and Simple Rules of Arithmetic.	Compound Rules of Arithmetic.	Made no Progress.
1	Did not know the Alphabet,	159	29	15	10	16	6	83
2	Began early Spelling,	43	10	8	5	6	4	10
3	Began early Reading,	45	8	12	6	5	5	9
4	Began advanced Reading,	47	0	0	26	6	5	10
5	Writing, and the simple Rules of Arithmetic,	23	0	0	0	10	7	6
6	Compound Arithmetic,	15	0	0	0	6	6	3
		332	47	35	47	49	33	121

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF TRADES, FROM 1st MARCH TO 31st DECEMBER, 1849.

Materials purchased.	Amount.	Work done.	Sold for Cash, and supplied for Prison use.	Stock remaining in Store.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leather, Findings, Tools, &c.	11 12 11	Shoemaking, ...	10 0 6	4 2 11
Canvas, Twine, Needles, &c.	31 12 9	Cotmaking, ...	37 4 0	0 12 9
Frieze, Thread, Needles, &c.	28 9 5½	Tailoring, ...	1 0 0	27 12 9½
Twine, ...	0 6 6	Netmaking, ...	—	0 6 6
Coir Yarn, Tools, &c., ...	1 11 9½	Matmaking, ...	0 2 6	1 11 9
Timber, Nails, Tools, &c., ...	39 3 9½	Carpenters, ...	36 5 6	9 16 9
Iron Bars and Hooks, Lime,		Masons, ...	41 0 0	1 14 3½
Sand, Cement, &c., ...	24 9 3½	Painters, ...	5 10 6	0 16 6
Glass, Paints, Brushes, &c.,	3 11 6½	Brushmaking, ...	0 16 11½	1 10 2½
Bass, Brushstocks, &c.,	2 2 2	Wool picking, ...	0 10 2	—
		General employments, ...	20 10 0	—
Cost of Materials, ...	143 0 2½	£	153 0 1½	48 2 7½
By Balance, being Profit on Prisoners' labour, ...	58 2 6½	Sold for Cash, and supplied for Prison use,		153 0 1½
£	201 2 9			£201 2 9

W. ALLISON, Master of Works.

KILMAINHAM.

Kilmainham.

A STATEMENT of the number of Convicts in Custody, Committed, and Disposed of, for One Year, ending 31st December, 1849.

1st January, 1849, in Custody,			93
Committed,			238
		Total,	331
Transported to the Colonies,	55	Escaped,	2
Died,	16		
Removed to Smithfield Depot,	3		226
„ Richmond Bridewell Depot,	2	In Custody, 31st December,	105
„ Newgate Depot,	9		
„ Spike Island Depot,	131		331
Discharged,	8		

CRIMES IN CONFORMITY WITH GAOLERS' RETURNS.

Appearing in arms day or night,	6	Highway robbery,	13	Receiving stolen goods,	8
Arson,	7	Housebreaking and robbery	9	Robbery,	17
Assaulting habitation,	6	Larceny,	20	Sacrilege,	3
Assaults, malicious,	15	do. from house,	9	Sheep stealing,	44
Assault and robbery,	3	do. from person,	9		325
Bigamy,	1	Manslaughter,	3		
Burglary and robbery,	49	Murder,	5	MILITARY.	
Cattle stealing,	84	„ conspiracy to	1	Desertion,	4
Coining,	2	„ shooting at with intent to	3	Firing at with intent to kill,	2
Felony,	5	Obtaining money under false pretences,	1	Total,	331
Forgery,	2				

Periods of Sentences of Prisoners Committed.

Seven years,	175	Twenty years,	1
Ten years,	108	Life,	18
Fourteen years,	6		
Fifteen years,	23	Total,	331

Ages.

10 years and under 14	2	50 years and under 60	15
14 „ 16	7	60 „ 70	4
16 „ 20	60	70 years and upwards	—
20 „ 30	156		
30 „ 40	64	Total,	331
40 „ 50	23		

Return of Manufactures and Prisoners' Labour for year ending 31st December, 1849.

Cost of Materials.		Sold for Cash.	Articles for Prison use.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	TAILORING.		
Thread, Needles, &c., 1 6 8	To altering and repairing 234 suit of prison clothing, for prison use, at 10d. per,	—	9 15 0
	„ repairing 82 bedticks, at 2d.	—	0 13 8
	PICKING OAKUM, COCOA FIBRE, AND WOOL.		
	To picking 1,240 lbs. white rope, at 4d. per score,	1 0 8	
	„ 378 lbs. cocoa fibre, at ½d.	0 15 8	
	„ 352 lbs. wool, at ½d.	0 14 8	
	GENERAL EMPLOYMENT.		
	626 prisoners repairing yards, painting, whitewashing, cleaning sewers, &c., at 10d. per	—	26 1 8
By balance, being profit on prisoners' labour, &c., 37 14 8	Sold for cash,	2 11 0	36 10 4
	Work done for prison use,	36 10 4	
£39 1 4		£39 1 4	

CONVICT DEPOTS.

Kilmainham.

Education.

State of Education, Classification, and Proficiency.

ACQUIREMENTS WHEN COMMITTED.	PROFICIENCY.							
Class.	No. in each Class.	Advanced to early Spelling.	Advanced to early Reading.	Advanced to advanced Reading and Writing.	Advanced to Simple Rules.	Advanced to compound Rules.	No Progress But a short time at School, till embarked, or sent to other Depots.	Total.
Alphabet,	91	27	9	13	1	1	40	91
Early spelling,	20	–	10	8	1	–	1	20
Early reading,	35	–	–	21	3	–	11	35
Advanced reading and writing,	66	–	–	–	18	14	34	66
Simple rules,	9	–	–	–	–	4	5	9
Compound rules,	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Total,	224	27	19	42	23	22	91	224

ROBERT ALLISON, Governor.

The following Tables show the diseases that have been treated, the number of cases o each disease, and the mortality in Kilmainham Gaol, and in the Convict Departmen attached thereto, since the date of Mr. Roney's (the late medical officer) report in 1848.

Kilmainham Prison, County Department.

Abscess,	1	Fever,	54	Scarlatina,	
Cholera,	1	Epilepsy,	2	Ulcer of legs,	
Diarrhœa,	25	Scabies,	134	Bruises from injury,	
Fracture,	2	Erysipelas,	12	Ophthalmia,	
Anthrax,	4	Wounds of head and face,	11	Swelled feet,	
Catarrh,	6	Lunacy,	24	Small pox,	
Debility,	6	Measles,	5	White swelling,	
Venereal,	26	Paralysis,	3	Wounds of head,	
Dropsy,	3	Feverial Cold,	94	Total,	45
Scrofula,	1	Pneumonia,	3		
Eruption,	2	Lumbago,	10		

No. of deaths, 8. Cases of pregnancy, 17: Mortality, 0.

Table, showing the diseases that have been treated, the number of cases of each disease, and the mortality in the Convict Department attached to Kilmainham Gaol.

Abscess,	2	Fever,	13	Injury of shoulder,	
Diarrhœa,	54	Paralytic,	1	Venereal,	
Epilepsy,	2	Othisis,	1	Scrofula,	
Dolores,	47	Debility,	1	Wound of head,	
Inflammation of joints,	8	Scabies,	28	Total,	20
Catarrh,	17	Ophthalmia,	4		
Hapatitis,	3	Penitonitis,	4		

No. of deaths, 17.

The medical superintendence of this Prison has fallen very lately into my hands. otherwise a report on its sanitary state should have accompanied these tables.

FRANCIS RYND, A.M., F.R.C.S.I.

Richmond.

RICHMOND.

In Custody, 1st January, 1849,		251
Committed from sundry Gaols during the year,		429
Grand Total,		680

How disposed of, viz.:—

Transported during the year,	161
Died in hospital,	12
Removed to county gaols,	8
Removed to Kilmainham Depot,	1
„ Smithfield „	4
„ Newgate „	4
„ Spike Island „	234
Discharged by Queen's Bench on Writ of Error,	1
Removed to Lunatic Asylum,	1
	426

Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1849. Year convicted, viz.:—

1844,	–	1848,	126
1845,	1	1849,	118
1846,	–		
1847,	9	Grand Total,	680

Period of Sentence.

Seven years,	459	Life,	12
Ten years,	167		
Fourteen years,	8		680
Fifteen years,	34		

Ages.

10 years, and under 14,	7	50 years, and under 60,	26
14 „ 16,	20	60 „ 70,	10
16 „ 20,	50	70 and upwards,	3
20 „ 30,	320		
30 „ 40,	196		680
40 „ 50,	48		

Crimes in conformity with Gaoler's Return.

Appearing armed by night,	7	House robbery,	10	Robbery of arms,	6
Assault malicious, so as to endanger life,	4	Horse stealing,	10	Receiving stolen goods,	17
Assault and robbery,	1	Having stolen cattle in possession,	10	Receiving stolen cattle,	15
Attack on house, and firing at,	7	Having in possession stolen goods,	1	Returning from transportation	1
Arson,	2	Killing cattle,	5	Sheep stealing,	211
Bigamy,	1	Killing sheep,	8	Ass stealing,	2
Burglary,	71	Larceny of sheep,	32	Stealing from house, and putting in fear,	13
Coining,	4	Larceny of plate and money,	6	Shooting at with intent to murder,	1
Cattle stealing,	64	Larceny from house,	17		
Drilling and training,	1	Larceny from shop,	39		
Embezzlement,	1	Larceny from person,	17		
Forgery,	1	Murder,	2		
Fraud, and obtaining goods under false pretences,	6	Manslaughter,	4		
Felony, by publishing sedition in a newspaper,	2	Perjury,	4		
Felony,	28	Pig stealing,	4		
Highway robbery,	13	Rape,	1		
		Robbery,	14		

Military.

Violence to superior officers, and using threatening language, and general bad conduct,	7
Desertion,	10
Total,	680

Education.

Education.

Report of Richmond Male Convict School, for the year ending 31st December, 1849.

Number of Convicts in attendance at School during each Month.

January,	146	May,	130	September,	100
February,	140	June,	100	October,	130
March,	150	July,	120	November,	126
April,	120	August,	98	December,	100

Under instruction, 1st January, 1849,	148
Number of Convicts committed during the year,	429
Total,	577

Total number of Convicts in attendance at School during the Year.

Average number of Pupils in daily attendance for same,	121
There were in attendance only for a short time, from their committal till embarkation for transportation or removal to other prisons,	86
Old and incapable of improvement,	30
No progress, being unwilling or unable to learn,	4

Richmond Convict Depot—Progress for 1849.

No. of Class.	Acquirements when committed.	No. in each Class.	Advanced to early Spelling.	Advanced to early Reading.	Advanced to Reading and Writing.	Advanced to early rules in Arithmetic.	Advanced to the Rule of Proportion.	Advanced to the higher rules of Arithmetic.	Only a short time at School till embarkation or otherwise removed.	Old and incapable of improvement.	No progress, being unwilling to learn.	Total.
1	Commenced in the Alphabet,	220	80	50	30	–	–	–	34	24	2	220
2	Early Spelling,	120	–	56	24	16	–	–	20	2	2	120
3	Early Reading,	116	–	–	74	12	10	6	12	2	–	116
4	Reading and Writing,	80	–	–	–	30	16	12	20	2	–	80
5	Early rules of Arithmetic,	26	–	–	–	–	14	12	–	–	–	26
6	Rule of Proportion,	15	–	–	–	–	8	7	–	–	–	15
	Total	577	80	106	128	58	48	37	86	30	4	577

CONVICT DEPOTS.

Richmond.

Expense of Materials for employment of Prisoners, Work manufactured, disposed of for Cash, Prison use and value, in store and value.

Cost of Materials.	£ s. d.	Work manufactured, performed, &c.	Sold. Cash received. £ s. d.	Richmond, Mountjoy, and Smithfield Convict Depots. £ s. d.	In store. Value. £ s. d.
Leather, findings, tools, &c.,	61 8 10	Shoe-making, . . .	49 18 10	71 8 0	19 17 5
Cloth, Frieze, Canvas, trimmings, &c., &c.,	185 4 2	Tailoring, . . .	2 10 0	276 8 4	
Coir, junk, bass, tools, &c., &c.,	52 10 6	Mat-making, . . .	24 13 9	53 2 9	11 11 2½
Timber, tools, nails, &c., &c.,	23 17 1	Carpentry, . . .	0 7 9½	51 18 0	7 3 8
Yarn, tools, twine, &c. &c.	10 16 0	Knitting, and mop-making, .	–	17 4 5	5 0 0
Tin, solder, wire, &c., &c.,	3 5 6	Tin ware, . . .	–	5 14 0	
Iron, coke, &c., &c., Nil.	4 10 0	Smiths and nailers, . .	–	12 6 4	
Materials quarried in prison,	- -	Picking oakum and wool, .	–	–	8 7 4
		Stone breaking, . .	–	6 0 0	
		GENERAL EMPLOYMENT. 1860 prisoners whitewashing, painting, repairing yards, cleaning sewers, and sundry works, . . .	–	57 12 6	
		Sold for cash, . . .	77 10 4½	551 14 4	51 19 7½
		Prison articles supplied, and work done, . . .	551 14 4		
		Stock remaining, 31st December, 1849, . . .	51 19 7½		
By balance, being profit on prisoners' labour,	311 6 9	Amount of stock remaining in store 31st December, 1848,	28 5 6		
	£652 18 10	£	652 18 10		

Prisoners learned the following Trades.

Shoemaking, . .	33	Knitting, . . .	22	Sawyers and Turners, .	7
Tailoring, . .	32	Tin Smiths, . . .	2	Brush and Broom making, .	6
Carpentry, . .	5	Nailers and Smiths, .	3		
Mat-weaving, . .	4	Mat-making, . .	44		158

Of these 76 were boys.

Medical Report.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

8, *Mountjoy-square, South, January 1st*, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report of the cases admitted and treated by me in the Hospital of the Richmond Convict Depot. They are, of course, exclusive of those under the care of Surgeon Read.

The general health of the convicts has been in an improved state, and although in the commencement of the year several of them were transmitted to this prison in a weak and debilitated state from the effects of fever and dysentery, and the want of proper food previous to their committals, I have the pleasure to observe that the mortality during the year does not amount to much more than a third of that which occurred in 1848, and that it was principally confined to the cases above alluded to.

These convicts were sent up chiefly from the county Galway, and presented, for the most part, the appearance of men of broken-down constitutions. Several of them however slowly recovered, the change apparently operating in their favour.

As will be seen by the following tables, a considerable amount of disease presented itself, particularly in the beginning of the year, which I attribute in a great degree to the causes just mentioned.

The form of dysentery with which we were visited was of a peculiarly obstinate nature, and accompanied by great debility, and in some instances by pulmonary disease.

Of cholera we had but five cases, two of which proved fatal. Each case was seen by me immediately after the seizure, and constantly attended to during the subsequent course of the disease.

The cases of diarrhœa and bronchitis were numerous: the former were often cured by the temporary substitution of boiled bread and milk for stirabout, and the latter were in general easily managed.

But few cases of typhus fever presented themselves, one only proving fatal. Of the milder forms of continued fever we had a good many, all of which terminated favourably.

The extern patients were in general treated for slight complaints, requiring a purgative, or some such simple remedy.

Diseases of the Patients admitted into Hospital during the year.

Ascites, ...	1	Dyspepsia, ...	1	Peritoritis, ...	1
Bronchitis, ...	30	Dysentery, ...	18	Pleuritis, ...	2
Ditto, chronic, ...	12	Ditto, chronic, ...	7	Palpitation, ...	1
Catarrh, ...	13	Epilepsy, ...	2	Pneumonia, ...	3
Cholera, Asiatic, ...	5	Fever, typhus, ...	8	Rheumatism, ...	3
Ditto, mild, ...	3	Ditto, continued, ...	24	Syncope, ...	1
Pulmonary Consumption, ...	4	Headache, ...	5	Tenesmus, ...	2
Cholic, ...	10	Hœmoptoe, ...	1	Vertigo,...	1
Cardialgia, ...	1	Influenza, ...	2		
Diarrhœa, ...	40	Jaundice, ...	1	Total, ...	220
Ditto, chronic, ...	15	Lumbago, ...	3		

Daily average number of Sick.

	1848.		1849.	
	Interns.	Externs.	Interns.	Externs.
January, ...	20·29	9·93	14·87	17·29
February, ...	19·78	11·89	13·85	15·67
March, ...	23·00	15·00	15·00	15·74
April, ...	21·06	13·76	17·60	15·96
May, ...	20·09	15·93	11·06	14·25
June, ...	15·03	13·30	12·60	15·83
July, ...	16·03	14·58	12·16	14·38
August, ...	13·25	12·96	9·38	13·35
September, ...	14·40	14·53	11·90	14·13
October, ...	8·70	13.29	10·96	13·45
November, ...	9·16	12·80	18·23	15·73
December, ...	13·35	14·51	18·00	15·83
Average for each year,	16·17	13·54	13·78	15·13
Total number of admissions to hospital ...	269		220	

Particulars relative to the eleven fatal cases which occurred during the year.

Initials.	County.	Date of Committal.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
P. W.	Galway,	March 8, 1848,	Decr. 16, 1848,	Feb. 26, 1849,	Dysentery.
P. M'I.	Clare,	Decr. 29, 1847,	Decr. 31, 1848,	March 1, 1849,	Pulmonary consumption.
M. S.	Galway,	Decr. 10, 1847,	June 2, 1848,	March 7, 1849,	Pulmonary consumption.
T. L.	Limerick city,	Decr. 31, 1847,	Jany. 26, 1849,	March 20, 1849,	Pulmonary consumption, and dysentery.
M. H.	Galway,	March 24, 1849,	March 28, 1849,	April 20, 1849,	Dysentery.
I. C.	Galway,	Decr. 10, 1847,	Novr. 16, 1848,	June 11, 1849,	Pulmonary consumption.
D. C.	Limerick county	March 4, 1849,	April 6, 1849,	May 4, 1849,	Pulmonary consumption, and dysentery.
M. W.	Galway,	March 27, 1849,	March 28, 1849,	June 13, 1849,	Dysentery.
T. D.	Limerick county	March 22, 1849,	June 20, 1849,	June 21, 1849,	Asiatic cholera.
T. M'D.	Galway,	April 7, 1849,	April 10, 1849,	Aug. 19, 1849,	Asiatic cholera.
P. K.	Westmeath,	Decr. 6, 1848,	Oct. 27, 1849,	Decr. 6, 1849,	Typhus fever.

I have the pleasure to state that the expenses of the hospital have been much lessened, and that, from an improved system which I have already commenced to put in practice, I look forward to a much more considerable diminution of them.

I would suggest that the windows of the hospital should be made to open from the top, and not from the bottom, as they now do, as likely to effect more effectual ventilation, with less of discomfort to the patients. It would be well also, if some of those patients admitted for diseases of the lungs, should be provided with flannel vests on being discharged from hospital in the winter months.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. BANON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Medical Attendant to the Richmond Depot.

The Inspectors-General of Prisons,
&c., &c.

Convict Depots.

Richmond.

A Return of Surgeon's Patients admitted into the Hospital of Richmond Convict Depot in the year 1849.

Abscessus, acute, ...	... 12	Lepra vulgaris, ...	... 1	Caries-spinæ dozsi,	... 1
Abscessus, chronici,	... 20	Impetigo, ...	... 3	Orchitis, ...	... 3
Vulnus, ...	... 3	Phlegmone, ...	... 1	Contusio, ...	... 1
Scrofula, ...	... 16	Siphylis, ...	... 2	Rheumatismus acutus,	... 3
Ophthalmia, ...	... 4	Synovitis, ...	... 4	Otitis, ...	... 1
Porrigo Capitis, ...	... 3	Condyloma, ...	... 1	Cynanche Parotidea,	... 1
Subluxation, ...	... 2	Strictureæ urethræ,	... 2		
Erysipelas, ...	... 1	Anasarca, ...	... 1	Total,	... 88
Psoriasis ...	... 2				

Externs in course of the year, ... 193.

Death, ... 1—a case admitted with scrofulous abscesses of the cerival glands and pulmonary tubercle.

One case of malignant cholera occurred in a man sent to this hospital for skin disease, and seven of the patients were attacked with cholorick diarrhœa. Abscesses were of frequent occurrence amongst those broken down by the prevailing epidemics.

Signed,

ALEXANDER READ,

Surgeon to the Richmond Convict Depot.

Spike Island.

Governor's Report.

SPIKE ISLAND.

Governor's Report for the year 1849.

February 18, 1850.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1849.

The great increase in numbers of both officers and convicts, have enhanced the labour and difficulties of management, but I consider that under all the peculiar circumstances (and they are not easily understood), there have been as few irregularities as could reasonably have been expected.

To compare the numbers for the two last years, they were as follow:

	1848.	1849.
Highest number confined, - - - -	823	1465
Lowest number, - - - - -	545	816
Daily average number, - - - -	729	1192
Highest number of officers, - - - -	49	82
Daily average number, - - - -	45	62

A new hospital has been built for 150, and the old one converted to a prison D for 100. A similar prison C has been erected and fitted with hammocks to lodge 432 (double the number it was intended for); it is overcrowded, and not being enclosed has been unsafe; the consequence was, that in October two convicts made their escape by removing a small window—one of them has been re-taken in Dublin. Colonel Jebb's suggestion has been adopted, and two turnkeys now walk about in it all night. His suggestion has also been acted on in A prison by opening passages through it, but the duty of watching it in the same way, requiring more turnkeys than can be spared, considering their heavy and constant day duties, has not yet been acted on.

I consider the general expense of the prison to be extremely moderate, and believe it to be lower than any other under the Crown. The prisoners are at hard labour in the open air, and the scale of diet is not unreasonable. The cost at present contract prices is 3½d. per day.

The wear and tear of clothing is great, from the nature of their labour, and continual exposure to the weather. The prisoners have never had a regular outfit, they have come in with worn clothing, or with clothing from the County Gaols of inferior quality, on which I observed at length in my report of last year. It has been a great difficulty to keep them in tolerable clothing without employing tailors, or incurring expense, much of which, with care and pains, ought to be avoidable.

I beg to refer you to the Section of Employment, which will show you that the industrial department has not been neglected, and that there has been nothing like positive idleness.

I attach the reports of the chaplains, and medical officer, and have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

RICHARD GRACE, *Governor.*

The Inspectors General of Prisons.

Number of convicts under detention 1st January, - - - - - -	818	
Received during the year to 31st December, - - - - - -	1352	
		2,170
Transported per Hyderabad, - - - - - - - - -	152	
„ Havering, - - - - - - - - -	169	
„ Pestongu Bomangee, - - - - - - - -	301	
		622
Removed to county gaols, commuted sentences, - - - - - -	47	
Discharged, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	
To lunatic asylum, - - - - - - - - - - -	2	
Escaped (1 retaken in Dublin), - - - - - - - - - -	2	
Deaths, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	41	
Remain under detention 31st December, - - - - - -	1,455	
		2,170

CONVICT DEPOTS.

Spike Island.

Ages.

Under 16 years,	39	To 55 years,	75
To 25 „	798	Over 55 „	55
To 35 „	340		
To 45 „	148		1,455

Sentences.

7 years,	1017	Life,	25
10 „	334		
14 „	8		1,455
Other periods,	71		

Length of time under detention.

2½ years,	122	9 months,	277
2¼ „	25	6 „	227
2 „	46	3 „	336
1½ „	75		
1¼ „	129		1,455
1 „	168		

Highest number confined,	1,465	Daily average, on hospital diet,	68⅔
Lowest number,	816	Daily average confined,	1,192
Daily average, on prison diet,	1,123¼		
Punished by solitary cells, and bread and water,	505	Average duration of punishments—hours	59

Causes of punishments.

Injury to clothing, furniture, and prison,	62	Other offences,	134
Quarrelling and striking,	164		
Disorder in wards locked up,	115		505
Refusing to work, insolence, &c.,	30		

Crimes.

Murder,	1	Robbery of arms,	3	Pig stealing,	15
Manslaughter,	11	Appearing armed,	13	Maiming and killing cattle,	1
Shooting at with intent to murder,	3	Administering unlawful oaths,	2	Embezzlement,	4
Attempting to poison,	1	Perjury,	5	Fraud	5
Rape,	7	Unlawful assembly,	1	Receiving stolen goods,	30
Shooting at the sheriff,	3	Sending threatening letters,	2	Bestiality,	1
Assaults,	15	Coining,	7	Felonies—not specified,	124
Burglary,	121	Forged notes in possession,	3	Larceny,	352
Attack on dwelling,	14	Sacrilege,	5	Vagrancy,	4
Arson,	16	Horse stealing,	25	Courts martial,	5
Highway robbery,	20	Cattle stealing,	289		
Robbery,	56	Sheep stealing,	291	Total,	1,455

Accommodation.

	For.	Present No.
Prison A.—Ground floor, 11 rooms,	330	325
„ Upper floor, 11 „	275	266
Prison B.—Ground floor, 7 „	210	224
„ C.—Timber prison, in 2 divisions,	432	408
„ D.—North magazine, 4 rooms,	100	98
„ Hospital, 6 rooms for sick and convalescent, kitchen, sergeants' rooms, and dispensary,	153	134
	1,500	1,455
Solitary cells and yards,		11
Rooms for officers,		20
Guard-room,		1
Office,		1
Prison A.—Airing yards,		10
„ Privies,		22
„ Lavatories,		10
Prison B.—Airing yards,		3
„ Privies,		6
„ Lavatories,		3
Prison C.—(Not enclosed) Lavatories,		2
„ D.—Airing yards,		2
„ Privies,		6
„ Lavatories,		2
Bake-house, 2 ovens,		1
Cooking kitchen,		1
Gate lodge,		1
Laundry, with hot and cold water,		1
Drying-house,		1
Bread and flour store,		1
General store,		1
Workshops,		3
Coal store, S. Magazine,		1
Straw and tools store, S. Magazine,		1
Chapel, used also as school-room,		1
Smiths' forge,		1
Dead-house,		1
Burying ground, E. side of island, enclosed.		
Wells with pumps,		3
Tanks for water—in ramparts,		2
Rope-walk and shed in ditch.		

Diet.

WEEK-DAYS.	Breakfast,	porridge of oatmeal and rice,	1 quart.
	„	New-milk,	¾ pint.
	Dinner,	Bread (brown),	1 lb.
	„	Milk,	¾ pint.
	Supper,	Bread,	½ lb.
	„	Milk,	½ pint.
SUNDAYS,	Breakfast,	same as week-days,	
	Dinner,	Beef without bone,	¾ lb.
	„	Soup,	1 pint.
	„	Bread,	¾ lb.
	Supper,	Bread,	½ lb.
	„	No milk,	
Solitary diet,		Bread,	1 lb.

Daily average cost of prison diet, under 3 separate contracts—4d. per head per diem, nearly.

Clothing.

Jacket, trowsers, vest, shirt, shoes, stockings, kerchief, cap—prison manufacture, value £1 5s. 0d.

CONVICT DEPOTS.

Spike Island.

Bedding.

Trestle bedsteads, hammocks,
2 blankets,
1 coverlet,
2 Sheets,
Tick and pillow, chiefly of cocoa fibre.

Hospital Bedding.

Iron bedstead,

Bedding same as for prison.

Establishment.

Local inspector,	1	Turnkeys, second class,	47
Governor,	1	TRADES' INSTRUCTORS.	
Protestant chaplain,	1	Blacksmith,	5
Roman Catholic chaplain,	1	Mason,	
Same assistant,	1	Carpenter,	
Medical officer,	1	Weaver,	
Deputy governor and master of works,	1	Rope-maker,	
Clerk,	1	Baker,	1
Schoolmaster,	1	Same assistant,	1
Same assistant,	1	Cook,	1
Storekeeper,	1	Lamp and fireman,	1
Gatekeeper,	1	Assistant cook and lampman,	1
Hospital attendant,	1		
Turnkeys, 1st class,	12	Total,	82

Employment of convicts.

	Daily average.		Daily average.
*Labourers' work, within the fort, over the island, at Haulbowline, &c., under the superintendence of the Royal Engineers, 275 working days,	540	Matmakers,	7
Washing,	19	Coopers,	1
Carpenters, 302 working days,	9½	Ropemakers, 82 days,	20½
Smiths, 302 „	4	Cutler and locksmith,	1
Masons,	6	Bakers,	3½
Painting and glazing,	3½	Cooking kitchen,	6½
Tailors, making and repairing convicts' and officers' clothing,	22¾	Pumping water for prison, garrison, &c.,	27
Shoemakers, same,	12½	Picking oakum,	140
Tin smiths, and wire workers,	2½	Sweeping, cleaning, &c.,	96
Weaving and winding,	7	School,	175½
Upholstering, bedding, &c.,	2	Hospital,	68½
		Knitting,	17½
		Total daily average,	1,192

*A portion of the labourers' work was for the Royal Engineers' contractors, and was paid for in their settlement of accounts with that department—I do not know the amount.

Statement of the value of work and labour during the year 1849.

1849. *Dr.*	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1, To amount of stock from last year's account,	190	0	0
„ cost of articles bought for cloth- ing of officers and prisoners,	779	1	2
„ materials for other works,	460	10	5
„ implements for same,	60	9	0
„ glass, paints, &c., &c.,	45	13	2
„ soap used in laundry,	35	3	1
	1,570	16	10
Dec. 31, To balance, being profit,	6,333	17	7
	£7,904	14	5
To stock for 1850,	£294	7	1

1849. *Cr.*	£	s.	d.
By tailoring account, value of prisoners' clothing,	520	17	9
*Same, officers' clothing,	266	14	0
„ shoemaking, prisoners' shoes, &c.,	346	14	10
„ knitting, „ stockings,	64	18	4
By carpenters' work, at 1s. 6d. per day,	209	10	3
„ masons' work, „	135	18	0
„ blacksmiths' work, „	90	12	0
„ painters and glaziers, „	73	12	3
„ tin and wire-work, value,	60	0	0
„ coopers' work, „	30	0	0
„ upholstering, bedding, &c., at 1s. 6d.	45	6	0
„ cutler and locksmith, „	22	13	0
„ weaving linen and frieze, value,	57	16	2
„ coir used for officers' and prisoners' bed- ding,	164	15	6
„ rope-making used,	5	5	9
*„ washing clothing and bedding, 9,590 doz. at 1s. 6d.,	719	4	1
*„ profit on bakery account,	684	4	10
„ labourers' work, at 6d. per day,	3,712	10	0
„ pumping water for prison and garrison, at 6d. per day,	203	17	0
„ cooks, at 6d. per day,	59	6	3
„ cash received for sales to the public,	136	11	4
	7,610	7	4
Dec. 31, By amount of stock remaining, cost	294	7	1
	£7,904	14	5

*At prices if bought from the public.

Summary of expenditure, 1849.

	VICTUALLING. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prisoners on prison diet,		627 7 8	
Hospital diet,	334 12 11		
Medicines,	41 7 3		
Medical extras,	60 8 11		
Cost of hospital,		426 9 1	
Officers' rations,		363 0 3	
			7,516 17 0

Carried over.

Summary of expenditure—*continued.*

			Brought forward,	7,516	17 0
Salaries, net sum paid,				3,217	3 3
CONTINGENT EXPENDITURE, VIZ.:	£	s.	d.		
All articles for clothing, prisoners and officers,	779	1	2		
Materials for other works,	460	10	5		
Implements for same,	60	9	0		
Furniture (permanent),	179	8	2		
Same, in use and wear,	78	11	1		
Painting, glazing, &c.,	45	13	2		
Repairs and alterations, new fittings, &c.,	101	7	1		
Printing, stationery, advertising,	15	7	4		
Soap,	121	0	0		
Hire of boat for prison use,	118	12	6		
Turnkeys' expenses to join,	33	10	4		
Embarkation account,	24	12	0		
Miscellaneous,	26	19	3		
	2,045	1	6		
Deduct cash for sales to the public,	136	11	4		
Net contingent expenses,				1,908	10 2
INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURE.					
Conveyance of prisoners,	25	19	3		
Freight and carriage of goods, postages, and other small disbursements,	80	1	5		
Incidental expenses,				106	0 8
				*12,748	11 1
To which add, stock of goods on hands, 1st January,				190	0 0
				12,938	11 1
From which deduct stock on hands, 31st December,				294	7 1
Total amount expended,				£12,644	4 0

*Equal to £10 12s. 2d. per head per annum for each convict confined—or 7d. per day.

Supplied by public departments, of which I have no accounts to show their value.

	ORDNANCE.	
Fuel and Light.	Coal, tons,	500
	Candles, mould, cwt.,	5
	„ dipped, cwt.,	55
	Oil, lamp, gallons,	300
Painting.	Oil, boiled „	50
	Turpentine „	30
	White lead, cwt.	7
New Hospital.	Bedsteads, iron,	105
	Basins, metal,	50
	Chambers, pewter,	120
Bedding.	Blankets, single,	1,000
	Coverlets, „	500
	Sheets, „	1,000
	Ticks,	600
	Bolster cases,	200

	ORDNANCE.	
Furniture.	Basin stands,	24
	Chairs, cherrytree,	20
	Coalb-oxes, metal,	20
Arms and Ammunition.	Carbines, complete,	30
	Pistols,	20
	Swords and scabbards, each,	20
	Cartouche boxes and waist belts,	20
	Ammunition, carbine,	500
	„ pistol,	500
	Caps, percussion,	1,250
	Carbine slings,	60
	Wrenches, nipple,	6
	STATIONERY.	
Paper, books, school-books, quills, sealing-wax, &c., &c.		

Contractors and Prices—1849.

				s.	d.
March Quarter,	Shaw & Co.,	Flour,	per sack,	38	10
June „ / Septem. „	J. Harty,	„	„	31	9
December „	Same,	„	„	28	9
March „	Shaw & Co.,	Wheatmeal,	„	29	9
June „ / Septem. „	J. Harty,	„	„	24	9
December „	Same,	„	„	21	9
March „	J. Harty,	Oatmeal,	per cwt.	14	0
June „ / Septem. „	Same,	„	„	11	9
December „	M'Cormick,	„	„	9	10
March „	M. D. Daly,	Rice,	per cwt.	16	6
June „ / Septem. „	J. Molony,	„	„	16	0
December „	J. B. Ballard,	„	„	12	10½
March „	D. Sweeny,	beef without bone,	per lb.	0	4
June „ / Septem. „ / December „	Same,	same,		0	3½

				s.	d.
March Quarter,	J. Donegan,	New-milk,	per gallon,	0	10½
June „ / Septem. „	Same,	„	„	0	5½
December „	Same,	„	„	0	6¾
March „ / June „ / Septem. „ / December „	D. Sweeny,	Salt,	per cwt.	3	6
March „	J. Molony,	Sugar,	per cwt.	37	0
June „ / Septem. „ / December „	Same,	„	„	36	0
March „ / June „ / Septem. „ / December „	J. Molony,	Cocoa,	per cwt.	53	0
March „	D. Donegan,	Soap,	per cwt.	29	0
June „ / Septem. „ / December „	Same,	„	„	23	0

RICHARD GRACE, *Governor and Accountant.*

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

In presenting a report of the convicts under my spiritual charge for the last year, I feel that I have nothing new to state in addition to the report of last year. The conduct of the convicts has been uniformly respectful and steady, the attention with which they have always joined in Divine Service most gratifying, the great majority exhibiting in addition a very great desire for information, such as I have been able to afford in pulpit and catechetical instruction. Many have made considerable progress in reading, and seem, as far as I can

Convict Depots. *Spike Island.*

judge, to possess an earnest desire for reformation, which leads me to hope that whenever their term of imprisonment may expire, they may be found useful members of society.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

Henry Woodroffe, *Chaplain.*

February 18, 1850, *Spike Island Convict Depot.*

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island Government Prison, January 25, 1850.

Gentlemen,

On my appointment to the R. C. chaplaincy of this prison, I gave my most earnest attention to the religious instruction of the prisoners; in the first instance to those then about to be deported to Bermuda, and I feel consoled beyond expression, that they most gratefully, and I hope profitably, availed themselves of the spiritual consolation thus afforded them by the benevolent humanity of our laws and government.

I next gave my best attention to the other prisoners, aided by my very zealous assistant the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, and I have the pleasure to state that no less than about 1,800 persons, including those who left for Bermuda and elsewhere, have been admitted to communion during the last four months.

Of these, there are about 800 who now engage my rev. assistant's and my own attention, in order to qualify them for confirmation, preparatory to the intended visit, for that purpose, of the Right Rev. the R. C. Lord Bishop of this diocese.

The hospital patients, I need not say, engage my most serious attention. They are visited daily by my rev. assistant and myself.

We also frequently visit those confined in the cells, as being likely to be more deeply and permanently impressed by opportune and gentle admonition when under the influence of this seclusion and severe punishment.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Timothy F. Lyons, *R. C. Chaplain.*

Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Medical Report.

Medical Officer's Report.

Government Prison, Spike Island, February 18, 1850.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to forward for your information my annual report for the year 1849, of that department of the prison which is under my more immediate superintendence: and in doing so, I may say that in the discharge of the very important duties of my situation, I have always endeavoured to keep in view the propriety of exercising the strictest economy which the expenditure of the hospital department for the year will, I trust, fully show. At the same time, I have always made it my constant study to act conscientiously, in doing justice to the patients under my care, by supplying them with proper medicines, and affording them such medical comforts and necessaries as their several cases required.

You will perceive that the number of cases treated was 1,043, of these 41 died, which is nearly 4 per cent. of the cases admitted.

The diseases most prevalent throughout the year were influenza, skin diseases, dysentery, ophthalmia, and scrofula; and I consider the great number of influenza cases in proportion to the other diseases may be attributed to the sudden changes of the atmosphere in the winter season, and the excessive rain and damp, that this island, from its position, is subject to.

Of the influenza cases *six* ended in *disease of the lungs*, *six* in *fever*, *one* in *pleurisy*, and *one* in *hydrothorax*.

Of the cases of *debility*, *four* ended in *disease of the lungs*, and *three* in *diarrhœa*—all of whom died.

Of the dyspepsia cases, *one* ended in *dysentery*, and one in *hydrothorax*, who also died.

The skin diseases were principally itch, which had been previously contracted in the county prisons, more especially among those prisoners who came from Kerry, and the poor districts of the country; and the dysentery cases I could trace in many instances to previous disease, and bad and unwholesome food.

The diseases of the eye are numerous, in proportion to the other cases: of these ophthalmia was most prevalent. This I cannot attribute to any cause; but in my report for the year 1848, I mentioned that I believed there was some connexion between the ophthalmia which prevailed here, namely "*strumous ophthalmia*," and *scrofula*, with which there are also many persons afflicted, and the majority of whom were ill of the disease on their first arrival in this place. I also discovered that many who came into hospital labouring under ophthalmia, had produced it by the application of soap or lime to the eyes: for what purpose I am unable to discover.

You will perceive that I have marked one person labouring under disease of the eye to *have died*; his disease assumed all the appearance of fungus hæmatode, and he died suddenly of a fit, which I imagine was *convulsions*, and which his diseased and broken-down constitution was unable to bear against.

There was also a sudden death in the prison from *epilepsy*, and two cases of *insanity*, which were reported on and removed to the Cork District Lunatic Asylum.

All the other cases were of common occurrence, and require no remark.

As regards the healthy state of the prison in general, I may be permitted to state that we have been most fortunate in having no disease of an epidemic or contagious nature—and even while cholera was raging in almost every part of the land, the merciful protection of Providence was afforded to us in sparing us from such a lamentable and fatal disease, so that none of the prisoners or officers of the prison were attacked by it.

I also beg leave to say that I consider the healthy state of the prisoners is occasioned in a great degree by a good and wholesome dietary, a comfortable way of sleeping, the cleanliness which is observed, the plentiful supply of water, the regular habits which have been inculcated in the prison, and the out-door work, which serves as exercise. All these are conducive to the most beneficial results; and it reflects great credit on the governor, deputy-governor, and all the subordinate officers, who take every opportunity to enforce the observance of these important means, on which depends very much the increase or diminution of sickness in the prison; nor can I withhold expressing my approbation of the very zealous and efficient manner in which the hospital attendant discharges his duties, and the cleanliness and regularity in which he keeps the hospital, and all its departments.

In concluding this report I beg respectfully to tender my thanks to the heads of the department for affording me such good hospital accommodation, and for their readiness at all times to permit me to adopt whatever measures I considered calculated to promote the comfort and recovery of the sick; and to the local-inspector, governor, and deputy-governor for their kind co-operation and promptitude at all times in carrying my views into effect.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient and humble servant,

Robert A. Calvert, m.r.c.s., *Medical Superintendent.*

To the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Return of the Diseases treated in the Hospital of the Government Prison, Spike Island, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1849.

Medical Cases.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Influenza,	389	14
Skin diseases,	188	–
Dysentery,	55	4
Lumbago and pains,	41	–
Dyspepsia,	21	2
Chronic cough and debility,	24	8
Admitted as convalescent,	23	–
Inflammation of lungs,	6	2
Sore throat,	3	–
Dropsy and Anasarca,	4	1
Hæmoptysis,	4	2
Epilepsy,	2	1
Pleurisy,	2	–
Inflammation of bowels,	3	1
Disease of lungs,	4	–
Cholic,	4	–
Venereal,	5	–
Fever,	2	–
Diarrhœa,	1	1
Disease of liver,	1	–
Erysipelas,	1	–
Total,	783	36

Surgical Cases.		
Ophthalmia and diseases of the eye,	127	1
Wounds,	9	–
Scrofula,	24	3
Ulcers and sore legs,	38	–
Abscesses,	9	1
Disease of joints,	3	–
Hæmorhoid,	4	–
Disease of testicle,	1	–
Rheumatism,	1	–
Fractures,	1	–
Hernia,	1	–
Stricture,	1	–
Retention of urine,	1	–
Total,	220	5

Summary.		
Medical cases,	783	
Surgical cases,	220	
	—	1,003
Remaining in hospital 1st January, 1849,		40
		1,043
Died—Medical cases,	36	
Surgical „	5	
Remaining in hospital 31st December, 1849,	108	
	—	149
Discharged,		894

Schoolmaster's Report.

During the year ended December 31, 1849, 70,508 convicts attended school. School was attended 304 days—thus an average number of 232 attended each day. The length of attendance was two hours, and each convict attended for these two hours not oftener than once a week—except a class of boys who attended every day for four hours. These boys 40 in number, are taught to read, write, and cypher, and receive religious instruction; 30 of them have learned to read and write, and 10 who could read and write when they first entered school, have learned arithmetic, geography, and English grammar.

Of the gross number who attended school during the year, 240 have learned to spell and read; 140 who could read have learned to write and the first rules of arithmetic; and 120 have learned geography, English grammar, and the higher rules of arithmetic. Many were removed for transportation before their progress could be noted, and others have come in so lately that they are only now beginning to improve.

Signed, Thomas Fitzpatrick, First Schoolmaster.

APPENDIX II.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Dublin Prisons. *County of Dublin (Kilmainham) Gaol. Visited December* 14, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN (KILMAINHAM) GAOL.—VISITED 14TH DECEMBER, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

THIS gaol, deficient both in its plan and dimensions, appears to still greater disadvantage, owing to the enormous daily influx of beggars to which all the metropolitan prisons are liable, and which forms one of the greatest obstacles to the proper regulation of these establishments. The number of inmates showed a diminution of forty-six as compared with that mentioned in the last report; thirty-six, however, had been discharged on the morning of my visit.

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	9	1
Poor do.,	1	–
Felons convicted,	32	10
Misdemeanants do.,	3	1
Felons untried,	23	6
Misdemeanants do.,	6	–
Vagrants,	39	37
Soldiers,	1	–
Committed summarily,	45	11
Lunatics,	7	5
Crown witnesses,	1	–
	167	71
Total,	187	

None of these were convicts for transportation, who, immediately after sentence, are transferred to the Government convict prison, which occupies a large portion of this building. The remainder contains fifty-three single cells on the male side, and twenty-eight on the female side. Those in the old part are small, but a considerable addition to the building was made about six years since, which now constitutes the principal part of the female department, together with eight cells on the ground floor for the males. In the old cells the windows are not glazed, and this circumstance has been animadverted upon in previous reports. Sufficient ventilation is, in my opinion, one of the first requisites; and, considering that there are shutters which are closed at night, that no complaints are made, and that the health of the prisoners does not seem to be the least affected by this circumstance, I cannot see that any great objection exists to allowing this deficiency to remain. At night there is necessarily much crowding, and five prisoners are frequently obliged to sleep in the same cell. As these are fitted up with a large iron bedstead, two men, consequently, are placed in bed, and three on the floor. This is contrary to the regulations of the Prisons Act, and might always be avoided by having cots or hammocks instead of bedsteads: the former being removed during the day, space is thereby afforded for carrying on work in the cells if it should be thought advisable, while the bedsteads being immovable, a harbour for dirt is formed under them which it is not easy to keep clean. There are two small day rooms, and another occasionally used as a carpenter's shop. The latter might be enlarged by throwing an adjoining cell into it, and both that and the other room might be made more airy by lowering the floors, which at present are some feet above the yards. Improvements might also be made in other parts, where, owing to the faulty plan, much space is thrown away. There are two pumps, and water is also supplied by a machine from the river; a forcing pump inside conveys this to four cisterns, and thence to the yards. The sewers are kept clean by throwing water daily down the privies. The latter however are badly constructed, and not in a very clean state. There are one warm and two cold baths, besides one of the former in the female department. The debtors' department contains some good rooms, and is spacious compared with other parts of the gaol. The chapel is small and ill-constructed: the place assigned to the females ludicrously inadequate. A door which leads into a corridor in the convict side of the prison is left open during divine service, and the convicts standing in the passage are enabled to hear and see the chaplain. A plan for enlarging the chapel has been under consideration, which might be carried out without much difficulty, by taking in some of the rooms in the debtors' department, from which they might be spared. The kitchen is furnished with a steam apparatus which is used for dressing the stirabout, the steam being both admitted inside the vessel, and circulating in a space round it, There is one solitary cell, which is very seldom used; bread and water diet being generally found an adequate punishment for prison offences, which usually consist of refusals to work, or fighting. The prisoners are not always examined by the surgeon on admittance, but they are washed, and gaol clothing is given to all who are committed for any time beyond forty-eight hours. The meals are taken in the cells and silence is observed as much as practicable. Classification is necessarily imperfect.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

All the hard labour class are employed in breaking stones. Wool-picking is also carried on, but the trade employments were, I regretted to find, but few. One of the turnkeys is a carpenter; and if, as vacancies occurred, tradesmen were appointed to these situations, much might be learned and done by the prisoners in this respect, although to carry this out, it would be absolutely necessary to have some additional working sheds or rooms; as it is, a great deal of the gaol clothing is made up and mended, as well as shoes and clogs. The occupations of the prisoners on the day of my visit were as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
Breaking stones,	68	Washing blankets,	10
Picking wool,	33	Mangling,	10
Whitewashing,	4	Ironing linen,	2
Cooking and prison duties,	14	Washing cells and passages,	10
Mending gaol clothing,	2	Making shirts, &c.,	14
Mending clogs,	1	Nursing and minding lunatics,	10

There is no regularly-appointed schoolmaster, which certainly would be an acquisition, but each turnkey gives lessons to his own class. Besides these, there is a class of juveniles to which more attention is given. These individuals who are committed for a fortnight or less do not attend school. A weekly lecture is given by the Presbyterian, and sometimes by the Protestant chaplain.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department, which seems well managed by the matron, Mrs. Judge, comprises the best part of the gaol. The cells constructed (as before observed) six years ago, were intended to be adapted for the separate system, and accordingly flues are carried round them for the transmission of warm air. As, however, the warming apparatus has never yet been put up, the intention remains unfulfilled, and the cells are not occupied by day. These are large—more so than in fact is necessary, considering the purpose for which they were destined. I observed that sheets were used in this department, a practice which I should recommend being extended to the whole. The laundry is roomy but too low, and adjoining it there is a fumigating oven for clothes, but so small and ill adapted, that it is hardly ever used. There is a large ironing room, with an apartment for drying adjoining, which has been erected against, and almost on a level with the top of, the external wall. This has greatly affected the security of the prison, and by this means two convicts lately made their escape.

The women are divided into two classes—one composed of vagrants and prostitutes, the extreme youth of which appeared remarkable. One of the assistant matrons acts as school-mistress for half an hour daily—a small portion of time to be devoted to this purpose.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The new dietary has been in use since it first came out, and no complaints have been made of its insufficiency except by some of the females.

Breakfast—First class, males, two ounces of rice, six ounces of Indian meal, made into stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk; second class, females, one and three-fourth ounces of rice, five and one-fourth ounces of Indian meal, made into stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk; third class, children, one ounce of rice, four ounces of Indian meal, made into stirabout, and half a pint of new milk. Dinner—First class, males, fourteen ounces of whole wheatmeal bread, and one pint of milk; second class, females, twelve ounces of whole wheat-meal bread, and three-fourths of a pint of milk; third class, children, ten ounces of whole wheatmeal bread, and half a pint of milk. Supper—Third class, children, four ounces of bread, and one and a half naggins of milk.

The provisions are inspected daily by one of the chaplains, and to my taste were exceedingly good. The milk is given warm, which perhaps may be a salutary practice. The bread is supplied by contract.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the Deputy-Governor under the constant supervision of the Governor, and are sufficient in number for the purpose. The system of checks on issue and receipts seems quite satisfactory. The contract for oatmeal appears high, and that for milk particularly low. Bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; rice, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.*; new-milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

A code of by-laws is at present in preparation, but has not yet been submitted for approval.

Officers.

Officers.

The present Governor, Mr. Robert Allison, has since the last inspection succeeded his father in this post, having for some time before acted as deputy, and is therefore experienced in the management of the prison. The attention and benevolent kindness of the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Nixon are well known. Only two of the turnkeys sleep within the walls—a number hardly equal to insure safety and vigilance, consequently there is no night watch through the corridors. It is to be hoped that this defect so common in the gaols in this country will be shortly remedied.

The visits of the non-resident officers during the past year were:—

Local Inspector,	173	Presbyterian Chaplain,	156
Surgeon,	189	Roman Catholic do.,	128
Protestant Chaplain,	173		

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital accommodation is confined to one large room in each department. In that for the females the ventilation appears hardly sufficient. Although, owing to the general healthiness of this prison, no further room is required, yet it would be desirable to have the sick in a separate building, and airing-yards for the convalescent, which do not at present exist.

The medicines are supplied by an apothecary according as they are ordered by the surgeon.

North District.
Reports on separate Prisons.
Dublin Prisons.
County of Dublin (Kilmainham) Gaol.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were seven males and five females belonging to this unfortunate class, which I hope in time to see banished from our gaols. Most of them were in the hospital, and the rest mixed with the other prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet on the first Thursday in each month and frequently on special occasions. The accounts are then looked over, and the payments ordered, which are made on the ensuing board day.

General Observations.

General Observations.

This gaol, as is the case with others belonging to metropolitan counties, is remarkable neither for size nor good arrangement. It is nevertheless clean, and appears to a certain degree well managed. The absence of rooms in which trade work could be carried on might be supplied by sheds, and a few turnkey tradesmen would accomplish a good deal. It is in vain however to look for any thing like perfection in any course of prison discipline, as long as the cells are occupied at night by more than one individual; while the flux and reflux of shoals of paupers operates as a perpetual bar to improvement. Nor is it perhaps fair to hold the county responsible for not expending more in additions, when a quarter of the whole building is taken up by the Government prison.

The number of recommitments were—

	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Total.
Males,	219	72	35	41	367
Females,	93	31	28	27	179
					546

380 were vagrants.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of the City of Dublin (Newgate) Gaol.—Visited January 11, 1850.

County of the City of Dublin (Newgate) Gaol.—Visited 11th January, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

An act was passed in the last session of Parliament for the abolition of this gaol, so often condemned, and pensioning off its officers; and it is at present only employed for the untried male prisoners, the females having been altogether transferred to the Grangegorman Penitentiary. As soon as the arrangements at the Richmond Bridewell for the reception of the untried males are completed, which it is supposed will be shortly done, Newgate will cease to exist as a City gaol, and be converted into a Government Convict Prison, the greater part of the building being already used for that purpose.

The state on the day of my visit was as follows—

Felons untried, 36 | Misdemeanants untried, 1 | Deserters, 3.

Although the temporary nature of the occupation of this prison might not justify any outlay, however apparently necessary, I am sorry to find that no care appeared to be taken to supply it even with those requisites which the law enjoins The bedding was both worn out and defective; and had a proper supply been afforded, there were a sufficient number of cells to allow of the appropriation of a separate one to each individnal. As it is, many were empty, while others were crowded with four men—some of them being placed on the floor. The meals were taken in the day-rooms, of which there were three—two only being in use.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The prisoners being all for trial no work could be enforced, were there even any inclination to do so.

There is a schoolmaster, who is expected to give instruction for about two hours daily, but in the present state of things, and the inmates being in for such a short time, not much can be expected.

Dietary.

Dietary.

As there is no kitchen nor any place for preparing the stirabout, the new dietary has not been adopted here; the old one being as follows—2 lbs bread, 1 quart new-milk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The requisite books are kept by the Registrar, and the checks on receipts and consumption appeared sufficient. The punishments are so few that it was not considered necessary to keep any record of them.

The contracts are—Bread, $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per 4 lb. loaf; meat, per lb., $4d.$; new-milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2d.$

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Governor—John Smyth,	500	0	0
Deputy Governor—Fredk. Bourns,	200	0	0
Registrar—Robert S. Bell,	100	0	0
Turnkey—Robert Canteleny,	52	0	0
Schoolmaster—James K. Thompson,	52	0	0
Head Turnkey—Gerrard Mathews,	54	12	0
Assist. Turnkey—James L. Toole,	41	12	0
Do. John Ramsbottom,	41	12	0
Assist. Turnkey—James Raymond,	41	12	0
Local Inspector—Sir Edward Stanley,	133	6	8
Physician—William Hardy, Esq.	133	6	8
Surgeon—Alexander Reid, Esq.	133	6	8
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. T. R. Shore,	50	0	0
Roman Catholic do.—Rev. J. C. M'Cann,	50	0	0
Presbyterian do.—Rev. Wm. Wilson,	33	6	8

The above-named officers all receive gaol allowance, except the local inspector, physician, surgeon, and chaplains.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers during the past year were—

Local Inspector, ...	122	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	223
Physician, ...	126	Presbyterian do. . . .	211
Surgeon, ...	223	Roman Catholic do. . . .	258

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of the City of Dublin (Newgate) Gaol.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is not in a separate building, but consists of part of two wards of which the cells have been thrown into two rooms by means of arches made in the partition walls. There were six sick at the time I was there.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence consists of the following members :—

Charles D. LaTouche, Esq., J.P.	John M'Donnell, Esq., J.P.	Thomas J. Quinton, Esq.
Joseph Boyce, Esq., J.P.	Henry Courtney, Esq.	Charles Thorpe, Esq.
Thomas L. Kelly, Esq., J.P.	Joseph Long, Esq.	Francis Codd, Esq.
Robert H. Kinahan, Esq., J.P.	Robert William Law, Esq.	Henry Davis, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

Under present circumstances it would be superfluous for me to offer any observations upon the state of this gaol, whose existence will probably terminate in a few weeks. I can only express a hope, that now that the attention of the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury is confined to the two remaining gaols, greater care may be bestowed upon them than has been the case with respect to the one in question.

The number of commitments of male prisoners during the past year was 1,433, of these 281 were re-commitments.

FREDERIC B. LONG, *Inspector-General.*

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.—VISITED ON THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1849.

Richmond Bridewell. Visited December 19, 1849.

THIS prison may be considered as in a state of transition. The old city gaol of Newgate being henceforward to remain only as a convict establishment, its place will be supplied by the Richmond Bridewell; and, considering the disposition shown by the Board of Superintendence to effect improvements, and the capacity of the Governor to carry them out effectually, it is no difficult matter to foresee that it may in time become a gaol really worthy of a metropolis. It is to be lamented that its erection did not take place either at an earlier period, as the imperfect plans then in fashion would now have demanded an entire renovation, or else had been deferred to the present day when the science of prison architecture appears to have attained a point of perfection which it would be difficult to pass. As it is, the faults of the building are not so glaring as in many others of the same date; while the substitution of wide corridors for day-rooms, thus affording space for work, meals, &c., without crowding, is a step in the right direction.

State and Accomodation.

The state of the prison on the morning of my inspection is shown in the following table :—

No of each Class, &c.	For Felony.	Petty Larcenies.	Under Poor-Law Act.	Breach of Customs Laws.	Breach of Military discip.	Summary.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.	Totals.	No. of Cells.	No. of Wards.	Hammocks.	Bedsticks.	Pairs of Blankets.	Number of Rugs.	Pairs of Sheets.	Dining Yards.	REMARKS.
No. 1	37	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	20	..	40	..	50½	22	..	1	General Trades.
„ 2	11	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	24	..	42	..	42	42	..	1	Tread-Mill Class.
„ 3	22	39	..	1	..	..	15	..	..	77	28	..	81	27	100	39	..	1	All Juveniles.
„ 4	..	19	3	..	..	35	..	..	..	57	28	..	62	16	73	..	..	1	Larceny, and Summary.
„ 5	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	21	..	22	..	34½	2	..	1	Weaving Class.
„ 6	2	..	..	..	..	3	93	..	..	98	13	1	18	24	37½	20	..	1	For a Week and under— not with Prison Dress.
„ 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	Altering for Untried Prisoners.
„ 8	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	12	4	..	12	..	12	12	..	1	Labouring Class.
Lunatics . . „ 9	4	..	..	..	..	1	10	4	13	32	4	2	..	27	25	35	20	1	Keepers included.
Kitchen . . „ 10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	12	..	17½	1	..	1	
Laundry . . „ 11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	11	..	14	..	..	1	
Reception Ward „ 12	6	7	1	..	1	9	..	..	..	24	4	..	24	..	31	13	..	1	
Hospital . . „ 13	14	9	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	27	..	3	..	37	45	35	29½	1	Wardsmen included.
Totals in the Morning,	137	123	6	1	1	55	119	4	13	459									
Discharged . . .	1	2	..	..	..	3	33	4	..	43									
	136	121	..	..	..	52	86	0	..	416									
Committed	..	10	..	..	..	1	22	4	..	37									
Total No. in the Eveng.	136	131	6	1	1	53	108	4	13	453	184	8	324	131	482	221	49½	13	

This is altogether forty-five less than the number stated in the last report; the decrease being chiefly in the class of misdemeanants. To provide for the shoals of beggars the old laundry has been fitted up with a guard-bed running the whole length of the apartment; and as even this is found insufficient, it is proposed to put up a similar one on the opposite side. In this case it would be advisable to remove the skylights which admit the rain over this part, and open windows in the wall above. The drunkards are placed in two large

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

DUBLIN PRISONS.
Richmond Bridewell.

cells, which are also furnished with guard-beds. I may mention as an instance of the little apprehension with which vagrants regard incarceration, that I observed three of them waiting to be washed, on admittance, who had only been discharged that morning.

The alterations now in progress for the purpose of preparing a place for the untried prisoners on the abolition of Newgate, consist principally in throwing two cells into one; thus forming, with part of the adjoining corridor, two good sized rooms on the first and second floor, which might be used by individuals belonging to the upper classes previous to trial. An additional entrance is likewise making for the admission of visitors to the untried prisoners, as well as of provisions, &c., which are now inconveniently passed through the front passage. The number of cells that will be allotted to the untried, exclusive of the rooms before mentioned, will be thirty.

The corridors are warmed with hot water-pipes; but this is found to produce but little effect within the cells; nevertheless, while the doors remain open, work can be carried on in them, and in several of them looms are placed. I fully concur in the remark made in the last report, that it would be advantageous to supersede this mode of warming by some plan better adapted to equalize the temperature and promote ventilation. I am aware, however, of the difficulty of effecting this after a building has once been completed.

The cells, which are fitted up with cots, are necessarily much crowded at night. Five or six beggars are frequently placed in them at a time, but four, or at the utmost five, is the usual number in the largest cells. A few are left vacant for places of punishment; those originally intended for this purpose being too cold to admit of their being used in winter.

The projected improvements in the reception-ward, mentioned in the last report, are now completed, and appear to answer their purpose most admirably. All the prisoners who are admitted are here bathed, and have their clothes purified in a fumigating oven. Those who are committed for more than a week are furnished with gaol clothing.

The defect adverted to in the last report as interfering with a sufficient supply of water remains, I regret to say, unremedied. The quantity raised by means of the treadwheel from the canal into a large cistern is quite adequate for all purposes, but the branch-pipes are not of sufficient bore to allow an abundant flow to pass through them. The new water-closets, described in the last report, are exceedingly well contrived and clean; and it is purposed to construct a sufficient number to supersede the old privies, which are, however, in a better state than is the case in most gaols.

It was stated last year, that it was in contemplation to remodel the yards, by making them radiate from the centre of the building whence a constant supervision might be obtained. This work is in progress, as far as regards the west side; the yards at the east remaining for the present in their former state. I cannot altogether consider this as an improvement; where so many are congregated together, the presence of an officer in each yard is indispensable; and the sharp angles, and narrow spaces produced by the converging walls, must seriously interfere with the proper exercises.

The cells in the east wing are exceedingly good, and, as has been before observed, might be used for the separate system. To render them complete, the better plan would be, to build corresponding ranges of cells immediately opposite; and then, by removing the floors of the corridors, and running iron galleries in front of the doors, thus complete a building agreeable to the received models, and containing about 100 cells in which the separate system might be fully carried out. Some difficulty would, perhaps, be found in constructing the proper apparatus for warming and ventilating, but this could no doubt be overcome.

I must observe, that at present the prisoners are obliged to wash themselves in the morning in the open yards. It is in contemplation to place some troughs for this purpose in each corridor, by which the regulations of the Prisons Act will be complied with.

Discipline.

Discipline.

The discipline of this prison seems to be in as efficient a state as could be effected, considering the drawbacks created by the insufficient means of separation—the ephemeral visits of squalid beggars who remain just long enough to interfere with, and lose the benefit of any reformatory training—and the want of due co-operation on the part of the subordinate officers, to which I shall presently advert. Idleness is altogether banished, and where the treadwheel, school, oakum-picking, or stone-breaking do not consume the time, various trade employments are pursued with considerable diligence and success, and silence is preserved as much as possible. Classification (which after all can only be of service when based upon the age or previous character of the prisoner) is attended to, and the juveniles kept apart from the others. While the practice prevails of placing more than one man in a cell, contamination can never be effectually prevented; but a partial remedy may be found by making an officer patrol at uncertain hours of the night through the corridors; and I would recommend the adoption of this without delay. It would be necessary, however, to have inspection holes cut in the cell doors which do not exist at present.

PUNISHMENTS FOR BREACH OF DISCIPLINE AND PRISON RULES.

Number in solitary confinement, and fed on bread and water, from one to three days,	71	
Ditto do. do. do. for ten days,	10	
	—	81
Number allowed only half diet, and confined generally in separate cells, or working on the mill from one to three days, ...		590
Number whose allowance of milk was stopped to the value of glass broken, or property damaged, ...		35
Total number of punishments in the year, ...		706

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

DUBLIN PRISONS.
Richmond Bridewell.

One pound of bread per diem is the allowance of food for a prisoner on Bread and Water.

Half diet consists of four ounces of meal in stirabout, and quarter of a pint of new-milk for breakfast. Seven ounces of bread and half a pint of milk for dinner.

Employment.

Employment.

A new Clerk of the Works has been appointed so lately that sufficient time has not been allowed to test his qualifications; but he appears active and zealous, and as the constant superintendence of the Governor is given to the industrial employments, the system will, undoubtedly, be carried out gradually to the fullest extent.

Since the last inspection stalls have been added to the treadwheel, by means of which the men can work without seeing or communicating with each other. Stone-breaking is at present carried on in the open yards without any shelter. It would be very advisable to erect sheds with separate compartments for this purpose, by which, not only intercourse between individuals might be prevented, but this species of labour, which is, I believe, both healthy and remunerative, might then be had recourse to at all seasons, and in all weathers.

The convenient and well-regulated laundry (in which the whole of the linen is washed by six prisoners), with its adjoining drying-closets, have been mentioned with approbation in the last report. I cannot, however, quite approve of this method of employing male prisoners, which is not altogether suited to their habits and must lead to facilities for communication which might otherwise be avoided. A particular selection has been made, however, of the individuals least likely to be injured in this respect.

EMPLOYMENT.

Brushmaking	2	Tailoring	4	Lunatics	16
Baking	4	Tread-Mill, &c.	46	Sick in Hospital	24
Cooking, and in Kitchen	9	Weaving Linsey	2	Reception Ward:	
Carpentering	2	Do. Corduroy	2	Discharged / Committed	80
Coopering	1	Do. Calicoes	2		
Labouring	11	Do. Sacking	1	In solitary	0
Matmaking	22	Do. Matting	1		
Painting	1	Do. Mats	4	Total unemployed	120
Plastering	1	Washing in Laundry	6	Employed	333
Picking Cocoa Fibre	50	Whitewashing	5		
Do. Oakum	65	Wardsmen cleaning	10	Gross Total	453
Do. after Schooling	66	Winding	6		
Smiths' Work	2				
Shoemaking	8	Total employed	333		

The accounts of each prisoner's work and the articles supplied, are kept in a most accurate manner by the class turnkey; and the whole is entered in a general book by Mr. Hamill the schoolmaster; whose diligent attention to his other avocations does not appear to interfere with his devoting the remainder of his time to discharging the duties of storekeeper in a most creditable manner.

The amount of profits for the previous half year (ending Easter term, 1849) was £82 5s., exclusive of £25 9s. 5d. paid to prisoners as their portion of the earnings; and were the various works done by smiths, masons, carpenters, bricklayers, and other artisans, taken into account, the amount of profits would be considerably increased.

Schools.

Schools.

The Governor, like many others, does not seem to have much faith in the capacity of adults to receive profit by school-instruction; and accordingly, the whole of the means provided for this purpose, are directed to the improvement of the boys. These are divided into two classes, one of which is taught daily from ten to one, and the other from one to three, in a spacious room fitted up for the purpose. Having been present more than once on these occasions, I can give satisfactory testimony, both as to the manner in which the teacher questioned and explained, and the interest and diligence evinced by the pupils, as shown by their answers and decorous behaviour. The following is the report of the schoolmaster:—

"January 1st—Remaining at school, ...		117
"Admitted since, ...		0
"Prisoners who attended in periods varying from seven days to two months each,		1030
" " " from two months and upwards, ...		310
Total,		1457
"Of the above—such as could spell only, ...	968	
"Read, write, or cypher, ...	489	
"About one-fifth of those who attended school for long periods learned to spell, read, or write, at this prison in the time specified, ...		62
"Generally improved in school business, ...		103
Total under head of improvement,		165
"Average monthly attendance, ...	121	

"The books used in this school, are those published by the Board of National Education.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Dublin Prisons. *Richmond Bridewell.*

"My pupils principally consist of three classes of juvenile offenders, namely, felons, mis-
"demeanants, and beggars, who are taught spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic; and
"to whom the most scrupulous attention is paid, in order to improve their moral condition;
"which, I am happy in being enabled to state with the utmost confidence, has been in many
"cases effected here through the medium of school instruction. Some of the boys who
"attend our school, are capable of receiving the highest moral and intellectual improvement;
"and they repeatedly have answered scholastic questions in science and history, which has
"astonished men of letters, who have done me the honour of hearing them give their
"answers. I have cause, however, to regret that we have always in this prison a class of
"offenders upon whom no good impressions can be made, and who are alike regardless of
"moral culture, as they are of the necessary salutary severity of prison discipline; their
"habits have through neglect, and the force of bad example in very early life, become quite
"vitiated; so that they follow a course which, if not forsaken, must prove their ruin.

"I live in the fond hope that, ultimately, something will be done to open an asylum for
"destitute boys convicted of crime, where they may be rescued from a life of vice and
"idleness, and be taught some means of getting an honest livelihood.

"I trust that the Inspectors-General of Prisons will, from the imperfect statements set
"forth in this document, be ready to admit that the school established in this prison is more
"than a mere nominal thing; and, that I have in the course of the past year, endeavoured
"to carry out the benevolent intentions of the legislature, and of the prison authorities, in
"providing the means of instruction for the class of human beings who form the subject
"of my most anxious solicitude and regard.

"Robert Hamill,

"*Schoolmaster at Richmond Bridewell, Dublin.*"

The Roman Catholic clergyman, who has lately succeeded to the office of Chaplain, ha
done so on the understanding that the whole of his time shall be devoted to the service
By this means ample provision is made for the constant religious instruction of the grea
majority of the inmates.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The scale of dietary which was this year sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench
has been in use in this prison for some months.

PRISONERS FROM TEN YEARS AND UPWARDS RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING DAILY:—

Breakfast,	Oatmeal in stirabout, ...	8 ounces.
	New-milk, ...	½ pint.
Dinner,	Bread, ...	10 ounces.
	New-milk, ...	1 pint.

BOYS UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE RECEIVE—

Breakfast,	Oatmeal in stirabout, ...	5 ounces.
	New-milk, ...	¼ pint.
Dinner,	Bread, ...	10 ounces.
	New-milk, ...	½ pint.
Supper,	Bread, ...	4 ounces.
	New-milk, ...	¼ pint.

The present cost of a ration for an adult prisoner is about two-pence halfpenny per dien
This is found sufficient for the health of the inmates; and although it has been fre
quently urged that it would be expedient to give less to beggars, whose frequent recommitt
to this prison show that their dislike to its discipline is less powerful than the attraction
its food, still it is questionable whether the effect of such a regulation might not be,
convert a vagrant into a misdemeanant.

As has been observed in former reports, the bread is baked here, and I found it exceeding
good. The other provisions are likewise of the best quality.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The whole system of books and accounts, whether considered as to the simple yet efficie
manner in which the entries are arranged and the proper checks provided, or the neat an
correct manner in which they are kept, reflects great credit on Mr. Marques, whose ing
nuity in planning and active surveillance in superintending the execution, is manifest in th
as well as in almost every other department.

A vacancy in the office of clerk has lately been filled by a person (Mr. Whittaker) wh
appears peculiarly calculated to perform his duties in a satisfactory manner, and has alread
gained Mr. Marques's approbation.

CONTRACT PRICES OF PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c.

PROVISIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Flour, best second quality, per cwt.	0	12	6
Wheatmeal, best quality, „ ...	0	10	0
Oatmeal, ... „ ...	0	11	0
Beef, per cwt.	1	12	6
New-milk, per gallon, ...	0	0	4½
Buttermilk, „	0	0	2
Coals, per ton (Whitehaven), ...	0	13	2
„ „ (Scotch)	0	11	10
Soap, per cwt, ...	1	0	0
Candles, per dozen lbs.	0	4	5

BEDDING.

	£	s.
Blankets, per lb.	0	1
Rugs, each	0	2
Bed Ticks, each	0	3
Hammocks, each	0	4

CLOTHING.

Corduroy, per yard, ...	0	0
Checked Calico for shirts, per yard, ...	0	0
Shoes, per pair, ...	0	3

The bread used at Grangegorman Female Penitentiary, Newgate, and at this prison, is baked here, and is of excellent quality. The cost does not exceed five pence per four-pound loaf.

The last five articles of bedding and clothing are manufactured in this prison.

Officers.

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Governor (annually), ...	300	0	0
Deputy-Governor, ...	250	0	0
Clerk and Registrar, ...	70	0	0
Master of Works, ...	56	0	0
Schoolmaster and Storekeeper, ...	76	0	0
Assistant Clerk, ...	30	0	0
Reception Warder, ...	66	0	0
Gate-keeper, ...	56	0	0
Hall Porter (inside), ...	56	0	0
Warders, 10, at £56 each, ...	560	0	0
Ditto, 2, at £45 12s. each, ...	91	4	0
Schoolmaster's Assistant, ...	44	0	0
Watchman, ...	40	0	0
Carter and Messenger, ...	30	0	0
Total for Officers, ...	1725	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1725	4	0
Chaplains—			
Roman Catholic, 100 0 0			
Protestant ... 50 0 0			
Presbyterian, ... 33 6 8			
	183	6	8
	1908	10	8
The Local Inspector, Physician, and Surgeon, are paid £400 per annum each for all the Dublin Prisons, one-third being chargeable to this prison, ...	400	0	0
Total, ...	£2308	10	8

While such an inclination is manifested by the authorities under which this prison is conducted to place it in a most efficient state, it is melancholy to find these exertions neutralized by the fact of its not possessing a staff of subordinate officers, capable of carrying out the intentions or following the instructions of the Governor in a proper manner. Without meaning to cast any general reflection upon the conduct or character of the different officials, it must not be concealed that many of them, owing in some cases to age and physical infirmity, and in others to having been long accustomed to a system of laxity and insubordination, are totally incompetent to perform their duties in a creditable manner. These it might be most advisable to superannute; while others, whose inefficiency may arise from more culpable causes, might be duly warned that unless a different line of conduct is pursued, dismissal would inevitably take place. It is only by having that control over subordinates that may command a constant and diligent obedience, that any reformatory system can be effectually carried out.

ATTENDANCE OF NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR 1849.

	Visits.		Visits.
Local Inspector, ...	92	Protestant Chaplain, ...	161
Physician, ...	144	Roman Catholic Chaplain, ...	232
Surgeon, ...	196	Presbyterian Chaplain, ...	152

Hospital.

Hospital.

Three large and well-ventilated rooms, holding altogether thirty-seven beds, constitute the hospital accommodation for this prison, which would seem hardly sufficient, considering the average number of inmates. The general healthiness of the place, however, prevents any inconvenience being felt from the circumstances. As it is, were a separate building erected, it would be more in conformity with the intentions of the legislature and the principles of prison architecture, and a desirable yard for convalescents might then be obtained. The whole of this department is in a perfect state of cleanliness and regularity.

PATIENTS ADMITTED AND PRESCRIBED FOR IN 1849.

Medical Patients, ...	246	
Ditto Externs prescribed for, ...	2490	
		2736
Surgical Patients, ...	154	
Ditto Externs prescribed for, ...	2454	
		2608
Total, ...		5344
Average number in hospital daily,	20	

The cost of each patient cannot be accurately stated, on account of the death of the late clerk, and the consequent state of arrears into which the books of the establishment have fallen. It may, however, be confidently asserted, that it will not exceed three-pence farthing per diem.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

These miserable beings have two large wards assigned to them, with a yard adjoining. The latter, from being comparatively small, and completely surrounded with buildings, affords a place of exercise of a more gloomy character than I should think was altogether suitable to this class of invalids. The wards, however, appeared comfortable, and great care seemed to be bestowed upon them; but a gaol can never be made altogether a fit receptacle for these unfortunates.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF LUNATICS CONFINED DURING THE YEAR 1849.

In confinement on the 1st of January, 1849	17	
Committed in the year, ...	79	
		96
Committed under the Insane Act, ...	64	
Insane on committal for time, ...	32	
		96

NORTH DISTRICT.

Report on separate Prisons.

Discharged cured (of the number committed under the Act) ...	25	
Ditto on the expiration of sentence, ...	29	
Died, ...	4	
In confinement on the 1st January, 1850, ...	19	
	—	98

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Bridewell.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The same Board, as before observed, presides over all the city prisons, and holds its meetings alternately at this and Grangegorman. The attendance is generally such as to show the interest they take in the welfare of these establishments. The accounts are regularly examined at these meetings and the payments ordered.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO RICHMOND BRIDEWELL IN THE YEAR 1849, THEIR SENTENCES, AGES, DEGREES OF EDUCATION, &c.

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	1848.	1849.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
Treason, ...	8	1	..	7
For Felony from Commissions and Sessions, ...	496	467	..	29
Petty Larceny, &c. (Summary), ...	1067	1194	127	..
Misdemeanants, Do.	2054	2005	..	49
Under the Customs Laws, ...	24	7	..	17
Under the Poor Law Act, ...	13	18	5	..
Military by Courts Martial, ...	223	1	..	222
Under the Vagrant Act, ...	1833	5322	3489	..
Drunkards, ...	1021	1856	235	..
Lunatics under the Act for Insanity, ...	44	49	5	..
TOTALS, ...	7383	10,920	3537	
Average number in Confinement daily, ...	346	411	65	..
Highest number at any one time, ...	433	537	104	..
Lowest number Ditto, ...	211	302	91	..
Average number in Hospital daily, ...	19	20	1	..
Average number of Beggars in Confinement daily, ...	..	76	..	..
Deaths, ...	16	17	1	..

PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT OF THE NUMBER COMMITTED IN 1849.

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	2 Years.	18 Months.	12 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.	14 Days.	7 Days.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.	TOTAL.
Felons and Misdemeanants, ...	2	2	41	4	139	383	402	584	517	599	532	483	54	3742
Vagrants, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	161	3499	526	1035	..	5322
Drunkards, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1794	..	1856
	2	2	41	4	139	383	402	661	678	4098	1120	3312	54	10,920

AGES, RELIGION, AND EDUCATION.

	Total Number Committed in 1849.	AGES. 10 Years and downwards.	11 to 15 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	40 Years and upwards.	RELIGION. Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	EDUCATION. Read and write.	Read only.	Illiterate.
Felons and Misdemeanants, ..	3742	20	445	1499	1090	361	327	333	3395	14	1723	262	1757
Vagrants, ...	5322	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	5078	..	..	..	..
Drunkards, ...	1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	1684	..	..	..	..

NUMBER OF VAGRANTS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1849, FROM THE DIFFERENT POLICE OFFICES, FOR THE VARIOUS PERIODS OF A MONTH, FOURTEEN DAYS, TEN DAYS, SEVEN DAYS, FORTY-EIGHT AND TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1 Month.	14 Days.	10 Days.	7 Days.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Totals.
A. Divisional Office, ...	3	9	24	53	38	879	1006
B. do. do.	50	56	..	359	358	116	939
C. do. do.	24	96	..	3087	130	40	3377
	77	161	24	3499	526	1035	5322

Vagrants born in { Dublin ... 450 / Ireland, other parts ... 4872 / Do. in other parts ... 5322

FREDERIC B. LONG, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.—Visited, 2nd February, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

This prison, which I believe is the only one in the United Kingdom confined exclusively to females, and to which all the criminals of that sex who are committed in Dublin, as well as all convicts sentenced to transportation, are now removed, stands in a position different from that of any other gaol, and for this very reason has been liable to some difficulties in the management, which have lately given rise to animadversions upon real or supposed defects, which perhaps may be more owing to the original nature of the institution not having been sufficiently attended to, than to any particular neglect on the part of the individuals appointed to conduct it.

It was I believe fully understood at the time when the Penitentiary was first established, that the entire management of the prisoners should devolve upon *females* only; as, however, it is strictly laid down in the Prisons Act, that it shall not be lawful for any woman to be a keeper of a prison, an exception appeared necessary in this instance, which might have been legalized by a special Act of Parliament. No such enactment was however ever introduced, and the institution was consequently placed under the charge of a governor, whose duties, never completely defined, were always in collision with those of the actual superintendent, who was called Head Matron. With this difficulty to contend against, it is in my opinion much to Mrs. Rawlins' credit, who has acted in the latter capacity since the foundation of the prison, that she has been able to accomplish the task committed to her, in harmony with those associated with her, and in a manner which has called forth repeated commendations both from the higher authorities and private individuals. In the course of this report I shall endeavour to point out such defects as appear to me to exist in the several departments, and shall then offer some observations on the means I consider best adapted to rectify them, and to place this most interesting prison in a position to meet the intentions of the original projectors.

The whole building contains 256 cells; part of it however is appropriated as a Government prison for convicts under sentence of transportation, who at present occupy about 50 cells. No exact separation is in fact made between the two establishments (though under distinct authorities), but the convicts occupy class rooms and yards distinct from the others.

There are 45 cells, very spacious, and warmed with hot air, in which the separate system of employment is carried out as far as is possible, without fitting them up with a supply of water and other conveniences. The class of prisoners placed in them is generally composed of the worst and best characters—old offenders and those who have never before been committed; but I should think that where such limited means exist for obtaining the advantage of this system, that advantage would be more effectual if applied exclusively to those prisoners who are awaiting trial for a first offence, who might thus be preserved, as it were, *ab initio*, from contamination. Their cells are furnished with heavy iron bedsteads which form the only seat during the day time, while the inmate's working materials, books, &c., are placed beside her. It struck me that a stool and small table would not be too great an addition to their comfort, and might be supplied at a trifling expense. The women looked exceedingly clean, tidy, and well behaved; their dress and cells in perfect order; and I may add, that this almost applies equally to every part of the prison—except perhaps where it could hardly be expected to apply, viz.:—the ward appropriated to the beggars—the *worst* feature even in a prison.

STATE OF THE PRISON ON THE DAY OF MY INSPECTION.

Offences.		Employed at,	
For trial,	13	Sewing,	60
For examination,	13	Knitting,	18
Felons convicted,	61	In the laundry,	41
In possession of stolen goods,	72	Cooking,	4
Assaults,	12	Cleaning,	29
Wilful trespass,	1	Nursing,	20
Selling spirits unlicensed,	1	In hospital,	18
Misdemeanants,	97	In solitary,	1
Beggars under Vagrant Act,	111	In reception ward,	17
Drunkards,	6	Beggars,	111
Lunatics under the Act,	66	Lunatics,	66
		Unemployed,	68
Total,	453	Total,	453

THE ACCOMMODATION CONSISTS OF,

		Stores.	
Day-rooms,	17	Prisoners' own clothing,	1
Yards,	14	Prison clothing and bedding,	1
Baths,	4	Bread and milk,	1
Chapels,	2	General store,	1
Hospital,	1	Straw store,	1
Kitchen,	1	Coal vaults,	6
Laundries,	2		

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Clothing.				Bedding.			
Shifts,	622,	of which are new,	234	Blankets, pair,	351,	new,	30
Jackets,	367	„	87	Rugs,	341	„	30
Petticoats,	449	„	132	Bed ticks,	323	„	30
Aprons,	713	„	311	Sheets, pair,	24	„	—
Handkerchiefs,	719	„	324				
Caps,	1289	„	560				
Shoes,	210	„	—				

NORTH DISTRICT.

Report on separate Prisons.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman.

The majority of the beggars are committed for 14 days, although at some of the police offices the rule is observed of sending them for 24 hours only, in which case they are not supplied with any food during that time, unless their exhausted condition should absolutely require it. This no doubt must tend to counteract the disposition to seek admittance to a gaol, merely for the sake of sustenance and shelter; but it may be questioned whether this plan, or indeed any of a punitive character, is effectual in producing any actual diminution in the number of mendicants.

Those prisoners who are committed for more than 7 days are furnished with gaol clothing, while their own clothes are fumigated in a proper apparatus; the others are obliged to remain in their rags and sleep only on straw. The contrast thus afforded between this and the other classes is as striking as it is disagreeable—the effect being not a little increased by the listless manner in which these wretched beings sit on benches or squat on the floor without any manual or mental employment.

NUMBER OF COMMITTALS FOR THE YEAR 1849.

	For trial from the 1st March, ...	486	
	Further examination, ditto, ...	202	
			688
By Judges and Recorder.	Felons convicted, ...	260	
	Receiving stolen goods, ...	8	
	Obtaining goods under false pretences, ...	2	
	Uttering base coin, ...	3	
	Deserting her child, ...	1	
	Assaults violent, ...	6	
By Magistrates.	Assaults common, ...	304	
	In possession of stolen goods, ...	594	
	Wilful trespass, ...	106	
	Pawning illegally, ...	66	
	Selling spirits unlicensed, ...	29	
	Misdemeanants, ...	1983	
			3362
	Beggars under Vagrant Act, ...		2376
	Drunkards, ...		3757
	Lunatics under the Act, ...		72
	Gross total for the year, ...		10,255

The untried prisoners were removed to this prison on the first day of March, therefore deducting these 688 from the whole number, there remain 9567; being 1384 more than the previous year.

Average number confined daily through the year, ...	353,	children,	25
Highest number confined at one time, ...	445		
Lowest, ditto ditto	270		

AGE, RELIGION, AND DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS.

Age.		Religion.		Education.	
10 years and under, ...	6	Protestants, ...	542	Read and write, ...	693
11 years to 15, ...	82	Presbyterians, ...	6	Read only, ...	1296
16 years to 20, ...	660	Roman Catholics, ...	2814	Neither, ...	1373
21 years to 30, ...	1631				
30 years to 40, ...	586	Total, ...	3362	Total, ...	3362
40 years and upwards, ...	397				
Total, ...	3362				

PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT OF FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS.

2 Years.	18 Months.	12 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.	14 Days.	7 Days.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Total.
6	3	11	1	76	218	267	800	471	731	667	105	3362

NUMBER OF COMMITTALS AND RE-COMMITTALS.

Committed, ...	Once,	1429	1429
,,	Twice,	324	648
,,	Thrice,	117	351
,,	4 times,	66	264
,,	5 ,,	30	150
,,	6 ,,	19	114
,,	7 ,,	20	140
,,	8 ,,	11	88
,,	9 ,,	4	36
,,	10 ,,	4	40
,,	11 ,,	1	11
,,	12 ,,	5	60
,,	14 ,,	1	14
,,	17 ,,	1	17
		2032 Persons.	3362 Committals.

PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT OF THOSE COMMITTED UNDER THE VAGRANT ACT.

2 Months.	1 Month.	14 Days.	7 Days.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Total.
1	42	108	1704	241	280	2376

Where born { Dublin city, ... 789; Country, ... 1537; England and Scotland, ... 50 } 2376

The regular routine of duty commences at day-break in the winter and at half-past six o'clock, A.M., in summer, when the Assistant Matrons assemble in the Matron's office—sign their names in the unlocking book as certifying their presence in proper time—receive their keys, and proceed to unlock their respective wards. Should any unusual circumstance have occurred during the night, their duty is instantly to return and report it to the Matron.

Immediately after washing, prayers, &c., the Assistant Matrons see that the prisoners proceed to clean their cells and corridors, and if they are not all so employed, set them to work until breakfast time. Exercise in the yard after each meal for half an hour, weather permitting—and a short time before being locked up for the night. The regular time for instruction in spelling and reading by the Assistant Matrons (irrespective of religious instruction by the Chaplains) is from 11 to 1 o'clock, A.M.; but when work cannot be obtained it is continued during the afternoon. The last bell rings in summer at six o'clock, P.M., in winter at dark—when the Assistant Matrons again assemble in the Matron's office, give up their keys and a return of the number locked in each ward. The evening duty is taken alternately by two of the Assistants until 9 o'clock, P.M., after which hour the watchmen go round the military walk during the night.

Employment.

Employment.

I was informed by Mrs. Rawlins that considerable difficulty was experienced in finding a sufficient quantity of work on which the prisoners might be employed, and perhaps any competition with the industrious classes in their present depressed state, should be avoided as much as possible. A capstan mill, such as is used in the county gaols of Cork and Down, has been proposed, and would no doubt furnish labour of a somewhat severe kind for 50 or 60 individuals at a time. Independent however of the close association that this would be likely to produce, I would hardly recommend the extensive adoption of a species of labour which is alien from the nature of females, unless they are peasants of the lowest class. I would rather recommend oakum picking which is not liable to the same objection, and although not the cleanest of occupations, is exceedingly disliked, and for that very reason may be preferable to other employments which only form part of the ordinary domestic duties.

Amongst these the laundry stands pre-eminent, and is certainly managed on a scale and in a manner which has generally excited the admiration of those who have visited this prison. Besides a large wash-house fitted up with troughs, steam apparatus, &c., and an adjoining ironing room, loft, and drying closet, there is another large apartment specially appropriated to the rough barrack washing. This is independent of the convicts, for whom a separate laundry has lately been built by the Government. The quantity of washing done is necessarily very great, and this department employs about 40 women. These are principally felons—about 12 from the class of misdemeanants being engaged in the washing for the barracks in a separate laundry. Although care is taken in the selection of the individuals thus employed, still it must often happen that facilities are given for intercourse, which may have an injurious effect on those who are least depraved. Another objection to which this system is liable is, that every person thus occupied has an extra allowance of 6 oz. of bread for supper; a practice not only illegal but otherwise reprehensible, inasmuch as it makes a distinction in favour of those who are not always the best characters, but whose physical powers may be more equal to this labour. I suggested to Mrs. Rawlins, that instead of employing always the same party in this service, relays should be formed, who, working on different days, might be rested sufficiently to undergo the task without requiring additional sustenance; at the same time that this employment (which it appears is much coveted) might be more equally distributed amongst the whole number of inmates. The other employments, with the number of females occupied in each, will be found stated above.

Instruction.

Instruction.

Great care seems to be taken to provide those prisoners who are able to read with religious books, and since the last report, the Roman Catholic Chaplain (the Rev. Mr. Kirby) has resigned his situation, it being felt that it was incompatible with his other avocations, to devote that large portion of time to the prisoners which is now expected from a spiritual adviser. His place has been supplied by the Rev. Mr. Lee, who had only been introduced to his new scene of duty on the day of my inspection. As this gentleman has undertaken this office on the understanding, that the whole of his available exertions shall be given to its performance, it is probable that (with the assistance of the Sisters of the Religious Order who are in the habit of attending for this purpose) the Roman Catholic prisoners, who form the

North District.

Report on separate Prisons.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman.

great majority, will then have every opportunity of instruction according to the tenets of their church, more especially as Mr. Kirby's ministration being still continued to the convicts, Mr. Lee's duties will be confined to the spiritual wants of the city prisoners only.

It is much to be regretted that there is as yet no regular schoolmistress, although the appointment of one has been strongly urged. Each matron is expected to give lessons to her respective class daily from eleven to one, and some registries are kept which exhibit a certain degree of progress made by the younger females. Experience has however shown, that the faculty of teaching is only innate in comparatively few individuals, and that an adequate portion of training is generally as indispensable in this, as in any other art. For this reason, it would be exceedingly desirable to have a teacher whose qualifications should have been tested by the Education Board, and a part of whose time might be devoted to rendering the younger Matrons competent to act as her assistants.

It cannot however be lost sight of, that even with the advantage of a regular schoolmistress, and although the spiritual wants of the females seem to be amply provided for, still the system of moral and intellectual instruction could hardly even then be considered in a satisfactory state. A regular process of *supervision* appears wanted, and this cannot be expected either from the Board of Superintendence, Local Inspector, or any *male* officer; nor could the Head Matron adequately perform the office, which could only properly devolve upon individuals who were totally unconnected with the daily routine of the establishment. I shall hereafter return to this subject and point out the only two plans that I think directly calculated to remedy the defect to which I am now adverting.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—Seven ounces oatmeal in stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk. Dinner—Twelve ounces brown bread, and three-quarters of a pint of new-milk (imperial measure).

Cost of same, per day, 2*d.*; per year, £3 0*s.* 10*d.*

The above scale of diet commenced on 1st September, 1849. The bread is baked at Richmond Bridewell and delivered each day; the other articles of provision are supplied by contract, at the following prices taken at last Michaelmas Term, viz.:—Oatmeal, at 11*s.* per cwt.; new-milk, 4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per imperial gallon; beef for lunatics and sick in hospital, at 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coals, supplied at 13*s.* 2*d.* per ton; straw, 11*d.* per cwt.; soap, 20*s.* per cwt.; candles, 4*s.* 5*d.* per dozen lbs.

Some complaints had been made shortly previous to my visit of the quality of the milk. I found it however unexceptionable.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

There are a great variety of books and registries, a list of which is given in the last report, and I must add my testimony to that which is there afforded, of the exact manner in which the complicated entries and accounts are kept. This is effected by the Clerk, under the superintendence of the Governor and assisted by the store-keeper. The accounts of the profits of the prisoners' work including the laundry, have been invariably kept entirely separate, and exclusively by the Head Matron, certainly in a very correct manner, but without that system of checks which is now always considered so essential. In stating this I do not mean to cast the slightest reflection on Mrs. Rawlins; on the contrary, I think she deserves credit for the regular manner in which she has discharged this office, and I have no doubt that she would long ago have been ready to adopt any change in the method of accounts that might have been thought advisable. As I believe no such change was ever proposed, the blame (if any) appears to rest with others and not with her.

It cannot however be denied that this system of the division of the book-keeping is a vicious one, and that it would be far better to transfer the whole of the work accounts to the public office, with proper means of comparing the actual receipts with the work done, and thus relieve Mrs. Rawlins from an irksome occupation which must encroach upon a considerable portion of that time which would otherwise be devoted to the important matters connected with her more immediate sphere of duty.

Officers.

Officers.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1 Governor, ...	200	0	0
1 Head Matron, ...	200	0	0
1 Assistant do.	60	0	0
1 Store do.	50	0	0
1 Hospital do.	40	0	0
1 Kitchen do.	40	0	0
2 Laundry do., at £40 and £30, ...	70	0	0
4 Class do., £40 each, ...	160	0	0
6 Do. do., £30 „	180	0	0
1 Lunatic Nurse, ...	25	0	0
1 Clerk, ...	80	0	0
1 Store Keeper and Assistant Clerk,	52	0	0
1 Court attendant, ...	70	0	0
1 Hall-door keeper, ...	52	0	0
3 Guardsmen, at £30, ...	90	0	0
2 Servants, at £12, ...	24	0	0
Total, ...	1393	0	0

Each officer residing in the prison is allowed two pounds of bread and one quart of new-milk, with two stone of coals, per diem; and half a pound of soap, and three-quarters of a pound of candles per week.

ATTENDANCE OF THE NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR.

	Visits.
Local Inspector, ...	76
Protestant Chaplain, ...	172
Roman Catholic ditto.	255
Presbyterian Chaplain, ...	160
Physician, ...	250
Surgeon, ...	198

Hospital.

Hospital.

I found the hospital in a state of great cleanliness and comfort, and no attention appeared to be spared in this department, either on the part of the medical officers or hospital Matron.

There are three large wards with thirty-six beds, four large rooms for fever, small pox, and other special cases; two bath-rooms and two water-closets, attached to the principal stories; a surgery store room, kitchen, and two exercising yards. The Matron in charge has her apartments in the hospital.

PATIENTS ADMITTED AND PRESCRIBED FOR IN THE YEAR 1849.

Physician's Interns, ...	213, and 40 Children.	
Ditto Externs, ...	1109	
		1322
Surgeon's Interns, ...	87, and 15 Children.	
Ditto Externs, ...	887	
		974
Average number daily in the hospital, ...	14	
Number of deaths in the year, including 8 lunatics, ...	13	

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were no less than 66 lunatics here on the day of my visit—some of them very violent, others apparently harmless idiots. Although forming a melancholy spectacle, the effect of which is increased by the reflection, that these poor creatures can never be properly treated in a common prison, where their presence and noise must always interfere with that silence and discipline which ought to prevail throughout all parts of the establishment, these poor women however, I fully believe, meet with as humane and careful attention as it is possible to afford in such a place. The Matron appointed to this service, who has long filled the office in a creditable manner, is nevertheless incapable of managing such a large number, and it is I believe, very properly, in contemplation to give her an assistant, whom it would be as well to select from amongst those who have had some experience in the asylums erected for this purpose.

Number of lunatics in custody 1st January, 1849, ...	61	
Ditto committed during the year, ...	72	
	—	133
Number discharged convalescent, ...	55	
„ removed to Richmond Lunatic Asylum, ...	4	
„ died, ...	8	
	—	67
Remaining in custody 31st December, 1849, ...		66

The lunatics are allowed a better description of diet than the other prisoners, viz.:—white bread instead of brown, and half a pound of beef each, three times a week.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I have already stated my opinion of the general state and management of this prison, and that the apparent defects are more to be attributed to the difficulties attending the carrying out the original plan, of a *perfect female prison governed by female officers*, than in any incapacity or neglect of duty on the part of the officers.

I shall now make some observations on what appears to me the best means of overcoming these difficulties and remedying these defects, first remarking, that if any of my suggestions appear to be inconsistent with the present state of the law, there will I apprehend be no indisposition on the part of Government to the introduction of some legislative enactment for this purpose.

1. In the first place I would strongly recommend a system of *female* surveillance, which in my opinion is indispensable. This would in the abstract be best accomplished by a committee of ladies—but as I believe this has already been tried and found not to work well, I would suggest that two ladies (one a Protestant, the other a Roman Catholic) should be selected, who with the title of Visitors might have the same powers that are vested in the Local Inspector, as far as regards the discipline, treatment, and secular and religious instruction of the prisoners. These should superintend the schools, be in constant communication with the Chaplains and Local Inspector, and report monthly to the Board of Superintendence. Should there be any difficulty in finding two ladies, properly qualified, to undertake this office gratuitously (a contingency which I would hardly contemplate) a moderate salary might be given.

2. The entire management of the prisoners falling under the control of the Head Matron, her duties should be strictly confined to this and superintending the officers placed under her; bearing the whole responsibility, and endeavouring to the best of her power to carry out the directions of the Visitors.

3. The Governor being relieved from all responsibility as to the treatment of the prisoners, except so far as was necessary for their safe custody, or when called in to assist in cases of riotous behaviour, would, in addition to superintending the few male officials, have ample time to keep all the accounts and act as principal store-keeper, for which he might be allowed an assistant. He should take charge of, and be responsible for the stores, keeping a regular account of them; taking stock at the end of every quarter, and delivering to the Store Matron the articles required for daily use and consumption.

4. An accurate account of all the linen washed should be kept by the Laundry Matron, and delivered weekly to the Governor, who should alone receive the payments for that and all other work.

North District.
Report on separate Prisons.
Dublin Prisons.
Richmond Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman.

Were these suggestions acted upon, and the undivided attention of the Head Matron directed to the management and welfare of the prisoners, under the guidance and advice of the Visitors, I fully believe, that the talents of Mrs. Rawlins would find a field for exertions, the results of which would be most beneficial. The Governor, Mr. Synnott, on the other hand, would have quite sufficient occupation in the duties just specified to call for all his diligence and zeal—qualities which I believe him to possess in an eminent degree.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

Four Courts Marshalsea.—Visited January 25, 1850.

Four Courts Marshalsea.—January 25, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This prison, exclusively appropriated to debtors, is, by the 7 Geo. IV. c. 74, distinguished from all other houses of confinement, and placed under the control of the Marshal, who acts immediately under the authority of rules made by the Court of Queen's Bench for this purpose. There is consequently no Board of Superintendence, although the prison is superintended and the accounts made up by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Burke.

The situation of this prison, almost on the outskirts of the city, on elevated ground, and with a rapid fall towards the river, renders it both airy and well drained, and the health of the inmates appears to be proportionably good, several having remained here many years without suffering any inconvenience. There is a good racket-ground, and every means seems to be tried to make the prisoners as comfortable as the circumstances will allow; and I found this impression, and the acknowledgment of the Marshal's kindness and benevolence, almost universal. The only complaint made to me was of the inconvenience attending the posting of letters, which is alluded to hereafter. I have made a representation to the Post Office authorities on the subject, which I hope may lead to the adoption of the plan proposed. I found here fifty-eight male prisoners and four females, thirty-five of the former and one of the latter being paupers; independent of these, there are a large number always out on bail, awaiting the judgment of the Insolvent Court. The actual inmates are divided into four classes:—

1. Those paying rent for rooms.
2. Those inhabiting common halls, supplying themselves with food and furniture, but paying no rent.
3. Paupers, occupying the pauper building, containing six rooms: these are entitled to gratuitous relief.
4. Those prisoners who are only in custody for a few days. These are lodged by the hatchmen in their apartments, for which they pay five shillings a-week.

Before being received as a pauper, it is necessary to make a declaration, under the 5 and 6 Vic., c. 95, that the party has no means of support. As the Act, however, provides no penalty for making a false declaration, it too often happens that this privilege is abused by those whom it was never intended to benefit.

There is no separate building for each sex, every female being provided with a distinct room. It is, however, contemplated to have a new range of apartments, to be appropriated exclusively to female paupers.

There is one cell, or rather room, and that not an uncomfortable one, for drunkards and others who may prove refractory. This, however, is seldom used. There is no distinction made, in treatment, between those who are waiting bail or discharge, and others who may be imprisoned for fraudulent conduct. As it would be highly desirable to draw (whenever practicable) a distinct line between crime (including fraud) and misfortune, which are every day becoming more confounded, much advantage might be derived from committing the latter class of debtors to the City Gaol.

The whole of this prison is as clean as can be expected in a place where it is impossible to enforce strict discipline. There are two sources by which water is supplied. One from a pump in the yard, which is slightly chalybeate. The other passes in a constant stream through the line of privies, after feeding the baths, of which there are two, one hot and one cold, which are always ready for use. There is also a shower bath, but out of order, and a new one would be desirable.

There is a very small and indifferent laundry, in which the linen is washed. It is proposed to build one on a proper scale, for which one of the yards offers a very advantageous site.

Officers.

Officers.

There has been no alteration with respect to the officers since the last inspection, the report of which contains a list of the names and salaries. The official visits during the past year were as follows:—

Local Inspector,	113	Presbyterian Chaplain	53
Surgeon,	125	Roman Catholic do.	96
Protestant Chaplain	59		

Dietary.

Dietary.

Each pauper receives two pounds of bread daily, and one quart of sweet milk. These are of very good quality. The bread is supplied by contract, and costs five-pence one-eighth the four-pound loaf. The milk is six-pence the gallon.

Hospital.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Dublin Prisons. *Four Courts Marshalsea.* Hospital.

The prisoners who may suffer from illness are generally attended in their rooms, but two apartments are set apart as an hospital. These had only two occupants at the time of my visit, and neither of the cases were serious. Indeed, as before mentioned, this prison is considered exceedingly healthy.

I conclude by appending a communication I have received from the Marshal, Mr. Mullen, premising it with the observation that I fully concur in the expediency of substituting cocoa fibre for straw in the mattresses. The cleanliness and economy attained by adopting the former article, has been proved by its extensive use in the convict prisons.

"Marshal-hall, January 25th, 1850.

"Sir—On the day of your inspection there were in actual custody sixty-two prisoners distributed through the prison, in rooms, halls, and pauper building, besides 180 out on bail awaiting the decision of the Insolvent Court on their respective cases. The commitments for the last year have diminished in consequence of the Act abolishing arrest for sums under ten pounds, and to the danger of incurring costs in suing parties in debt at such a period of general insolvency.

"The discipline of the prison has been maintained without any severity. In a portion of its economy a useful alteration would take place by the substitution in the pauper building of cocoa-shell mattresses for the present straw beds; this improvement could be at once made with your concurrence and the sanction of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

"The prisoners confined here carry on an extensive correspondence with their creditors and others; they are most anxious to have a post-office receiver in the prison, in which they might deposit their letters, without being obliged to send them outside by messengers, who do not deliver them with due punctuality. I should think that an application to the post-office authorities, sanctioned by your recommendation, would obtain for them the desired accommodation.

"I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

"Joseph Dennis Mullen,

"Marshal of the Four Courts.

"To Frederic B. Long, Esq."

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.

Saint Sepulchre's Manor Prison.

The prison belongs to the See of Dublin, and would have been abolished with the others attached to local jurisdictions by the 96th section of the 7th Geo. IV. c. 74, had not the discretionary power of continuing them, vested in the Lord Lieutenant by the following section, been exercised in its favour.

As it is merely used for debtors, the number of whom has been much diminished since the passing of the late Act, it is at present quite unnecessary as a separate place of confinement, and might safely be abolished, and the prisoners who would be incarcerated here might be transferred to the Four Courts Marshalsea. There had been no inmates here for two months previous to my visit. The number confined during the year was twenty-five.

The building contains eight tolerably good rooms with fire places. There is however no furniture, and paupers are allowed neither food nor firing. The respectable individual who keeps it, but receives no salary, acts also as Marshall to the adjoining Court-house; in the event therefore of its abolition, no compensation would be necessary.

County of Antrim Gaol at Carrickfergus.—Visited 26*th* November, 1849.

County of Antrim Gaol.—Visited November 26, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners confined in this gaol on the day of my visit numbered 120, being thirty less than on the last inspection, the decrease being principally owing to the alteration in the law respecting poor debtors. The return was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	14	–	Under revenue laws,	1	–
Poor do.,	13	1	Committed summarily,	4	1
Felons convicted,	55	3	Lunatics,	10	–
Misdemeanants do.,	4	–			
Felons untried,	10	3		112	8
Vagrants,	1	–	Total,	120	

This includes forty-four convicts under sentence of transportation.

This is a small prison, and nearly everything in it is on a small scale; it is however well managed, and very clean. The accommodation for the male criminals consists of three day-room and thirty-three cells; the largest of the latter are about twelve feet by seven, but some are much smaller, and very dark. The greatest number sleeping in a cell is five, and they all contain three. Some are fitted up with fixed iron bedsteads, and the larger sort with two wooden bedsteads, one being placed over the other. The supply of water is brought from a source without the town, and in summer is sometimes deficient. It is received into a cistern on the top of the building, and distributed thence by pipes through the yards, &c., a flow passing through the privies. The sewerage is not good, the drains, being below high water-mark, become choked, and require opening about once in two years.

There being only three yards for male criminals, and two of these appointed respectively to the lunatics and convicts, any other classification is rendered impossible, and tried and untried are consequently mixed together; but silence is strictly enforced, and the men appeared to me to be kept in a proper state of discipline. Meals are taken in the day-rooms. On admission the prisoners are not examined by the surgeon unless it should appear necessary,

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Antrim Gaol.

but they are invariably washed and clad in gaol clothing, their own being aired but not fumigated. There are two warm baths—one in the hospital, and the other in the female department; but in each yard there is a cold bath, in which the men are accustomed to perform their morning ablutions. There is a good kitchen fitted up with a steam apparatus, which is used for cooking the stirabout. There is no night watch in the wards after ten o'clock.

Sheets are used for the beds—a very clean and economical practice, which might be adopted with advantage in all gaols.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is no treadwheel, and the men are generally employed in stone-breaking and oakum-picking. There is also some little trade work. The repairs and necessary carpentering are done by the prisoners, as well as clothes mended, and shoes made, but nothing is taught, for, in fact, there is no place that might be used as a workshop. The occupations, when I was there, were—

Stone-breaking,	62	Mat makers,	2
Oakum-picking,	10	Tailors,	1
Carpenters,	1	Orderly men and Cooks,	7

There is a schoolmaster, whose sole employment is teaching. Every person has an hour and a half of schooling daily; and they appeared very attentive to the lessons when I saw them. The school registry shows that in some cases progress has been made; this, however, is less apparent now than formerly, in consequence of many of the juveniles (the most apt scholars) having been removed to the House of Correction at Belfast.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There were only seven women in this department, which does credit to the management of the matron, who gives the inmates instructions for an hour and a half each day. There is a large day-room, and above it a work-room, where the females are employed in sewing, knitting, &c. The gaol linen is washed here, but with some difficulty, owing to the limited number of women at present in confinement. The laundry is tolerably good, and tubs (as at Londonderry) are used in preference to troughs.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The new dietary is now in use, and elicited some complaints, principally from the convicts.

Breakfast—Eight ounces of oatmeal made into stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk, for males aged above ten years. Seven ounces of oatmeal made into stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk, for females above ten years. Dinner—Fourteen ounces of household bread and one pint of new-milk for males. Twelve ounces of household bread and three naggins of new-milk for females aged as above. There are none confined here under ten years.

It was intended to give potatoes, but as yet no tender had been received under the price of 6*d.* per stone, which is dearer than bread. I tasted the provisions and found them good.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

These are kept very neatly and accurately by the Governor; and there are a variety of registries, one of which contains the names of the persons visiting the prisoners. The punishments do not appear very frequent. The contracts are: Bread, per lb., 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per stone, 2¼*d.*

Officers.

Officers.

Since the last inspection a new Governor has been appointed with half the salary of the former, now superannuated. The present Governor, Mr. Forbes, brother, I believe, to the Governor of the Belfast House of Correction, formerly acted as Deputy-Governor here, and seems both thoroughly acquainted with his duties, and zealous in their performance. Two extra turnkeys were placed here on account of the preponderance of convicts sentenced for transportation, making on the whole ten, which appears far too great a proportion, considering the limited number of prisoners. I observed that some of the officers were not in uniform, which greatly deteriorated from the otherwise neat appearance of the place.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital contains two rooms on the basement, so low as to be useless except in cases of emergency; two on the first floor for the male patients, and one above for females. There were only four sick, and the gaol is generally very healthy.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were ten male lunatics, occupying a whole ward by themselves, and attended by a turnkey.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet on the first Saturday of every month; the accounts are then examined and passed. The payments are made before each assizes.

General Observations.

General Observations.

In consequence of the remarks made in the last report on the lightness of the gaol clothing, the trousers have since been lined, and waistcoats added, which were before not allowed.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Antrim Gaol.

As the county assizes will be transferred to Belfast on the completion of the new court-house there, it is presumed that the House of Correction at that place will then be declared a county gaol. In that case the prison at Carrickfergus will be unnecessary for that purpose, although it may be still expedient to keep a bridewell or some place of confinement. It is unlikely that the town will go to the expense of keeping up a prison for its annual quota of eight or ten inmates. Under these circumstances I have refrained from offering any remarks upon the defects of this prison, or as to the best means of remedying them. I may only express a hope that, in the event of its abolition, the present staff of officers will not be deprived of their situations without adequate compensation, and that the services of so experienced and intelligent a person as the Governor may not be lost to the county.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballymoney.—This bridewell (in which there was one prisoner) contains on the male side three cells with large iron bedsteads, and another for drunkards. One of these cells looks into the females' yard. The bedding good. On the female side there is one day-room and two cells. The yards are flagged, and there is a pump in each. The keeper has the place in a very clean state. A visitors' book was wanted.

Ballymena.—This bridewell was very clean, and in good order. It contained two male prisoners. There are two day-rooms and three cells on each side. One of the latter, in the female department, is used for the male drunkards. The yards require gravelling, and the door of the female day-room repairing. The books correctly kept.

Antrim.—This wretched place consists merely of three dismal cells under the court-house, and separated only by a grating from the market-house, the frequenters of which might converse with the prisoners in their cells. To do the keeper justice, he makes the most of the place, but it is totally unfit for its purposes, and there should be a proper building erected.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction.—Visited November 27, 1849.

Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction, Visited November 27, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

As this is the only prison in Ireland which is conducted entirely on the separate system, and is about to be made the county gaol, an interest attaches to it which cannot be felt for others in the same degree. The morning state on the day of my visit was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	92	32	Convicted summarily,	49	16
Felons untried,	12	8		—	—
Soldiers tried,	24	—		179	59
Drunkards,	2	3	Total,	238.	

Being thirty-two more than on the last inspection. The terms of imprisonment were

Transportation,	1	Imprisonment six months,	143
Imprisonment one to two years,	38	Hard labour,	88
Do. six months to one year	36		

The convict sentenced to transportation was a worn-out old man, quite unfit to be sent abroad. The proportion of soldiers is large, there being no military prison for the district.

There are 320 single cells, and sixteen solitary, and twelve rooms in the hospital. There are also twenty airing-yards for male prisoners, and fifteen for females. The chapel is calculated to hold 218.

In anticipation of this prison being declared the county gaol, considerable additions are now in progress. The wing on the extreme left has been extended by the addition of fifty-six cells; and on their completion the whole of the females will then be removed from the wing on the extreme right to the new one, behind which the laundry has been erected, containing ten separate apartments, each fitted up with a trough, &c. The wing on the extreme right when vacated by the women, will be occupied partly by male criminals, and partly by debtors. For the accommodation of the latter an addition is making, which will comprise three day-rooms with yards attached, and also a day-room and yard for lunatics. The cells are fitted up in the usual way, with basins, water-closets, &c.; and sheets are used for the bedding. The external air is admitted by allowing the window sash to open one inch. The foul air makes its escape at the top of the cell, contrary to the plan adopted at Pentonville and the Mountjoy prison in Dublin. No difficulty ever occurs with the ventilating apparatus. There is a contrivance, by which the gas may be turned off from any particular cell, which is sometimes done by way of punishment. The kitchen is fitted up with a steam apparatus for making the stirabout; but the bread is not baked in the prison. The clothes of the prisoners on their reception are washed, but not fumigated; and an oven for this purpose is one of the few conveniences in which this prison is deficient.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There are 102 sheds, where stone-breaking is carried on—an employment which seems very conducive to health, and not unprofitable. The forcing pump is worked by twenty men. There is a large garden, the cultivation of which employs several prisoners. The other works are, mat-making, and the trades usually followed in prisons, together with the necessary works in repairing, cleaning, &c. Every warder is a tradesman, and gives instruc-

North District. Reports on separate Prisons. *Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction*

tion to the prisoners in their cells. All the gaol clothing is spun and manufactured here; and a great deal is made up for exportation to India.

The aggregate earnings were—

	£	s.	d.
Since 1st January to 21st November, 1849, for males	1,249	4	7
Do., for females, exclusive of washing and prison work,	32	0	10½
	£1,281	5	5½

The employments of the male prisoners on the day of my visit were—

Shoemakers,	5	Painters,	1
Tailors,	7	Gas-fitters,	1
Weavers,	11	Brushmakers,	2
Winders,	2	Netmakers,	2
Hearthrug weavers,	1	Cotmakers,	1
Carpenters,	2	Stonebreakers,	100
Plasterers,	1		

The school lessons are given in the chapel, the front row of seats being fitted with desks for writing. Each prisoner gets two whole days' schooling in the week. The three chaplains hear the prisoners read the Scriptures, and question and lecture them for three quarters of an hour daily; consequently each chaplain lectures two days in the week, exclusive of the services on Sundays. The day I was there it was the turn of the Episcopal clergyman, whose manner was very impressive; and I was much struck by the ready answers of the prisoners. One man in particular seemed to have been thoroughly instructed. I found, on inquiry, that this individual had been six months in confinement, during which his conduct had been most exemplary. He had shortly before expressed to the Governor his feeling of thankfulness at having been sent there. The prisoners apply themselves much to reading in their unoccupied hours; but no book but the Bible is allowed in the cells—the Douay version being supplied to the Roman Catholics. That the Holy Scriptures form the fittest book to be placed in a prisoner's hands, and must generally afford them the greatest comfort, as well as prove the strongest aid to reformation, no one can deny; but there seems no reason why other books, such as catechisms, prayer books, and some tracts or instructive stories, should not be allowed—of course with the approval of the respective chaplains; and I would strongly recommend this to the consideration of the Board of Superintendence.

Female Department.

Female Department.

Nothing could exceed the neat, quiet, and industrious appearance of the inmates of this department; and the care bestowed upon their comfort is manifest from the fact, that they are furnished with cloaks when they go out of their cells. The principal employment appeared to be quilting, and a particular sort of embroidery and sewing. Besides this and the laundry work, they are occupied with sewing, knitting, and spinning, and card wool and tow to spin into yarn. When the new laundry is finished, it is purposed to take in washing from the town. I was told that the imprisonment here had almost always the effect of improving the physical state of the females; and the comparison I was able to make between those lately admitted and others who had been in for a longer period, fully bore out this observation. The airing-yards belonging to this department were laid down in grass, which, I should think, make them damp, and that flags would be preferable.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary in use here before that lately sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench, was as follows:—Eight ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, and one pint of buttermilk, for breakfast; one pound of bread and one pint of new-milk for dinner; two ounces of meal, made into gruel, for supper.

As prisoners in confinement on this system are generally supposed to require a greater degree of nutriment than others, it has been thought advisable to continue the former dietary until some regulation upon this subject can be submitted for the approval of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the head warder, who also discharges the duties of deputy-governor, while he acts as clerk, under the constant supervision of the Governor. The different registries appear to comprise every necessary head; and the accounts of articles consumed and supplied are kept on a simple yet effective plan. The management has been such that the profits arising from the prisoners' work have been sufficient to cover the expenses, so that last year no presentments were necessary for this purpose.

The contracts are—Bread, per lb., 1 3/4*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, from 1st May, 1849, to 1st November, 1849, 5½*d.*; from 1st November, 1849, to 1st May, 1850, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, from 1st May, 1849, to 1st November, 1849, 1½*d.*; from 1st November, 1849, to 1st May, 1850, 2*d.*

Officers.

Officers.

The subordinate officers appear to understand their duties, and perform them in a smart and orderly manner. The Governor, Mr. Forbes, is a person of considerable experience, and, as well as the Local Inspector, the Rev. R. Oulton, seems thoroughly devoted to carrying out the system in the best manner. The merits of the medical officer, Dr. Purdon, are proved by the healthiness of the inmates under trying circumstances. Of the

exertions of the chaplains, I have already spoken. They are also constantly in the habit of visiting and conversing with the prisoners in their cells.

The visits paid by the extern officers during the past year were—

Local Inspector,	141	Presbyterian Chaplain,	155
Surgeon,	206	Roman Catholic do.,	142
Protestant Chaplain,	154		

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital contains twelve small apartments; but they are seldom used, the sick being generally attended in their cells. At the time I was there the only inmate was the old convict before mentioned.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board appear very attentive to the interest of the prison, and hold their meetings the first Tuesday in every month, and frequently oftener. The accounts are then examined, and the payments ordered.

General Observations.

General Observations.

No expense seems to have been spared in placing this fine establishment in the highest state of efficiency; and the general management is apparently conducted in a way to merit approbation. As the system of separate confinement is still in its infancy, and, although warmly advocated by those who are the principal authorities on prison discipline, still has numerous opponents, I was anxious to elicit from the authorities of the prison as much information as possible relative to the results of the system in this case; and I have to regret, that with every wish to respond to my inquiries, they were unable to furnish me with more than general remarks upon the subject.

The system of separate confinement may be considered in two ways: first, as to the evils likely to be produced by it; secondly, as to the good effected in the reformation of criminals.

First—The evils which are by some attributed to the separate system may be divided into two classes: 1. The injury caused to the health of the prisoners; 2. The effect frequently produced in causing aberration of mind.

With respect to both of these (if I am not mistaken) the Belfast prison offers a most striking contrast to some others, particularly when it is considered that in no one single instance has it been found necessary to relax the discipline on medical grounds, and that there have been only three cases of pardon for the same reason—all sisters, whose health had been completely broken.

It has usually been supposed that separate confinement can seldom be endured for more than a year or eighteen months at the utmost. Here of course there are many who are only committed for very short periods; on the other hand some have remained for *two years*. The average is about nine months. Contrary to the general supposition, the boys appear to stand it better than those above twenty.

The general health of the prisoners is very good. "A few cases of very many diseases," says Dr. Purdon, "have appeared—but the more prevalent have been diarrhœa and dysentery, and other derangements of the stomach and bowels; several of scrofulous affections; many syphilitic, and a few trifling injuries from carelessness in sledging stones; always a number of fancied ailments, above 200 of the number literally with no disease, upwards of one hundred with pains. The amount of syphilis is very small in proportion to what might be expected. The number of *applicants* for advice, &c., from the 1st of January to the 22nd of November, has amounted to 1,192, which is rather less than three and a-half per day. The average of inmates is rather more than 250; so the per centage is, as nearly as possible, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in 250, or not $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The ratio would be greatly reduced if we deduct the number of complainers and malingerers. There were six deaths during the year—one of effusion of the lungs (*hæmostatic pneumonia*); two from phthisis; two diseases of the brain (one of which was sent in almost insensible, being supposed to be drunk), and one of apoplexy—a young woman who had been threatened with it some years before. We had no means of learning anything of the previous history of any except the other patient of diseased brain, who was a soldier of extremely bad character."

It must be recollected that in this prison there is no exclusion of any on account of weakness of constitution. All are admitted; and those with a predisposition to consumption or scrofula, meet with the same treatment as the others. With respect to the effects on the mind, the statement of Dr. Purdon is conclusive: he says, "One very outrageous lunatic was sent in, and a few cases of delirium tremens, which were cured. There has been no case of insanity arising in the prison since its opening." It appears by this pretty clearly proved, that there is nothing in the discipline of the prison that is the least injurious to the mental or bodily health of its inmates. We now come to consider whether the effects upon the character and disposition are such as to lead us to hope that in many cases a reformation has been worked.

Here I cannot but again lament the difficulty of obtaining information as to the previous character or subsequent conduct of any individuals whose disposition may appear to be improved during their imprisonment.

The general character of those admitted, both with respect to morals and education, is very indifferent. "They are generally very ignorant," says Mr. Allen, the Episcopalian chaplain, "and their moral condition very bad." Mr. Shaw, the Presbyterian chaplain, describes them as "occasionally showing considerable intelligence; but their education rarely extends beyond the primary elements, reading, writing, &c.; generally the mind has been altogether unedu-

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction,

cated. A considerable number entertain tolerably correct notions as to propriety of conduct, and appear to be sensible of their wrong doing—not altogether without religious impressions; but a large portion seems to be without any moral restraint whatever." The Roman Catholic chaplain, Mr. O'Loghlen, speaks of them, as "in general deficient in education, and many of bad character." With these unpromising materials to work upon, the labour of reformation is, perhaps, as successful as could have been anticipated.

The Governor says, "Their conduct is exceedingly good—only three cases requiring to be sent to refractory cells for punishment since the 1st of January last. The number and degrees of punishment have been thus—

Placed in refractory cells, on bread and water, for three days,	1
Do. do. for one day,	2
Placed on bread and water (but not sent to punishment cells), for three days,	32
Do. do. for two days,	63
Do. do. for one day,	275

These were generally for neglect of work, or speaking to, or attempting to speak to, a fellow-prisoner. The punishments now are generally confined to those committed for short periods who refuse to work. Those who have been in for any time are seldom punished.

The proportion of recommitments is as follows:—

Number of commitments during the past year.

	For being drunk.	Other offences.
Males,	375	1,350
Females,	278	510

Recommitments.

	For being drunk.	Other offences.
Males,	104	398
Females,	179	195

The recommitments are almost exclusively of bad characters from the town, as prostitutes, &c. There are hardly any from the country. Such is the general conduct of the prisoners during their sojourn here. As to the manner in which they receive religious and moral instruction the Protestant chaplain says, "I have always found them very willing to receive both; I never knew one instance of unwillingness. Many appear grateful—some exceedingly so." Again, the Presbyterian chaplain, "In this respect I have been most agreeably surprised and encouraged. With very few exceptions, the prisoners under my care listen most attentively, and give every indication of interest in what is going on. To my preaching on the Sabbath they appear to attend with pleasure; and not unfrequently I observed both the men and women moved to tears. In the week-day instruction from the Bible they seem to take a lively interest. Many of them gave intelligent answers to my questions—especially the young; and almost all appear to listen, as though they took a real interest in the subject we are considering. Some few, however, appear to be altogether indifferent." The Roman Catholic chaplain states, "that the prisoners' conduct, as to receiving moral and religious instruction, is very good."

The result of this aptness to imbibe instruction in leading to reformation is thus spoken of by the Episcopalian chaplain:—"Instances of real reformation, either in or out of the gaol, are very difficult to be arrived at. In gaol, generally speaking, their conduct is good. Some apply themselves much to reading in their unoccupied hours, and many make strong determinations for amendment of life; but this, humanly speaking, is most difficult to do, especially with *juvenile offenders;* for many have no parents, and, when released, they have no means of obtaining subsistence. The consequence is, they are immediately brought into contact with their former companions; and in a few days several are prisoners again." On the same subject the Presbyterian chaplain expresses himself thus:—"So far as I can judge, there are some few cases in which I have reason to hope that the quiet reading of the word of God, and the religious instruction, both of the Sabbath and the week days, has, by God's grace, produced a very happy change. I wait, however, for the proof after dismissal." To this the Roman Catholic chaplain adds, "I have known several instances of apparent conversion."

As is justly observed by Mr. Shaw, the proof of conversion must be made by the conduct after dismissal; and here, unfortunately, there are not the same means of obtaining information, as in the cases of convicts sent out of the country, who are, for a considerable time afterwards, under the eyes of those who are able to watch their behaviour. The inmates of this prison are generally absorbed in the mass of the rural population where all traces of them are lost, or else returned to their former associates and haunts in Belfast, where they are easily induced to resume their evil courses. It is for this latter class, principally females and juveniles, that the want of some asylum is severely felt in which they may take refuge, instead of being thrown destitute upon the world, and, as it were, forced into their former habits. The institution of some such establishment is earnestly advocated by all the officers above mentioned.

From the foregoing testimony, I think it may safely be concluded, that while the results of confinement in this prison, as to the religious and moral character of individuals, are not as satisfactory as we could wish, still they are far from discouraging, while the absence of all injurious effect either on the mind or body, is a strong proof in favour of the separate system, as well as the judicious manner in which it is here conducted.

FREDERIC B. LONG, *Inspector-General.*

County of Armagh Gaol.—Visited 23rd November, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

This prison has been greatly relieved from the state of repletion which oppressed it last year—there being exactly, when I visited it, 100 inmates less than on the day of the last inspection, about twelve months since. The numbers were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	1	Committed summarily,	24	10
Poor do.,	14	1	Lunatics,	4	–
Felons convicted,	63	23			
Misdemeanants do.,	16	6		129	44
Felons untried,	2	–	Total,	173	
Misdemeanants do.,	3	3			

Of these forty were under sentence of transportation. This prison consists of the old gaol, with the addition behind of a large ward, with three tiers of cells. The former part contains, for the males, nine cells, each fitted up with two iron bedsteads, and made to hold three inmates, and two sleeping-rooms, with six bedsteads in each. These cells are tolerably good, and might be improved by removing the bedsteads, and having cots in their place. The new part of the prison contains sixty-one cells, warmed and otherwise adapted for separate confinement; and as there are twelve separate airing yards, and ten separate sheds for stone-breaking, the system is very nearly carried out to its full extent. The prisoners confined in this part are usually boys, those under sentence of imprisonment, and convicts sentenced to transportation who evince a refractory disposition. When these prisoners are at any time congregated silence is strictly enforced. The men in the old part of the prison take their meals in a general dining-room, and are obliged to keep silence at these times, as well as when at work. Two turnkeys sleep in the new part; and a watch patroles at night through the galleries. There is a bath in the building, and two others in the hospital. The entrance into the chapel is from the middle gallery. This room is well arranged on the separate plan, and there are seventy-eight seats in it, which is about sufficient for the present number. If necessary an addition might easily be made by appropriating to this purpose a passage which runs round the sides, and is quite unnecessary. The heating apparatus of the whole building consumes about four or five bushels of coals daily; and the temperature felt to me very agreeable, while I did not detect the same heavy smell from the asphalt floors, that I have elsewhere found very annoying. There is an abundant supply of water; and the privies in the old part (with the exception of two) are kept clean by a constant flow through them. The prisoners, when received, are examined by the surgeon on his next visit, bathed, and some of them (but I should think the minority) supplied with gaol clothing. They wash in the open yards. The area of the old chapel is now filled by four rooms at present unoccupied, but intended for poor debtors. These are fitted up with large wooden bedsteads, similar to those used in workhouses, a plan I cannot approve. By using cots, which may be slung in any place, the prison rule is complied with, which limits one man to each bed. Sheets are used in the separate cells; and might be also in the others with advantage.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a tread-wheel which holds sixteen. The other occupations are principally stone-breaking and oakum picking. There is also some tailoring and shoemaking, and other trade-work; and all the gaol clothing and shoes are made here. The men were employed as follows on the day of my visit:—

Shoemakers,	3	Tread-wheel,	16
Tailors,	3	Whitewashing,	1
Carpenters,	1	Prison duties,	9
Stone-breaking,	17		

One turnkey is a tailor and another a shoemaker, and a third has a general superintendence over the works. I should recommend weaving being introduced, when the material for the clothing and sheets might be manufactured. This trade is quickly learned, and looms might be placed in the cells. The schoolmaster has long been unequal to his duties; but is found useful as storekeeper. One of the turnkeys acts at present as schoolmaster, assisted by another, and superintended by the Governor, who takes a laudable interest in this department. He informs me that some of the adults have made great progress. Each prisoner has nearly two hours' instruction daily.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The accommodation here consists of two day-rooms and twelve cells—all in the old part. The women are classed by day as tried and untried; but at night they are arranged according to character. There are five punishment cells not much used. The linen is washed here in a day-room containing a boiler—troughs being brought in when wanted. The drying is carried on in the yard or day-rooms. A proper laundry, with a drying closet, is a great desideratum. There is a regular school-room, and the matron and her assistant devote an hour and a half daily to teaching the women to read. There is a registry; but through some inadvertence, the progress that I was assured was made by some individuals had not been marked. The women, besides sewing, washing, &c., are employed in picking oakum. This department was clean, and the inmates apparently in good order.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Armagh Gaol. Visited 23rd Nov., 1849.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary now in use is that lately sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench.

Class 1. Males.—Breakfast—eight ounces oatmeal in stirabout, one pint buttermilk. Dinner—fourteen ounces bread, one pint new-milk.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast—seven ounces oatmeal in stirabout, one pint buttermilk. Dinner—twelve ounces bread, three-fourths pint of new-milk.

Class 3. Children under ten.—Breakfast—five ounces oatmeal in stirabout, half pint new-milk. Dinner—ten ounces bread, half pint new-milk. Supper—four ounces bread, one and a-half naggin new-milk.

It was intended to give potatoes for dinner, but no contract has as yet been made. There were some complaint about the bread, which is of whole wheaten flour, and rather coarse, but not bad tasted. The milk (which was also objected to) appeared very good. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplain.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the Governor, assisted by the first turnkey. The checks on consumption seem sufficient; but here, as in many other gaols, there is not a ready means of comparing the quantity supplied with that actually used.

The contracts are: Bread, per lb., brown, 1*d.*, white, 1½*d.*; oatmeal, 9*s.* 6*d.*

Officers.

Officers.

Since the last inspection a new Governor has been appointed, Mr. M'Cutcheon; and, as this gentleman formerly acted as head turnkey, and passed some time in the House of Correction at Belfast at learning the separate system, he adds considerable experience to a large share of zeal and devotedness to his office. The Local Inspector, Dr. Kidd, is also very active and attentive, so that the system bids fair to receive a proper trial under the management of these able officers. The high professional character and attention of the surgeon, Dr. Robinson, are well known.

The officers' visits during the past year were—

Local Inspector,	193	Presbyterian Chaplain,	121
Surgeon,	121	Roman Catholic do.	144
Protestant Chaplain,	125	Apothecary,	249

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital used by the males was originally intended for both sexes, and has one room on each side. This being found insufficient, two rooms adjoining have been built for the females. These are rather low; but the whole place must come down, should an additional wing be added to the new prison. There is a large fever shed, at present happily untenanted. There were fifteen cases in the hospital—none very severe. The men in the new prison, if sick, are generally attended in their cells, where, the surgeon informs me, they generally do better than in the hospital.

Lunatics

Lunatics.

The four male lunatics are placed together in one ward, attended by a prisoner.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board generally meet once a month, and then look over the accounts, and give checks for the payment.

General Observations.

General Observations.

It is much to be desired that an additional wing should be added to the new building, according to the original plan. In that case, the old part might be converted to other purposes, as it abuts directly upon the public thoroughfare, and is unfit for a place of confinement. The new part appears very well arranged and managed.

I would enforce upon the Board the expediency of improving the female department, and building a proper laundry, without which it must always be in an untidy and imperfect state.

This prison has the usual merit of cleanliness; but the general effect is completely spoiled by the ragged appearance of the inmates; and I trust that a liberal allowance of clothing may, at the next inspection, present a more sightly spectacle, and render it unnecessary for the Inspector-General to use the power given him by the Act, of ordering a sufficient number of suits to be provided.

The commitments during the past year were—males, 921; females, 414; while the re-commitments were, of the former, 30; of the latter, 23.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newtownhamilton.—This is a very poor place, containing, on the male side, one day-room and two cells; and on the female, one day and one sleeping room, and a cell into which the male drunkards are put. The yards very small, and in an untidy state. The

books correct. As this bridewell is not much used, being so near the county gaol, it might be advisable to abolish it. It is certainly very unfit, in its present state, to be made a place of confinement.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Markethill.—This is a new building. There are three cells (including one for drunkards) on the male side, with a day-room; and on the female, three cells, badly arranged, one opening nearly into another. There is no pump—the water being brought from a distance. The yards require gravelling. It was clean and well kept.

Lurgan.—This is in a low situation, and sometimes damp. There were six male prisoners when I was there. On the female side it contained a day-room and one single cell, and a sleeping room containing three bedsteads; but it was frequently necessary to place more bedding on the floor. On the male side, three single cells. There is also a cell, through the female day-room, which is (improperly) used for male drunkards. The yards want gravelling. The books and the whole place well kept.

Ballybot.—I found ten male prisoners and two females in this bridewell, which is very ill arranged and insecure, and much too small. There are two day-rooms, and the same number of sleeping cells. The yards are planted with vegetables. There is a well which, however, is dry, and the water is obliged to be brought from a distance. The keeper is old and infirm; but, with the assistance of his two sons, he appears to manage as well as the wretched state of the place will allow—keeping the books correctly, and the prisoners in proper discipline. He ought to be superannuated, and a new bridewell built.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cavan Gaol.—Visited 24th September, 1849.

County of Cavan Gaol. Visited Sep. 24, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I was glad to find on my visit to this gaol that it was not so full, by 19, as at the inspection this time last year—a diminution principally owing to the alteration in the law with respect to poor debtors. The actual numbers were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	1	Committed summarily,	9	–
Poor do.,	14	2	Lunatics,	2	–
Felons convicted,	38	14		133	60
Misdemeanants do.,	25	10			
Felons untried,	21	21			
Misdemeanants do.,	21	12	Total,	193	

Of these, 18 were convicts sentenced to transportation. The number of recommittals during the past year were only 17 males and 6 females.

The accommodation is 86 single cells, 5 solitary cells, and 17 rooms with beds, each room containing generally 4 inmates. The cells in the new part of the prison are large and well ventilated, and contain each one iron bedstead, on which two or more sleep, and the others on the floor. This practice, that is in fact contrary to the Prisons Act, is unnecessary, as by slinging cots in the cells the same number might be more conveniently placed in them.

The prison is well situated and dry, but the sewers not being constructed with a sufficient fall, it is necessary to open them occasionally. An abundant supply of excellent water is pumped up by the treadwheel from a well, and distributed by pipes through the yards. The prisoners are all clothed in gaol dresses, and as far as is practicable are classified and silence enjoined. On reception they are not examined by the surgeon, unless suspected of disease, but they are washed, and their clothing also, but not fumigated. Some means ought to be provided for the men to wash under shelter, instead of in buckets in the open yards. There is one warm bath in the hospital, only used for the sick. There is a watch in the yards at night, but no inspection within the corridors after "lock-up" at 9 P.M. Since the last inspection the deficient bedding has been supplied.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Considerable activity prevails here with respect to the works. All the gaol clothing is made up in the prison, and the materials of the shirting both spun and wove. Two day-rooms are used as work-rooms, and there is also a carpenter's shop and a forge.

The employments were as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
Carpenters, 2	Masons' work, 1	Spinning, 18	
Shoemakers, 2	Whitewashing, 2	Knitting, 12	
Tailors, 6	Prison duties, 12	Sewing, 11	
Weavers and winders, 8	Breaking stones and tread-wheel, 92	Laundry-work, 4	
Smiths, 2		Prison duties, &c., 3	
Painters, 2			

The turnkeys are generally tradesmen, and act as instructors. The net profits of the prisoners' work since the summer assizes, 1848, is estimated at £403 4*s.* 1½*d.* There was a schoolmaster appointed about two months previously, who also acts as turnkey, and with the assistance of another turnkey gives two hours' instruction daily to the whole of the prisoners. The chapel is used for this purpose, and fitted up with desks. The school register does not exhibit as much progress as I was given to understand is in fact made by some of the scholars.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The women are here arranged in three classes, according to character. This department, which appears well arranged, consists chiefly of a new building of three stories, each containing a day-room and 6 large cells. There are also 2 rooms for debtors. There were 6 children in it when I was there. The employments of the females are given above.

The laundry is miserably small, and a proper drying-room is wanted, as alluded to in the last Report. There is ample space in the yards for this. All the prison linen is washed here.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The new dietary was adopted about a week ago, and is as follows :—

Males—Eight ounces meal in stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk, for breakfast. Fourteen ounces whole-meal bread, with one pint of new-milk, for dinner.

Females—Seven ounces meal in stirabout for breakfast. Twelve ounces whole-meal bread, with three-quarters of a pint of new-milk, for dinner.

The provisions are very good, and regularly inspected.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are well kept by the Governor, and the checks on supply and consumption are satisfactory. The number of punishments small. The contracts are : Bread, per pound, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 3*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per stone, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

Officers.

Officers.

The non-resident officers' visits during the past year were :—

Local Inspector,	227	Presbyterian Chaplain,	146
Surgeon,	126	Roman Catholic do.,	163
Protestant Chaplain,	193		

This shows great attention, and the Protestant chaplain, in particular, is most regular in the performance of his duties. The turnkeys are all active men, in the prime of life, and I could not but lament that they were not clothed in uniform. It is impossible for any one who is not in the habit of seeing many prisons, to understand how much influence this apparently trifling circumstance has in adding to the neat and regular appearance of a gaol.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This is a miserable place—two small ill-ventilated rooms on the summit of the old gaol. Fortunately there were only three inmates, females; but should an epidemic occur, the want of accommodation would be severely felt. A plan of a new hospital was prepared, as mentioned in the last Report, but the Grand Jury unfortunately refused to present the sum required for its erection.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 2 male lunatics, not dangerous, and kept separate in the gate-house, under the care of a well-conducted prisoner.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet (if summoned to do so) on the second Tuesday in each month, when there is generally a good attendance of members. On these occasions the accounts are always looked over.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this gaol very clean and well conducted. The Governor, Mr. Gallogly, is a person of considerable experience, and appears perfectly to understand his duties. There were no complaints. The Local Inspector, Mr. Thompson, has only lately been appointed.

It is much to be desired that the new hospital should not be any longer delayed; and when that and the additions to the laundry are made, the present building will be sufficient, unless the present unfortunate tendency to crime should become an inveterate habit. The prison is too much surrounded with trees; and in the old parts the yards are merely surrounded by the external wall, which renders them very insecure.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Bailieborough.—There were 2 male prisoners confined in this bridewell, which contains 2 day-rooms and 4 cells, together with one for drunkards. The whole place is small and very insufficient. The drainage not good. One of the yards requires gravelling. There is a copious supply of water. The place appears clean and the books well kept.

Cootehill.—This bridewell is likewise deficient in accommodation, and has been injured by the erection of 3 solitary cells for drunkards in the yard for males. Besides these there are 2 day-rooms and 3 small cells. The bedding good, but one blanket deficient for each bed. The books are correctly kept, and bridewell in proper order. The supply of water sufficient.

Ballyconnell.—There were no prisoners in this bridewell, and the keeper was absent—a circumstance which I should be glad to think might account for the very dirty and untidy state in which I found it. The place is insufficient for its purpose—containing on the male side 1 day-room and 2 cells; and on the female side, 1 sitting-room and another containing

a bed, both of which appeared to be entirely appropriated to the keeper's family; the former presenting the ordinary appearance of a cottage kitchen, and the latter containing a cradle, &c. The pump I was informed is generally dry, and the water is obliged to be brought from a distance. Owing to the keeper's absence I did not see the books.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Cavan Gaol.

FREDERIC B. LONG, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL AT LIFFORD.—VISITED 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1849.

County of Donegal Gaol. Visited Sept. 27, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of this gaol on the 27th of September I found thus:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females
Master debtors,	4	1	Under revenue laws,	7	—
Poor ditto,	7	1	Committed summarily	23	5
Felons convicted,	43	17	Lunatics,	18	3
Misdemeanants ditto,	7	0		130	51
Felons untried,	17	6			
Misdemeanants ditto,	3	18	Total,	181	
Vagrants,	1	—			

This is six less than at the last inspection. The number of convicts under sentence of transportation is twenty-one, who are found to be amongst the most orderly of the prisoners. The accommodation consists of eighty-three single cells, two larger cells containing from four to five beds, and thirteen other rooms generally furnished with four bedsteads; but in the female department the bedding, in some instances, is obliged to be laid on the floor. The prison is dry, but the drainage indifferent, and the soil is obliged to be occasionally removed from the privies. The water is derived from a spring about half a mile distant, and is quite sufficient for all purposes; it is carried to the top of the building, and thence to each yard, where the prisoners wash. There is in the hospital an admirably-contrived warm bath, which can also be used as a shower bath; this, however, is confined to the use of the patients. When the prisoners arrive they are stripped and washed, but not examined by the surgeon; they are all clad in gaol clothing, their own garments being fumigated by a proper apparatus. The meals are taken in the day-rooms. The classification is necessarily very imperfect; the silent system, however, appears to be enforced with greater strictness than in most gaols in Ireland. The untried prisoners are marked by a star of red cloth on the arm; those recommitted by a yellow band round the cap; and other classes have also distinguished badges. All the turnkeys, except the head one, take it in turn to keep watch at night, and patrol through the whole of the male department. There are five cells built for the express purpose of carrying out sentences of solitary confinement. They have each a fireplace, a privy, and a small yard: they are not much used. There is a good cook-room, with a steam apparatus for potatoes, which is not adapted for the stirabout. The number of recommittals during the past year, were—males, forty-three; females, nineteen.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The principal employment I found to be stone and bone breaking (the latter only in the winter), and manufacturing potatoes into starch when supplied by individuals for the purpose. It is to be regretted that trades are not carried on to a greater extent. There is one tailor, who, assisted by three boys (smart young lads), mends all the gaol clothing. The difficulty in finding tradesmen amongst prisoners from a population almost exclusively agricultural forms some excuse for the absence of instruction in these employments; but it would be advisable henceforth, in the case of vacancies amongst the turnkeys, to appoint no one who was not a competent master of some trade.

There is a schoolmaster, who was appointed about four months ago, and gives an hour's instruction every day to each ward in the respective day-rooms. By this means all the prisoners receive some elementary schooling, and occasionally make considerable progress. I was glad to observe a small library of schoolbooks and others placed in each day-room.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This is the old male prison, and far too confined, particularly for the large number of women (thirty-one) at present there; as before observed, some are obliged to sleep on the floor. The inmates are divided into three classes, according to character—one composed principally of prostitutes, the number of which has, owing to some cause, become greatly increased lately. There is a laundry, where all the prison linen is washed, and a drying closet. One of the rooms is used as an hospital, in which were four individuals, but no bad case. I observed that the bedding is folded in a manner so elaborate as to be likely to hasten its wearing out.

The women sentenced to hard labour are here employed in stone-breaking; six individuals were so occupied when I was there, and I would recommend to the Board to select some labour more fitted for the sex.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary lately sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench had not been introduced at the time of my visit; that in use is—

Breakfast—Eight ounces meal, half oaten and half Indian, made into stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—Three days in the week, one pound of white bread and one pint

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Donegal Gaol.

of new-milk; four days in the week, four pounds of potatoes and one pint of new-milk. It was feared that the potatoes must be discontinued, owing to the difficulty of obtaining good ones. I tasted the bread and milk, which were excellent.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the schoolmaster, who acts as clerk. This appeared very well done, and the simple, yet effectual, system of checks, under the efficient management of the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, is well worthy of imitation.

The contracts are—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 5*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 3*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, $6\frac{3}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ There is no contract for potatoes, but they cost about 4*d.* the stone.

Officers.

Officers.

The governor, Mr. Grant, who appears a zealous officer, has only lately been installed; but the Local Inspector has filled the office for twenty-five years, and combines with his experience the closest attention to the management of the establishment. The turnkeys wear a handsome uniform, and appear active and up to their duties. The number of visits paid by the officers during the past year were—

Local Inspector,	135	Presbyterian Chaplain,	102
Surgeon,	137	Roman Catholic ditto,	133
Protestant Chaplain,	135		

Hospital.

Hospital.

This, as observed in the last Report, is the great defect of the gaol. There are only four rooms altogether, and two of them very small; luckily, however, the number of patients is generally in proportion to the accommodation—there were only four when I was there. It is fully expected that at the next presentment sessions a sufficient sum will be voted to defray the expense of a new building, the site of which has been already fixed upon. The medicines are all supplied from Dublin, and compounded by a salaried apothecary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There is, as before mentioned, a large number of these unfortunate people, who however give little trouble, being for the most part harmless idiots. The males are all in one ward, attended by a steady prisoner, and by a turnkey who, for this purpose, has been instructed in a lunatic asylum.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The first Monday in every month is fixed for the Board meetings, and a large portion of members generally attend. The accounts are regularly audited twice a year; but they are examined at each monthly meeting, when the payments are made and vouchers produced for the payments ordered at the preceding meeting.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this gaol in a state of cleanliness, order, and discipline. The efforts of the Local Inspector, in attempting classification and promoting school instruction, are most praiseworthy; and were a proper system of trade works added to them, I hardly know how the management could be improved.

I must, however, strenuously urge upon the Grand Jury the propriety of coming to some speedy decision respecting the new hospital, as every day shows that in these times the most healthy localities are not exempt from the ravages of epidemic disorders.

As this county is not very wealthy, the disregard to expense shown in such comparatively small matters as the turnkeys' uniform, &c., appeared to me highly commendable.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Donegal.—The pump here is out of order, and the water bad; that used is obtained from a well near the building. There is one sleeping-room with a fireplace for females; and one day-room, two cells, and one sleeping-room with three beds for males. The yards are so small as to become totally useless. The place appeared well kept. It is situated under the court-house.

Glenties.—This bridewell is new, and also situate under the court-house, and the plan so full of defects that it is extraordinary it should ever have been approved. There are two day-rooms, but the keeper (whose accommodation is quite insufficient) has appropriated one to his own use; and there are three cells, the windows of which look into the high road, and the prisoners continually converse with passers-by. There is a pump, but the water is not fit for use. There is one large yard surrounded with such a low wall as to be entirely useless. There are no drains from the privies. The keeper's book correct; but no visitors' book.

Letterkenny.—There are here one day-room and two large cells for each sex, and another cell used for refractory prisoners. The yard for males wants gravelling. There is a good supply of water from a pump. The bedding is very good, and sheets used. The keeper's room is troubled with a smoky chimney. The bridewell appears very well managed by the keeper, who was formerly a turnkey in the county gaol.

Buncrana.—This bridewall is also very well kept by an ex-turnkey of the county gaol, but the same defects exists as at Glenties, the cell windows looking into the street. This the keeper has attempted to remedy by placing locks on the sashes, but this in summer must prevent ventilation. The keeper is obliged also here, as at Glenties, to occupy the day-room for females. The yard appropriated to the males is partly in grass. There is a very insufficient supply of water, that used being rain-water obtained from the roof of the court-house above.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Down Gaol at Downpatrick.—Visited 28th November, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

FOUND the following to be the morning state of this gaol on the day of my visit:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	9	1	Vagrant,	1	–
Poor do.	8	1	Committed summarily,	24	7
Felons convicted,	86	24	Lunatics,	12	–
Misdemeanants do.,	20	–			
Felons untried,	23	14		184	47
Misdemeanants do.,	1	–	Total,		231

Of these, forty-one males and two females were under sentence of transportation, and very clamorous for removal. The whole number shows a decrease of five since the last inspection. The accommodation consists of 210 single and sixteen double cells; but although this seems to allow nearly a cell to each inmate, yet such is unfortunately far from being the case. There are sixteen unoccupied cells in the debtors' and thirteen in the female department, none of which can be appropriated to the male criminals; while the necessity of placing not less than three when more than one in a cell causes some of the cells in the department of the latter to remain untenanted. The cells are fitted up according to the common practice, with large iron bedsteads; if these were removed, and cots substituted, three persons might sleep in each without the necessity of placing two on the floor. The classification is comparitively imperfect, but silence is enforced as much as possible, The meals are taken in the cells. All the prisoners have gaol clothing; when received they are invariably examined by the surgeon, and bathed if necessary—their own clothes being purified. This is a fine building, and in a state of perfect cleanliness and order. The Governor's house and the chapel are in the centre, and there are radiating yards and blocks of buildings on the old plan. The yards are all flagged. The water is introduced from a distant source, and distributed from a large cistern through the yards and privies; unfortunately, however, from the imperfect construction of the sewers, this flow of water is not sufficient to keep them thoroughly cleansed. There are twenty-seven workshops, many not used, and twenty-six sheds for stone-breaking. A place is constructed in each yard in which the prisoners can wash themselves under cover. The same defect exists here as in most gaols, of having no night watch in the passages. The kitchen is roomy, and contains a steam apparatus by which the stirabout is prepared.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a treadwheel at present not used, but there is a capstan-mill, constructed after the model of that at Cork county gaol, which employs forty men. This will grind forty stone in the hour, and supplies India meal for the gaol, and wheat meal for the public. The turnkeys are generally tradesmen, and give instruction in their various lines, and in consequence trade-work is carried on to a very laudable extent. A great deal of matting is made of cocoa-nut fibre, for which there is a considerable demand. All the gaol clothing is made up here, and the greater part of the component materials manufactured.

The employments of the prisoners were as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
Capstan-mill, 84	Tailoring, 3	Spinning, 21	
Breaking stones, 17	Matmaking, 5	Sewing, 9	
Labouring work, 2	Pounding gypsum, 4	Washing, 3	
Carpentering, 2	Cooking, 3	Knitting, 2	
Shoemaking, 4	Cleaning prison, 13	Stoving, 4	
Weaving, 7	Attending sick, and sundries, 3	Nursing, 1	
Winding yarn, 3		Attending sick, 1	

Abstract of profits on work for the year ending 30th June, 1849.

Male prisoners' work,	639	7	8½
Female prisoners' work,	271	1	11
	910	9	7½
Deduct cost of materials,	699	14	4½
Profit to Gaol,	210	15	3

There is a schoolmaster (who is also purveyor) who instructs all the male prisoners for two hours in the chapel, with the exception of those employed on the capstan-mill, who are at school on the alternate days. A school registry is kept, which gives a tolerably favourable idea of the progress made in some cases.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This contains sixty cells, and four day-rooms, including the debtors' ward. The criminals are in three classes, according to character; there are then four classes in all, two of which are respectively under the charge of one matron; this strikes me as injudicious, by dividing the responsibility. There is a good laundry, with a large drying-closet that is so badly constructed as to be hardly of any use. The women appeared neat and in good order, and the department clean and well regulated.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The new dietary has been adopted, not without some complaint on the part of the prisoners.

Males.—Breakfast—Eight ounces of oatmeal or Indian meal made into stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—Fourteen ounces of bread with one pint of new-milk.

Females.—Breakfast—Seven ounces of oatmeal or Indian meal made into stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—Twelve ounces of bread with three-quarters of a pint of new-milk.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Down Gaol.

Potatoes were still too dear to allow of their being used. The bread is excellent, but i is in contemplation to give griddle-bread, which can be prepared in the prison, and which th medical officer assured me he considered more wholesome than baker's bread for persons i ordinary health. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The milk i certainly very poor. Complaints were made of the quality of the stirabout, which seem affected by using new meal.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are generally kept by the Deputy-Governor, in a very correct manner; an the system of checks seems quite sufficient.

The contracts are: Bread, per lb. $1\frac{7}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt 8*s.* 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 9*d.* (very dear for the quality); buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.* salt, per stone, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$

Officers.

Officers

The visits of the officers were, during the past year:—

Local Inspector,	132	Presbyterian Chaplain,	160
Surgeon,	256	Roman Catholic do.,	92
Protestant Chaplain,	111		

The Governor has not long held his present situation. The Deputy-Governor appears very active and intelligent officer. I was led to suppose that a uniform would shortly b provided for the turnkeys, by which their appearance, as well as that of the establishment will be greatly improved. I may observe that the salaries of the chaplains seem hardl commensurate with the extent of the duties they have to perform.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There is one hospital for each sex, in separate parts of the premises; each contains fiv rooms, not very large. This prison is remarkably healthy. There were only five male an four female patients in hospital, principally affected by syphilitic complaints, which are th most prevalent here. There were eight deaths in the beginning of the year—the remains o the effects of the famine.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were twelve lunatics, all males, and very inoffensive. They were in a ward by themselves, under the charge of a turnkey, assisted by two steady prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet on the first Tuesday in each month, and then examine the accounts The attendance of members is generally very good. The payments are made half-yearly— before each assizes.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I have only one observation to add to the foregoing respecting this prison, which appears conducted in a very satisfactory manner. Considering its large size, and the quantity o room that is wasted, I think it might be possible, by some management and additions, to arrange so that each individual should have his own cell and workshop or stone-breaking shed, by which as near an approach might be made to the separate system as can be done without having the cells fitted up for that purpose.

The number of commitments during the past year were—males, 683; females, 359; re-commitments—males, 187; females, 122.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newry.—This is a roomy building, but so ill-contrived, with so many defects, and in such bad repair, as to require a complete renovation. There were eleven female prisoners, and one male, confined there at my visit. The accommodation is, down stairs, two day-rooms for each sex, and a cell for drunkards. Above—two sleeping-rooms on each side, capable of containing six or eight beds. The windows of the front rooms will allow communication with the street. The roof was out of repair. A large part of the ceiling had fallen down on the previous night, and the privies are almost demolished. The yards are in grass, or used as a kitchen garden. To do the keeper justice, he appeared a very intelligent man, making the most of the place, and keeping his books and accounts very accurately.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fermanagh Gaol. Visited September 25, 1849.

County of Fermanagh Gaol at Enniskillen.—Visited 25th September, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This gaol shows a diminution in the number of its inmates since the last inspection, when it amounted to 210. The classes on the day of my inspection were given thus:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	8	1	Soldiers tried,	15	–
Poor ditto,	9	–	Committed summarily,	5	11
Felons convicted	58	24	Lunatics,	2	–
Misdemeanants do.,	4	6			
Felons untried,	16	11		120	59
Misdemeanants do.,	3	6	Total,		179

As the old part of the gaol contains thirty-six cells and the new part sixty-six, it must be ident that the crowding here is much less than in less favoured places. Nevertheless, as ng as it is found necessary to place three individuals in a cell, so long will it be impossible carry out a proper system of reformatory discipline. This gaol is dry, and the drainage od. Water for drinking is obtained from a well; and there is also a copious supply for her purposes from the lake, which is pumped up by the labour of six or eight men into o cisterns, whence the yards, corridors, and water-closets receive contributions.

The prisoners take their meals in their cells. They are classified, as far as is practicable, cording to the authorized form, and silence is also enforced as much as can be done. The rgeon examines all the prisoners on their entrance, when they are bathed in cold water, it unfortunately do not all receive prison dresses, which, however, I understand is likely be the case in future. There is only an external watch during the night; but two turn-ys sleep on each floor, and occasionally walk by the doors of the cells.

As observed in the last Report, there is no chapel, the services being held in an old day-om, or rather large passage which leads to the new building. This portion, which was ected about four years ago, consists of a long transverse corridor, with three tiers of cells d two galleries. There are two water-closets on either end of each floor. The cells are fficiently large to be used for the separate system, and warmed with hot air. They are rnished with wooden bedsteads, the place of which would be preferably filled by cots. In is part of the gaol iron troughs for washing in are fixed in the corridors; in the old build-g the open yards are used for this purpose. There is a small hand-mill which grinds all e wheat flour used in the prison. The doors of the cells in the old part ought to be per-rated, as well for ventilation as inspection. The number of recommittals last year was—ales, eleven; females, nine.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Besides other rooms, four cells originally tenanted by pauper debtors are now used as rkshops, and considerable activity prevails in trade occupations. The materials of the ol clothing are manufactured here, and the clothes and shoes made. One turnkey is a oemaker, and another, who has a tolerable knowledge of carpenter work, is enabled to perintend the brush-making, &c., assisted by the Governor, who, much to his credit, gives s personal superintendence to these labours.

The following employments were carried on when I was there:—

Males.		Females.	
eaving and winding, - - 8	Hackling flax, - - - 1	Spinning, - - - 15	
oemaking, - - - - 5	Painting, - - - - 2	Washing - - - - 18	
floring, - - - - - 3	Whitewashing, - - - 6	Sewing, - - - - 1	
ppering, - - - - 2	Cooking, - - - - 5	Knitting, - - - - 4	
rpentering, - - - - 1	Prison duties, - - - 10	Carding, - - - - 2	
ishmaking, - - - 1	Stone-breaking, - - - 59	Prison duties, - - - - 1	
		Nursing, - - - - - 7	

The amount received for prison labour, &c., carried to the credit of the county, is 229 3*s.* 5½*d.* The schoolmaster appears to be almost incapacitated by age and ill health any duty. Nevertheless, with the assistance of his grandson and the turnkeys, he is le to give about four hours' instruction daily to all the prisoners.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This is sadly deficient in space, and it has been found necessary to take into it one of the visions out of the male department of the old gaol. Altogether, there are twenty cells d two rooms with beds, one of which is also taken from the new building. Again, the y-room, which is used as a laundry, and where the women wash in tubs, is in another part the premises; hence, it is impossible to secure any thing like regularity. In spite of these awbacks, the matron seems to manage better than could have been expected. I regretted learn that the children only had the advantage of receiving school instruction.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The newly-authorized dietary had not yet been adopted. The present one—

Breakfast—Eight ounces of meal, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—Ten ounces of eal, two ounces of rice, and one pint of sweet-milk.

Bread diet ordered by the doctor—one pound each meal, with one pint of sweet-milk. he bread is baked in the gaol of whole wheat flour. The milk did not appear to me fficiently good.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Account

The books and accounts are very correctly and regularly kept by the Governor, and all e entries appear to be made with an exactness that guards against any error or waste.

The contracts are—Oatmeal, per 120lbs., 12*s.* 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; buttermilk, r gallon, 1⅞*d.* The bread, which is baked in the gaol, averages about 1*d.* per pound.

Officers.

Officers.

The visits of the non-resident officers were, during the year—

Local Inspector, - - - 193		Presbyterian Chaplain, - - 180	
Surgeon, - - - - 402		Roman Catholic do. - - - 178	
Protestant Chaplain, - - - 166			

I regretted to observe that the turnkeys were not put in uniform, a practice which I should ongly recommend.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Fermanagh Goal.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is a new building, originally consisting of two parts—one for either sex, a each containing two rooms below, and the same number above. On either side, however, t two lower rooms have been thrown into one, with such a manifest improvement in t ventilation, that I would recommend the same alteration to be made above also. The were sixteen sick here.

The medicines are procured from an apothecary in the town.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were two male lunatics, who did not give much trouble. They were placed und the care of a prisoner in a detached part of the hospital.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

At the Board meetings, which are held about five or six times in the year, the membe generally attend with regularity. The accounts are examined before each assizes.

General Observations.

General Observations.

If a proper chapel were erected, and a compact building erected for the female departme with laundry, drying-room, and other appurtenances, I think this prison would be sufficien extensive, unless the present unfortunate tendency to crime should continue to the sa extent that it has during the last two years; were these improvements effected, I think th considering the attention and care evinced by the Local Inspector and Governor, and t laudable zeal of the latter with respect to the system of works, this gaol would bear com rison with almost any other in the kingdom.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Newtownbutler.—This bridewell I found clean and in good order, but some new beddi is required. It contains two very small day-rooms and five cells, in addition to which th is one for drunkards. There is excellent water from a pump. The wall between the t yards requires repairing, and the yards new gravelling. A proper visitors' book should supplied.

FREDERIC B. LONG, *Inspector-General*

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Visited May 17, 1849.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—VISITED 17TH MAY, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THE number of prisoners in this gaol on the day of my visit, falls short by 14 of that c tained there on the last inspection. They were classified in the following manner:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Female
Master debtors,	1	–	Under revenue laws,	7	–
Poor do.,	14	–	Drunkards,	1	–
Felons convicted,	57	6	Lunatics,	1	–
Misdemeanants do.,	40	9			
Felons untried,	29	7		155	25
Misdemeanants do.,	5	3	Total,	180	

There are 12 rooms with beds and 81 single cells, but of the latter four are used solitary cells. The greatest number of men sleeping in one cell is four. The wind sashes mentioned in the last Report as decayed, are now in the course of repair, and windows glazed. The prison is in a low situation, being close to the Shannon and but li above the level of the water, but although occasionally damp, this is not attributed to site but to the building material. There is a well of good water within it, and a la supply is also pumped up from the river, by means of the tread-wheel, into a cistern, a thence distributed by pipes through the prison, so that each yard has a full supply by wh the privies are cleansed. The prisoners are provided with dresses which are made contract. On their admittance they are generally examined by the medical officer a bathed in cold water. Their own clothing is all washed but not fumigated. Classificat is necessarily imperfect owing to the dense crowding, but silence is enforced as much possible. The meals are taken by the prisoners in their cells, and they wash in tubs pla in the yards. The usual defect exists here of having no night-watch within the walls.

There is a steam apparatus in the kitchen by which the stirabout is prepared, but i also available for cooking potatoes, should they be required as an article of diet. T reception room at the gate-house is large, and adjoining it there is ample space wher building might be erected, to contain a bath-room and fumigating oven.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The employments of the men are stone and bone breaking, repairing prison dres prison duties, and whitewashing. The bone-breaking, never in my opinion a very eligi practice, is about to be discontinued during the summer. It is to be hoped that before next inspection a regular system of trade employment will be introduced, which the ex rience of many gaols (Cork county for example) shows to be quite compatible with an ov crowded state.

The clerk, Mr. Sweeny, is appointed a regular schoolmaster; each turnkey howe teaches his particular class under the superintendence of the schoolmaster, and a registry kept of the progress made. Each prisoner by this means has two hours' schooling daily

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The women here exhibited a remarkably neat and orderly appearance, and the matron seems to understand her duties well. The gloomy character of the building has been before remarked upon; but I cannot understand why the removal of the large stone mullions from the windows, so often recommended, has not yet been accomplished. The females are classed according to character, in two sets. All the prison linen is washed here in a very confined laundry, to which a drying room ought to be added.

The women are employed in prison duties, washing, knitting, sewing, and spinning the yarn from which the shirting is made. The matron and female turnkey instruct the two classes in reading daily, from half-past 10 to half-past 12.

A screen or curtain should be placed before the compartment occupied by the females in the chapel.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 of Indian meal, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of good bread, and 1 pint of new-milk.

The provisions are sometimes inspected by the chaplains, but not regularly, as they ought to be. The bread is made of seconds flour, and is of good quality. A saving might be effected by baking it in the prison.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registries are kept by the governor, and the other books by the clerk. The journal of the former contains a very circumstantial account of all his proceedings, and will, if continued, constitute a valuable record. The system of checks is quite sufficient.

The contracts are—Bread, second quality, per lb., 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*

Officers.

Officers.

The number of visits paid to the prison by the non-resident officers during the past year were—

Local Inspector,	186	Protestant Chaplain,	80
Surgeon,	365	Roman Catholic do.	100

The Governor, Mr. M. P. Clark, was only appointed about a fortnight previous to my visit, and is the son of the very able governor of the county of Kildare gaol, at Naas. He is also the constructor of the model of the intended addition to that prison, which is mentioned in my report of last year. He is therefore experienced in prison business, and from all appearance desirous as well as competent to perform his duties in a proper manner.

The turnkeys wear a uniform, and look as if they were capable of maintaining proper discipline. Some of them sleep in the gate-house, the others under the governor's apartments.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation is confined. There is one building divided into two parts, with three rather small rooms on the male side and two on the female, besides a small nursetender's apartment in the former, now occupied by a patient.

There are two tents pitched in the yard, in which fever patients were placed even in the midst of winter; and I was assured by the medical officer, Dr. Sullivan, that they answered their purpose so well, that the patients in them did better than those in the building.

The medicines are procured from Dublin, and compounded in the hospital by a salaried apothecary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There is one male lunatic—a boy apparently idiotic, and perfectly quiet. There is also a lunatic amongst the females, but she had not been committed as such.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet on the first Friday in each month. The accounts are looked over and checked at the meeting before each assizes. The payments are made monthly, the funds being advanced by the county treasurer, according to estimates for which presentments are made.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this gaol very clean; the inmates well disciplined, and everything apparently carried on with regularity; the Local Inspector, W. J. Peyton, Esq., exhibiting both zeal and ability in his attention to it. The new governor I found very desirous to organize a system of trade labour, and, assisted as he will be, I have little doubt that before long this prison will be one of the best conducted in the kingdom.

I was happy to find that the suggestion of Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon, in the last report, has been adopted, and an arrangement made by which Mr. Peyton undertook to visit periodically each of the county bridewells.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Manorhamilton.—The keeper was absent at the time of my visit to this bridewell, which contained five prisoners—four males and one female. The old bridewell, which consists of one

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

day-room on the ground floor, and two rooms with three beds each up stairs, is appropriated to the men. The new building for the females, which is completely separated, contains one day-room and one large cell down stairs, and two on the first floor, but is not yet furnished. The yards require levelling and gravelling. There is no pump, the water being brought from the river. There is no drain from the men's privy, which requires repairing. The yards were in a very untidy state, but with this exception the place was clean and the books appeared correct. In the visitors' book there was a list of requirements, entered by the Local Inspector of the county gaol.

Ballinamore.—There were no prisoners here. The bridewell contains one day-room and two cells for males, and one day-room and one cell for females. There is a door between the two yards which ought to be taken away and the wall built up. There are no proper sewers from the privies. There is a good supply of water from a pump. The bridewell was kept in a very clean state, and the books in good order.

FREDERIC B. LONG, *Inspector-General.*

County of Londonderry Gaol. Visited October 1, 1849.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—VISITED OCTOBER 1ST, 1849

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THIS gaol is fortunate in containing no more inmates than it is properly able to accommodate. The number on the day of my visit was eighty-eight less than it was at the time of the last inspection. Of these, twenty-seven were convicts, under sentence of transportation; some of whom had been there a considerable time, and bore the detention with such extreme impatience as to cause no little anxiety to the gaol authorities.

The morning state was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	1	Soldiers tried,	3	–
Poor do.,	1	–	Deserters,	1	–
Felons convicted,	63	9	Committed summarily,	15	8
Misdemeanants do.,	8	2	Lunatics,	5	3
Felons untried,	7	16		114	56
Misdemeanants do.,	1	–			
For further examination,	3	–			
Vagrants,	1	15	Total,	170	

As there are 140 single cells in the male department, this number can be accommodated without resorting to the practice (now unfortunately all but universal) of placing more than one man in a cell; and, as the meals are taken there, and as there are thirty-seven separate working sheds, or rather work-rooms with doors, for stone-breaking, such an approach is made to the separate system, as almost to supersede the necessity of classification. At the intervals, moreover, when the men are congregated, silence is endeavoured to be maintained. The prisoners, when admitted, are all examined, but not by the surgeon unless this is thought requisite. They are all given gaol clothing, their own habiliments being generally fumigated; and a proper apparatus for the purpose would be an advantage. A very proper practice exists, too often neglected, of making a watch go hourly through all the prison, including the corridors, during the night. The prison is dry and well ventilated; the sewerage good, and supplies of water obtained both from the city reservoir and a well on the premises. This, however, is not sufficient to flush the drains; and the privies are maintained in a state of cleanliness by the unusual expedient of placing soil boxes underneath, which are removed and emptied every morning. There is a warm and shower-bath in the hospital, and cold baths in the yards, which, however, are not much used. The prisoners wash in the working sheds before-mentioned, which are fitted with basins and towels on rollers for this purpose. The cells are furnished with bedsteads, and well ventilated; but they ought to have inspection holes cut in the doors. The kitchen is dark and low, and incommoded by the escape of steam. There are four boilers, only two of which are used. The chapel is roomy and well arranged.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The principal employments are stone and bone breaking; and there is a carpenter's shop, where the business of a wheelwright is also carried on. The gaol clothing is principally made up by the females. It has been suggested by my predecessors that many of the day-rooms, now unoccupied, might be turned to account in furthering the system of works; and I would recommend Captain Johnson's suggestion being adopted—of having each of the spare rooms divided by partition walls into three workshops, with doors opening into the corridors and windows above them. The one in which the fireplace came might be used for the looms. A great deal of useful labour might in this manner be carried on, and the separate principle be maintained.

The employments when I was there were—

	Males.		Females.
Tailors,	2	Making shoes,	4
Shoemakers,	5	Knitting,	21
Carpenters,	2	Spinning,	10
Stone-breaking,	90	Washing,	8
Cooks,	3	Cleaning prison,	2
Cleaning prison	3	Picking oakum,	3

There is a schoolmaster, who acts occasionally as turnkey. In two of the ward rooms,

fitted up with desks, he gives two hours' instruction daily to half of the prisoners respectively. There is a lending library containing many excellent books, which are in much request.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Female Department.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

This occupies the principal part of the old gaol. There are eleven single sleeping cells and two solitary with fireplaces, and eleven sleeping rooms, each generally containing six beds. In these latter the women sit and work during the day, being exercised for two hours in the yards. By this means several classes are formed according to character. There were five children here. The laundry is very low; and a drying room would be an acquisition. I was surprised to observe that tubs were used, having been preferred to the troughs formerly in their places. Elementary instruction is given to the women by the matron and female turnkey, who was long employed as a teacher in a Sunday School, from eleven to half-past one daily; and I am told that some of the women are exceedingly anxious to learn. This department seemed altogether managed in a very effective manner.

Female Department.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The newly-sanctioned dietary is now in use here.

Breakfast: Males—Eight ounces oatmeal, one pint buttermilk; females—seven ounces oatmeal, one pint buttermilk; children—five ounces oatmeal, one pint buttermilk. Dinner: Males—Fourteen ounces best bread, one pint new-milk; females—twelve ounces best bread, three-quarters of a pint new-milk; children—ten ounces best bread, half pint new-milk. Children under ten years of age are allowed one pound of potatoes, and half pint buttermilk for supper.

It will be observed, in referring to former Reports, that the former dietary included supper in addition to the other meals; and that the disallowance of this acted as a very efficient punishment. Now, putting aside the illegality of adopting an unauthorized dietary, I can hardly approve of a system of punishment founded upon the absence of indulgence. Surely the proper principle is, not to give more food to prisoners than is actually sufficient to keep them in health. This ought to be the rule; and if any indulgence is to be allowed for good conduct, this ought to be done in a way so as not to interfere with this rule.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. A lactometer is kept, by which the exact quality of the milk is observed, registered, and thus made known to the Board.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

There are a great variety of registries and other books, all very accurately kept by the clerk, Mr. Miller. The punishments appear few. All the articles supplied (except the provisions) are ordered by checks, signed by the Local Inspector.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector,	156	Presbyterian Chaplain,	220
Surgeon,	147	Roman Catholic do.,	92
Protestant Chaplain,	146		

I cannot forbear recalling the attention of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence to the representations made by my predecessors in office, as to the inadequacy of the Governor's salary, taking into consideration his long and valuable services; and I venture to express a confident hope that he may soon enjoy a remuneration more proportioned to his deserts.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

These are in a large building, containing for each sex three airy wards, only two of which however are in use. The prison in fact has been, and is now, fortunately, in a very healthy state. There were only five patients in the hospital—all females.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The female lunatics are very noisy, but not otherwise troublesome. The males are kept in a ward by themselves with a prisoner to look after them.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The meetings of the Board of Superintendence are held once in every month, and the attendance of members is generally good. The accounts are looked over on these occasions, and orders given for the payment of the bills.

General Observations.

General Observations.

This prison appears admirably regulated; and I am much mistaken if the Local Inspector, Dr. Skipton, does not devote the best of his time and energies to its welfare. The Governor also appears in no way behind the other in his exertions to place everything in the best order. The only defect is the small amount of trade labour, for this might be carried out to almost any extent, owing to unusual facilities given by the superabundance of rooms.

The number of re-commitments during the past year was—males, eighteen; females, twenty-three, not a very great proportion.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newtownlimavady.—This bridewell appeared very clean and well kept. There is a day-room and three cells for males, and a day-room and one cell for females. There is no supply of water except that obtained from the roof.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Coleraine.—This is a very roomy bridewell, which I found in excellent order. There are four day-rooms and fourteen cells. Some of the bedding appeared much worn. There is always a supply of water from a pump in each yard, which, however, were in a dilapidated state. The yards require gravelling. There were no prisoners. The keeper's book correct.

Magherafelt.—This bridewell contained no prisoners when was there. There is, on the ground floor, one day-room for males and two cells, and one cell near the entrance; besides two on a lower floor under the court-house. Up stairs there is a day-room and cell for females. There is a pump in each yard. The keeper's book appeared correct, and whole place clean.

All the bridewells are visited by the Local Inspector of the county gaol.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Longford Gaol.—Visited May 19, 1849.

County of Longford Gaol, at Longford.—Visited 19th May, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I found this gaol comparatively less crowded than most others, yet containing 27 more than at the last inspection—the number on the day preceding my visit standing thus:—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	5	–
Poor do.,	10	3
Felons convicted.	65	8
Misdemeanants do.,	3	–
Felons untried,	33	18
Misdemeanants do.,	4	3
Vagrants,	1	0

	Males.	Females.
Under revenue laws,	2	–
Committed summarily,	29	22
Lunatics,	1	2
Crown witnesses,	–	2
	153	58
Total,	211	

There are 38 convicts sentenced to transportation, and although these characters (many of whom have been confined here for several months) must necessarily interfere with the discipline of the prison, and particularly with the system of works, yet they do not appear to give the same annoyance that is experienced in other places. There are 63 single cells and 18 rooms with beds; and three men are generally placed in a cell, which contains a large wooden bedstead, while the third sleeps in a cot slung crosswise. By discarding these bedsteads altogether and adopting cots or hammocks instead of them, four might as easily be accommodated in a cell as three are at present, while the objectionable practice of placing more than one in the same bed might be avoided. There are six solitary cells with straw in them. Three of these are occasionally used as sleeping cells. The classification is somewhat imperfect, but the tried prisoners are kept by themselves. Silence is enforced at the works, but not in general. The prisoners have their meals in the day-rooms. On reception they are inspected by the surgeon and washed, and their clothes taken from them but not fumigated. All the tried prisoners are supplied with gaol clothing, and some of the untried. There is a bath in each yard in which the prisoners wash of a morning, and in which they are bathed about once a month. One of the turnkeys goes rounds within the corridors at night, a practice which ought always to be followed.

The prison appears dry. The sewers I was given to understand are cleaned out once a year. There is a well within the walls from which water is raised by the tread-mill, and all the yards supplied with it, while the overflow runs through the privies, and in addition, a couple of bucketfuls are thrown down them every morning. In fact great care appears to be taken to enforce cleanliness both with respect to the building and its inmates.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The gaol clothing and bedding is all made up here, as well as the materials manufactured. The tread-wheel is in compartments and only employed at present for pumping water. It is intended, however, to attach to it machinery by which it may be used for grinding corn, in addition to the present hand-mill, which employs 38 men, and produces sufficient flour for the prison consumption; but a ready sale is found for an extra quantity, about £30 having been received since the mill was put up 12 months ago.

The men are instructed in shoemaking by a prisoner, and in other trades by the turnkeys. The employments, when I was there, were:—

	Males.
Mill,	41
Weavers,	12
Bakers	2
Cooks,	2
Garden,	3
Shoemakers,	3
Tailors,	4
Carpenters,	2
Painters,	2
Prison employment,	13

	Females.
Sewing,	4
Knitting,	7
Washing,	6
Scutching	8
Carding,	8
Spinning,	15

The weaving-room is over the school-room, heated by pipes and containing 13 looms. There is also a large work-shed with separate compartments which at present is not used.

The school-room is large and convenient. The clerk (who also superintends the weaving) is appointed schoolmaster, and every prisoner receives about an hour's daily instruction in turn. A registry of progress is kept.

Female Department.

This department contained 58 women and two infants. The classes were formed according to character. There are three day-rooms and six sleeping-rooms, and one occupied by the female turnkey. They are all much too low, but the windows are large and the ventilation consequently sufficient. As mentioned in the last Report, the laundry is very small and a drying-room is much wanted. Amongst other deficiencies in this part, there are no washing troughs and the pipes are out of order. The employments of the females are given above.

Some instruction in spelling and reading is given occasionally to the young girls by the matron and female turnkey.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8oz. of meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread and 1 pint of new-milk.

The bread is made of whole wheaten flour and is baked in the prison. The issue of the provisions is regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the clerk. The checks on the supplies did not appear to me to be so satisfactory as those on the consumption. The punishments are very infrequent, only ten having been inflicted since the beginning of the year. The only contract is that for milk—5*d.* per gallon for new-milk, and 2¼*d.* for buttermilk.

Officers.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers were—

Local Inspector,	94	Presbyterian chaplain,	79
Surgeon,	139	Roman Catholic do.	143
Protestant Chaplain,	156		

The turnkeys (whom I regretted to see were still without any uniform) sleep between the different classes.

Hospital.

Although the prison was in a comparatively healthy state, there being only ten sick in the hospital; yet the accommodation afforded by the building being only two day-rooms and four sleeping rooms, would be scarcely sufficient in case of the prevalence of any epidemic.

It is proposed to place patients either in the adjoining debtor's ward, or in the work-cells formerly mentioned. In my opinion the additional room would be much more conveniently obtained by erecting fever sheds in the hospital yard.

The surgeon, Dr. West, appears very attentive, and most anxious in the performance of his duties.

Lunatics.

There were only three lunatics here. None of them showed any symptoms of violence, and are mixed with the rest of the prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board ought properly to assemble on the last Saturday in each month, but the meetings are not very regular. The accounts are looked over and checked previous to each assizes. The minor officers receive their salaries monthly, the other expenses are paid half-yearly—the presentments being made in advance.

General Observations.

It is satisfactory to observe in the prison the great attention paid to cleanliness, as well as to the employments of the men in trades and profitable labour. The Local Inspector and Governor appear perfectly to understand their duties and to be ready to introduce any improvement that it may be in their power to effect.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.—Visited 27th June, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

The classified return of the numbers in this gaol, the day before I was there, shows an increase of thirty-seven over that at the last inspection :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	1	Under revenue laws,	1	–
Poor do.,	9	–	Committed summarily,	10	4
Felons convicted,	42	18	Government state prisoner,	1	–
Misdemeanants do.,	14	–			
Felons untried,	24	19		104	42
Misdemeanants do.,	1	–	Total,	146	
Soldiers tried,	1	–			

I must add, that on the following morning twenty more prisoners were committed from the sessions. The accommodation afforded is 35 single cells, 4 solitary (at present fitted up

NORTH DISTRICT.

Report on separate Prisons.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.

with three cots each), and 12 rooms with beds. There are large iron bedsteads in the cells, which are made to hold three prisoners—a practice, be it remembered, entirely at variance with the express letter of the Prisons Act, and which might be entirely avoided by slinging a sufficient number of cots or hammocks in each cell. I observed that sheets are used in the bedding, a cleanly and economical custom.

The situation of this prison is very low, and there being no fall of ground the sewerage is, in consequence, very defective, It is necessary to open and clean out the sewers and cess-pools once or twice in the year. There is a well, from which water is raised by means of the treadwheel into a cistern, and from thence distributed to the different yards. Classification cannot be carried out to any extent, but silence is enforced during work. One of the turnkeys very properly goes round at different hours during the night. Meals are taken in the day-rooms. Most of the prisoners have gaol clothing; and it having been determined that every individual shall in future be clothed, a large supply was then preparing—all the garments being made up in the prison. The prisoners, after admittance, are examined by the surgeon on his next visit, and washed; their clothes taken from them and placed in store, but not fumigated, as they ought to be. There are two warm baths, both in the hospital, but not used unless ordered by the surgeon. There are likewise some large stone baths let into the ground in the yards, for the purpose of cold bathing, but these are too large and inconvenient to be of any service. The men are without shelter during their morning ablutions.

There is but little room here for carrying on trades, but something is nevertheless attempted. The following statement shows the various occupations of the prisoners :—

Males.						Females.	
Shoemaking,	2	Mat-making	4	Needle-work,	6
Weaving and winding,	2	Carpenters	2	Spinning and carding,	3
Spining twine,	2	Making braces,	1	Scouring prison,	2
Hackling,	1	Cleaning prison	6	Picking rope,	17
Tailors	2	Stone-breaking	58	Prison duties,	2

There is a treadwheel which works the pump, and is long enough to hold ten men, but owing to the defective lightness of the machinery, not more than three or four can go upon it at a time.

There is a regular schoolmaster, who also acts as clerk. Each class is instructed by him for an hour daily. There is a register of scholars kept, but on examining it, the progress made did not appear very rapid. Indeed I was informed that the adults consider the tuition almost in the light of a punishment, and would prefer being at work.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This building is far too small, consisting only of two day-rooms (one of which is used as a laundry), and three sleeping-rooms with four beds each, and one with two. To add to the inconvenience, the windows of these sleeping-rooms look into the male debtors' yard; and the doors being only separated by a narrow passage from the street, conversation may be carried on with any one outside the gaol.

There were four children here. The women employed as before described. The matron and her assistant teach them daily, and the department appeared well managed.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of whole wheaten bread, and 1 pint of new-milk.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the clerk in a very correct manner; and the checks on consumption and expenditure appear sufficient. Nothing is allowed to be supplied except by orders signed by the Local Inspector.

The contracts are—Bread, per pound, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; new-milk, per gallon, 3*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Officers.

Officers.

The visits of the non-resident officers during the year were, respectively—

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	296	Presbyterian Chaplain,	173
Surgeon,	136	Roman Catholic do.,	136

The Governor, Mr. Francis Lamb, a highly intelligent officer, seems to have infused a considerable degree of smartness and activity into his subordinates. I seldom witnessed a more efficient set of turnkeys. At present they are clad in an exceedingly plain uniform, but a handsomer pattern is about to be substituted.

Hospital.

Hospital.

A good detached building, containing two large, well-ventilated rooms for the males, and one for females. There was fortunately no one in it when I was there.

The medicines are supplied by a salaried apothecary.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence hold their meetings quarterly, but they also assemble at other times when required, and there is generally a good attendance. The payments are

made at each assizes. One member of the Board, in rotation, visits the gaol monthly, and makes a report. The Local Inspector also appears unremitting in his duties, so that there is no want of proper supervision.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.

General Observations.

General Observations.

After the preceding statement it may appear unnecessary to observe, that I found this gaol in a most satisfactory state as respects its management. The defects of the building it may be thought hardly worth while to remedy. As mentioned in the last Report, a new gaol is now in progress, on the separate plan, and I visited it with much interest, all the details being explained to me by the architect who was good enough to accompany me. The situation is commanding, and the building advanced to the second story. There are two tiers of cells on each side of the same number of radiating wings, making altogether about 100 cells, but the plan is calculated to admit of a considerable extension. A middle wing might be added, capable of containing 160 cells. When it is remembered that the present gaol at this moment holds no less than 160 individuals, it seems absurd to prepare future accommodation for only 100. I would most strongly recommend the Board to determine at once to proceed according to the extended plan. The separate system may by some be considered experimental, but it is an experiment that deserves a fair trial; and to find, on opening a prison built on this principal, that it was necessary to begin by placing three individuals in a cell, would be equivalent to its abandonment, and a large sum would have been expended to no purpose.

Bridewell.

Bridewells.

Ardee.—This bridewell, part of which is contained in the old castle now used as the court-house, was clean and well kept. It consists of one day-room on each side, and four cells for males and two for women. There is a good supply of water, and the drainage is properly managed. There is a defect, however, arising from the insecurity of the walls, which I understand is about to be remedied.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.—Visited 27th June, 1849.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol. Visited June 27, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The following is a classified return of the prisoners in this gaol on the day of my inspection:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–	Lunatics,	1	–
Poor do.,	1	–		—	—
Felons convicted	28	6		37	6
Misdemeanants do.,	5	–	Total,	43	

On referring to the last report it will be found that the number at that time was forty-nine. There are sixteen single cells and four rooms with beds, consequently it is generally necessary to place three individuals in a cell. The prison is dry and airy, but the drainage is imperfect, and it is found necessary to empty the sewers and privies about every two months. It would be easy to keep them cleansed by forcing a stream of water daily through them; but in this respect there is a sad deficiency. The pump being out of order, it is impossible to raise anything from the only well on the premises; and all the water at present used in the prison is brought from a distance and paid for. Classification is attempted according to the terms of the act, as far as there is room to accomplish it. Silence is not enforced, nor is there any watch after locking-up. The prisoners take their meals in the day-rooms. All are clothed in prison dresses except those committed for short terms. On reception they are examined by the surgeon, and those that may require it are washed, but their clothes are not fumigated.

The kitchen is small but convenient. There is a steam apparatus which may be used either for stirabout or potatoes. At present, a bread diet only being in use, it is not required.

There is only one warm bath which is placed in the hospital, and not made use of except when ordered medicinally. The prisoners wash in the yards.

According to a bad arrangement, the sleeping-room of the misdemeanants is in the debtors' ward; and the same day-room and yard are used by both of these classes.

Most of the cells are furnished with large wooden bedsteads, which it would be desirable to remove and supply their place with hammocks. I observed that many of the windows were broken.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The employment of the male prisoners is merely nominal, and confined to stone-breaking. There is no regular school instruction; but something is occasionally attempted by the turnkeys.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is very defective. There are three rooms on the ground floor; one used as a sleeping-room, another as a day-room and laundry (without however the usual conveniences for the latter), and the third as an hospital. There are no cells. It is in contem-

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

plation to remedy these defects, by appropriating three cells overhead belonging to the male department, which at present are not used except for stores, in consequence of their overlooking the female yard. The present sleeping-room could then be converted into a second day-room, and the hospital (which is not required) into a laundry. At present the want of space prevents any classification, but the women appeared neat and well conducted, were employed in washing, mending, and shirt-making, and (I was informed) have an hour's daily school instruction from the matron.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. of white bread and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—the same. Until lately brown bread and buttermilk were used, but an alteration was made in consequence of an apprehension of cholera.

The provisions are regularly inspected.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books do not appear kept with that degree of correctness which ought to be observed; but the system of checks seems sufficient. The Governor had not yet commenced keeping a journal. The punishments were infrequent, and principally confined to the convicts.

The contracts are—Bread, per lb., brown, 1*d.*, white, 1$\frac{3}{8}$*d*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 4*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11. 7*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*; coal, per ton, 15*s.* 11*d.*

Officers.

Officers.

The visits of the non-resident officers during the past year were—

Local Inspector and R. C. Chaplain,	149	Protestant Chaplain,	145
Surgeon,	137		

There are only two turnkeys, one of whom sleeps outside the gaol.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This consists of one large and airy room. There were no sick here, and the prison appears very healthy. There had been one death in the course of the month from fever, which I was told was the only event of the kind which had occurred for several years.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was only one lunatic, a male. He seemed very inoffensive, and was capable of working as a weaver.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets once a month, when the books are looked over. The accounts are checked before, and the payments made immediately after, each assizes.

I found this little gaol very clean, and the officers apparently desirous to keep it in a proper state; but that there are faults in its management, the absence of trade-labour and school instruction amply testify.

I have already spoken of the imperfect condition of the female department, and the proposed means of improving it, which I trust may be speedily carried out.

I observed that an improvement had been effected in the untidy condition of the area immediately within the external wall, as noticed in the last report.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Mayo Gaol. Visited May 11, 1849.

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.—Visited 11th May, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number of prisoners in this gaol on the day of my inspection, shows an increase of 120 over that stated in the last Report:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	—	Under revenue laws,	26	—
Poor do.,	10	10	Committed summarily,	60	11
Felons convicted	128	15	Lunatics,	—	2
Misdemeanants do.,	77	6			
Felons untried,	79	16		429	94
Misdemeanants do.,	47	34	Total,	523	

To provide space for this assemblage of human beings, the prison contains 138 single cells and 10 rooms with beds; but nevertheless such is the cleanliness and regularity enforced, that hardly any symptoms of this over-crowding are perceptible. In striking contrast however to this, is the miserably ragged, and in fact almost nude state of the greater part of the prisoners, none of whom are provided with prison dresses, so that I felt myself reluctantly compelled (notwithstanding the deplorable financial state of the county) to give an order both for clothing and bedding.

The drainage of this gaol is defective, there being no main sewer from the privies, and the quantity of water is insufficient; it is obtained from a well, and thence pumped up by means of the treadwheel. It is to be regretted that a communication is not opened with the lake close at hand, by which an unlimited supply might be derived, and the sewers kept thoroughly cleansed. In spite of these drawbacks the place was perfectly sweet, and the rooms are kept well ventilated, the Governor having caused two panes of glass to be taken

rom each window. Classification according to the form mentioned in the Act is attempted to be carried out, and an extra class is formed of juveniles. The meals are taken in the day-rooms. The prisoners on reception are examined (but not as they ought to be by the surgeon), and then washed. No covered places are provided for their washing of a morning, this being performed by means of buckets in the open yards.

The kitchen is rather too low: it contains a steam apparatus which cooks the stirabout in three iron vessels, by which process both trouble and expense are saved.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The men are employed (besides the treadwheel) in whitewashing, painting, cleansing sewers, labouring in the garden of the prison, and the usual prison duties. They likewise wash their own linen. It is much to be regretted that no trade employment is carried on: but the want of funds militates against all improvement in this unfortunate district.

One of the turnkeys gives elementary instruction for four hours daily, to about sixty boys from the age of ten to fourteen. No school registry is kept.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There were seven children in this department, which appears well managed; the women are divided into three classes according to character. They were employed in sewing, knitting, making and mending prison clothing, nursing, and prison duties. They likewise wash their own linen and the prison bedding.

There are three day-rooms, one of which, containing troughs, is used as a laundry, and seems sufficient for this purpose were a proper drying closet added to it.

The matron was formerly in the habit of giving school instruction in a room, which being now taken up for an hospital this practice is abandoned. I should think that the day-rooms, which are not small, would afford ample space for this purpose.

The place appropriated to the females in the chapel is not screened off from the other part as it should be.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—Eight ounces of oatmeal made into stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—One pound of white bread, and one pint of new-milk.

The provisions are inspected weekly by the chaplains. The bread is supplied by contract, and very good.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are correctly kept by the Governor and two clerks, and the checks are sufficient to prevent any mismanagement. It struck me, however, that the system of accounts was too cumbrous, and might be simplified. The number of books, too, appears quite unnecessary.

The contracts are—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{3}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 5*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

Officers.

Officers.

The non-resident officers' visits since the last inspection have been—

Local Inspector,	150	Presbyterian Chaplain,	320
Surgeon,	360	Roman Catholic do.,	331
Protestant Chaplain,	100		

The turnkeys wear no uniform, and (as observed in the last Report) their appearance would be much improved by their doing so. They all sleep in the gate-house. In order to take proper charge of the prison in its present state, there ought to be six more at least appointed.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This is a good building, appropriated entirely to the males, and containing four rooms. These however being found insufficient, a fever shed has been erected sufficient to hold twenty-two beds. The number of sick of both sexes was thirty-six, a small proportion considering the present diseased state of the pauper population. This favourable condition of the prison I attribute in a great degree to its cleanliness and perfect ventilation.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were only two lunatics, both females, and not separated from the other prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meets monthly, and there is generally a good attendance of members. The accounts are looked over at each meeting. I regret to say that no payments have been made for the last twelve months, and it is apprehended that the contractors will in consequence abandon their contracts. One of them has already given notice to this effect.

Since the last inspection the Board has sustained a great loss, in one of its most able and benevolent members, Colonel Vaughan Jackson, whose life was sacrificed in the performance of his duty as Poor Law Inspector. I may perhaps be allowed to pay this tribute to the memory of one whom I well knew, and whose great worth was appreciated throughout the whole of this part of Ireland.

General Observations.

General Observations.

Had my intended visit to this prison been announced (as was not the case), it is impossible that any preparation could have placed it in a more perfect state of cleanliness, order, and regularity, than that in which I found it, and which the high character of its Governor, Mr. Gallogy, led me to expect. Every thing within the power of his unaided efforts

North District.

Report on separate Prisons.

County of Mayo Gaol.

seems to have been effected; and it is much to be hoped, that when the distress that so grievously afflicts this country is alleviated, and the pauper population no longer driven to the gaol for want of food and shelter, means may be found of employing its reduced number of inmates in the performance of profitable labour, and the acquisition of moral and useful knowledge. At present the beautiful architecture and neat state of the building only make the wretched appearance of its inmates more revolting.*

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinrobe.—There were here four male prisoners and one female. The accommodation, down stairs one day-room and two cells for males, and in the first floor one day-room and one cell for females. Blankets and beds were wanting and the pump out of repair. There are no sewers from the privies. The place much out of repair altogether, but tolerably well kept. The keeper has only one apartment.

Westport.—There was no person here, and when that is the case the keeper lives in his house at the other side of the street. There are two day-rooms and three cells for males, and three for females. No bedding except some mattresses. The drainage good, but no supply of water. The place clean and the books correct.

Swineford.—Here there are two day-rooms and six cells, but no furniture except a few blankets and rugs. No pump on the premises, There is no proper sewerage, and no books, entries being made on a loose sheet of paper. The bridewell clean.

Ballina.—There were here four males and one female, in two day-rooms and seven cells; but one of these is occupied by the keeper's children by permission of the magistrates, as is also the female day-room as a kitchen. There is no supply of water, and bedding is wanted. The place clean.

Belmullet.—This is a very insecure and inconvenient place, and there are no sewers, nor is there a proper supply of water. There were in it two male, and one female, prisoners. There is only one sleeping-room for males, and one for females. No blankets. The books were not incorrect, but kept in an irregular manner.

All the bridewells in this county are in a bad state, and require a supply of bedding and furniture, as well as of visitors' books.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol. Visited August 2, 1849.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.—Visited 2nd August, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of this gaol on the day of my visit was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Poor debtors, -	- 11	–	Committed summarily,	- 23	6
Felons convicted, -	- 82	13	Lunatics, - -	- 9	13
Misdemeanants ditto,	- 4	–		150	44
Felons untried, -	- 17	12			
Deserters, - -	- 2	–	Total, - -	194	
Under revenue laws, -	- 2	–			

This is a diminution from the number stated in the last Report, which was 176 males and 62 females. There are 102 single cells, of which 60, on the male side, are each occupied by one individual only. There are also 18 small rooms with beds. In the latter the bedding of some of the occupants is placed on the floor, which might be avoided by using hammocks. There are four punishment cells, large, heated, and with a small yard attached to each.

This gaol is well situated, but has occasionally, I was informed, the appearance of damp, from the quality of the limestone of which it is built. There is a double supply of water—that used for drinking is conducted from a spring outside the walls; the other, for ordinary purposes, is pumped up from a well under the mill-house, and distributed through the yards by pipes. Water is daily emptied down the privies, which open into cesspools, the waste being carried off by a main sewer into the river. The meals are taken by the prisoners in their cells. They are classified according to the terms of the Act. A watch goes round to each cell three times during the night. All the prisoners are made to wash their own linen. They are examined on reception by the surgeon, bathed, and clothed; their own clothes being fumigated, in cases where it is thought necessary. Silence is enforced as much as is practicable.

There are two baths—one in the hospital, the other in the reception-ward. In fine weather the men wash themselves in the yards, and at other times in the vaults in the area below the centre building. Proper places ought always be provided for this purpose.

The present kitchen (which was at first intended for the scullery) is small and smokes; the original kitchen is fitted up with a steam-cooking apparatus, now disused.

I find that in this prison the custom prevails of allowing prisoners, under sentence, the option of dieting themselves.

The number of commitments during the past year was 1,144; the re-commitments, 332.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a large double treadwheel, but the men are principally employed in stone-breaking. Trades however are carried on, the gaol clothing being made-up here; and the

* In consequence of an investigation subsequently held by the Board of Superintendence of this Gaol, the Local Inspector and Governor have both been dismissed from their situations. After reading the account of these proceedings (upon which I do not mean to make any observations), I think it but fair to state that there is nothing that appears in them that I believe tends in any degree to alter the opinions expressed in this Report.—F. B. L.

materials also occasionally manufactured. The employments, when I was there, may be thus stated:—

Males.		Females.	
Tailoring,	8	Needlework,	6
Shoemaking,	8	Knitting and spinning,	4
Weaving and winding,	7	Carding wool,	3
Stone-breaking,	52	Washing,	4
Treadmill,	32	Prison duties,	4
Prison duties,	20		

There is a regular schoolmaster, who gives lessons in the chapel, assisted by a turnkey, for one hour twice a day. Registers are kept, but they do not show that much progress is made.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department seems very well managed, but the discipline is much interfered with by the unusual number of lunatics. The females are classed as tried and untried, and are employed as above stated. A laundry is much wanted, as has been observed in former Reports; indeed, during the winter it is found almost impossible to dry the linen effectually.

The matron, with her assistant, teaches reading every day from four to five.

The compartment allotted to the females in the chapel ought to be screened off, instead of being exposed to view as at present.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz., half being oatmeal and half Indian meal, with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb of household bread and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Such is the account given to me, but I must add, that this is not rigidly adhered to, and that great complaints were made by the prisoners. The substitution of buttermilk for sweet milk is unauthorized; but the Board of Superintendence appear to have taken into their own hands the regulation of the dietary, thinking themselves warranted, under the sanction of the surgeon, in altering it, and giving only half allowance to boys under fifteen. That the present scale of dietary may be too high I admit, but the Board ought to wait till it is remodelled by a competent authority, and not shelter themselves behind the medical officer's opinion, which ought only be acted upon in the case of sickness, or the immediate apprehension of some epidemic disorder; and under no circumstance can be made an excuse for reducing the allowance below the legal measure.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains, and appeared to me very good—the bread excellent.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

These are admirably kept by the deputy-governor, and the system of checks as perfect as could be desired. The mode of keeping accounts is much simplified by their being made up monthly, as is the case here. A gate-porter's book is kept, in which every article that enters the prison is set down. The number of punishments appear small. The Governor's journal consists only of a monthly entry of the state of the gaol.

Officers.

Officers.

The Governor, Mr. Smart, I regretted to learn, was in too feeble a state of health to admit of his attending to his duties. His son has been appointed assistant; but the principal management appears to devolve upon Mr. M'Kee, the deputy-governor and clerk, who seems a very experienced and intelligent officer. There is as yet no Local Inspector, as there ought to be. The policy of having such an officer may be questioned, but until abolished by law, his appointment is certainly necessary.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This is a fine roomy building, separate from the others, and containing two well ventilated rooms on each side. The number of sick, when I was there, comprised twelve males and ten females; the former chiefly affected with cutaneous disorders, which seem very prevalent. The flooring of some of the rooms is old and about to be repaired. The drugs are provided in Dublin and made up here.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There is, as shown before, a large proportion of this unfortunate class. The males, I was given to understand, were tolerably quiet, but some of the females are occasionally very violent, and one is obliged to be kept constantly in solitary confinement.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The members of the Board of Superintendence hold their meetings on the second Thursday in every month, and the attendance, I was informed, is generally good. The accounts are looked over at each of these meetings, and the payments made, being presented for in advance.

General Observations.

General Observations.

This gaol appeared altogether in a very creditable state of cleanliness and regularity. The chapel (which is also used as a school-room), a large circular hall, forming the centre of the whole building, is covered by a dome-shaped roof of cast iron. The day I was there being warm and sunny, the heat of the place was intense; and I was told that the cold in winter

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

was proportionate. I would suggest a flat ceiling being put up inside, by which these inconveniences would be obviated.

Bridewells.

County of Meath Gaol. Bridewells.

Navan.—There were two male prisoners confined in this bridewell, which contains two day-rooms and sixteen cells. There is a good supply of water from a pump. There is no main sewer, the privy requiring occasional cleansing. The brick flooring of the day-room, on the male side, requires repairing, and the yards new gravelling; the place and the books in good order, and the keeper apparently intelligent.

Kells.—The size and construction of this bridewell are similar to those of the last mentioned. It contained when I was there, one male and one female prisoner. There is good water from a well, but the pump is out of order. The bedding is good, and the rooms and yards clean and well kept.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Monaghan Gaol. Visited October 4, 1849.

County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan.—Visited 4th October, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I regretted to see that this gaol was not so fortunate as the neighbouring ones, in the having had a reduction in the number of its inmates, which, on the contrary, I found to be thirty-nine more than it was at the last inspection.

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	5	—
Poor do.,	18	5
Felons convicted,	56	20
Misdemeanants do.,	4	—
Felons untried,	36	34
Misdemeanants do.,	3	4
Committed summarily,	14	8
Lunatics,	5	1
	141	72
Total,	213	

This includes twenty-eight convicts, sentenced to transportation. To provide for these, there are fifty single cells for men and eighteen for women, together with seven rooms with beds in them, not including those in the hospital. Two of these were formerly used as workshops, from which the works have now been removed. Four of the prisoners, who act as cooks, sleep in the debtors' department, being thought by the surgeon to require a warmer atmosphere than that afforded by the cells. These are fitted up with iron bedsteads, in which two out of the three men generally occupying the cell are placed. It would be far preferable to discard the bedstead altogether, and procure a supply of cots similar to those used in the convict depots; by this means the maximum number might be provided for in each cell with a greater regard to comfort and propriety. There are five cells reserved for those sentenced to terms of solitary confinement, which are warmed by air pipes in the adjoining passage.

This prison is well situated on an eminence above the town, and as the fall of ground is considerable the sewerage is proportionably good. There is a well on the premises, from which the water is raised by the treadwheel; and in addition to this, there is a large tank of rain water, which is pumped up by hand. There is a warm and shower bath in the gate-house, but no place for the performance of the prisoners' morning ablutions, except open yards, or the worksheds in bad weather.

The prisoners are examined by the surgeon on their admittance and bathed, but only the tried are allowed gaol clothing, of which there is a good stock, as well as of blankets, which have been supplied since the last inspection. The meals are taken in the cells. Classification is of course hardly practicable, but silence is strictly enforced, and there are a considerable number of punishments for the breach of this rule. There is no night watch in the passages, but the Governor informed me that he made a practice of going round to all parts of the prison at uncertain hours during the night.

There is a very good kitchen, with a steam apparatus, which is used for cooking the stirabout.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The want of trade employment constitutes the great defect of this (otherwise) well-regulated prison. The reason alleged—namely, the insufficiency of room in its present crowded state—seems hardly admissible, as there is undoubtedly sufficient space for the erection of working-sheds, in which looms might be placed. The turnkeys being for the most part tradesmen, would be capable of acting as instructors; as it is, there is a tailor and a shoemaker, who are not otherwise employed than in mending and patching. Stone-breaking and the treadwheel at present form the principal occupations. The former is carried on in sheds, with thirty-two separate compartments, built against the walls of the airing yards.

A turnkey acts as schoolmaster, and teaches the boys in an appropriate school-room. The other turnkeys also undertake to give instruction to those adults who may ask it in their several classes. From the testimony of the school-register, it seems that considerable progress is made by some of the boys.

Female Department.

Female Department.

Owing to the untried not being clothed uniformly, the women here do not present such a

neat appearance as is usually the case, but they seem orderly and well managed by the matron, who has them in two classes, according to character. They were employed in sewing, knitting, spinning, and washing. They also make up the clothes worn by the boys. There is a good laundry, but no drying room, nor apparently space for the erection of one.

The assistant matron acts as schoolmistress daily, from twelve o'clock until two.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary lately adopted is as follows:—

Males: Breakfast—Eight ounces oatmeal, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—Fourteen ounces brown bread, and one pint sweet-milk. Females: Breakfast—Seven ounces oatmeal, and one pint buttermilk. Dinner—Twelve ounces brown bread, and three naggins sweet-milk.

The Board wished potatoes to be occasionally used, but as the price was limited to 3*d.* per stone, and no good ones could be procured at this rate, it is unlikely that the dietary can be varied in this manner, which would certainly be advisable.

The bread is supplied by contract, and very good. The new-milk has the cream taken off.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the first turnkey in a very correct manner. There are several registries and a great number of pass-books, by which the checks on supply and consumption are regulated in a most efficient way, through the care of the Local Inspector, the Rev. H. Moffett, who is also the Protestant Chaplain. The number of re-commitments during the last year appear to be—males, seventeen; females, thirty—a remarkable preponderancy on the part of the latter.

The contracts are—Bread, per pound, $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 9*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, $5\frac{3}{4}.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; salt, per stone, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$

Officers.

Officers.

The visits of the officers not resident were, during the last year—

	Visits.		Visits.
Local Inspector, ...	295	Presbyterian Chaplain, ...	108
Surgeon, ...	281	Roman Catholic do.	114
Protestant Chaplain, ...	295		

The subordinate officers appear to be well acquainted with their duties.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, one for each sex, in separate parts of the premises. Both seem to be very regularly attended by the surgeon, Dr. M'Dowell, to whose skilful exertions the healthy state in which this prison has been preserved must be in a great measure attributed. The hospital for males contains three well-ventilated wards and a dining-room for convalescents. There are two wards in the building appropriated to the females. There were altogether fourteen sick, including one case of fever.

A slipper-bath would be of advantage in this department.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatics, before stated as five males and one female, are dispersed through the classes, under the charge of some steady prisoners to look after them. There are none of them violent.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet every month, and oftener if required to do so; and are, I am informed, very attentive to the interests of the establishment. The accounts are looked over twice in the year, previous to each assizes, and the payments made afterwards, the presentments being made in advance.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I am happy in being able to add my testimony to that of my predecessors, as to the admirable state of cleanliness, good discipline, and general regularity of this prison, which is to be ascribed to the care and exertions of the Local Inspector and the Governor, Mr. Mayne. The great and apparently the sole defect is, as before observed, the absence of trade employments; and I have no doubt, from the inclination manifested by the Board of Superintendence to do every thing to promote the efficiency of the system pursued in the gaol, that means will in time be found to provide work for every individual confined there.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Carrickmacross.—There were no prisoners here. The accommodation, three cells on the male side, and a sleeping-room for females, containing five beds. The sewers out of order. The yard for the male prisoners is in a very bad state, there being no privy, and several outhouses in it containing turf, &c. There is a pump, with good water.

Castleblayney.—This is a very neat and apparently well-managed bridewell, containing one day-room and four cells on the male side, and one day-room with three cells, one of which is used for drunkards, on the female. The cells are good, but ventilating holes ought to be made in the doors. There are also two solitary cells, which are unfit for use, and no one s ever confined there. There is a pump, but the water has occasionally failed since the

North District.

Report on separate Prisons.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

cutting of the railroad close by; a further sinking will probably be necessary. A hole in the wall between the two yards should be stopped.

Clones.—This bridewell is newly erected, and in an imperfect state. It is behind the court-house, but separate from it, and contains, on the ground floor, two cells and a day-room for males, and the same above for women. The privies communicate with the day-rooms. There are no airing-yards, nor any supply of water. There is a main-sewer to the river. The bedding was clean, and the keeper appears intelligent.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Roscommon Gaol. Visited May 9, 1849.

County of Roscommon Gaol, at Roscommon.—Visited 9th May, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The state of this gaol when I visited it was thus—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	11	–	Under revenue laws,	28	–
Poor do.,	14	4	Committed summarily,	32	25
Felons convicted,	96	10	Lunatics,	1	1
Misdemeanants do.,	31	12	Crown witnesses,	4	–
Felons untried,	30	6		298	66
Misdemeanants do.,	25	8	Total,	364	
Vagrants,	26	–			

If this prison was considered overcrowded at the last inspection, its present condition may be inferred, when it is stated, that the above number exceeds that last reported by no less than 107! With two exceptions, however (to be afterwards noticed), it appears to be tolerably well conducted, owing, no doubt, to the good management of the Governor, Mr. Speer, who, although only appointed a few months since, has acquired considerable experience from having long acted as deputy-governor of Longford gaol. There are in the prison 60 single cells and 15 rooms with beds, and as the deficiency of accommodation exists principally in the female department, it is not found necessary to place more than three male prisoners in a cell. Two men, however, occupy one bed, and a great improvement could be effected by removing the cumbrous iron bedsteads and using cots or hammocks instead. The prisoners sleep in sheets, which is both an economical and cleanly custom. A large shed, formerly erected for a fever-shed, is now divided into two parts, and used as a day-room and dormitory for the juvenile class. The drainage is not perfect, the sewers having to be opened occasionally; water is poured down them daily from buckets. There is one well, from which the water is pumped by hand, employing the labour of six men. Formerly there were pipes from a cistern which supplied the privies, but these are now out of use, and were they repaired it is doubtful whether the present supply of water would be sufficient for this purpose. The classification of the prisoners is, as far as practicable, according to the Act; but there is a class of juveniles (with a few adults to keep them in order) who are placed in the shed before mentioned. There are also two classes of convicts, sentenced to transportation; the conduct of these men, I was informed, was good, and they do not appear to inspire the same fear as is felt in some gaols. Silence is enforced only during work. The prisoners have their meals in their cells. There is no watch going round at night within the building, nor are there any refractory cells for the males, parts of the passages being used for this purpose, for which they are hardly calculated. The prisoners are not all examined on admission, or bathed, there being only one bath, and that in the hospital. They wash in the morning in buckets in the yard, which in bad weather must be inconvenient.

Gaol clothing is only given to those prisoners who are absolutely naked, and the wretched appearance of the others struck me as deplorable To remedy this infraction of the law, the year before last an order was given by Captain Johnson, which, as mentioned in the last Report was not then carried into force, nor has it since; I therefore felt it my duty to give a fresh one for 200 suits; and as a new Local Inspector has been appointed, I trust that no consideration will induce him to delay in seeing that this supply is properly provided.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Some trade employment is carried on here, and the sheets and bed-tickens used in the gaol are made, as well as shoes for the convicts. It is to be regretted that gaol clothing is not among the articles manufactured. The treadwheel (formerly used for pumping water) is at present out of order. The turnkeys act as trade instructors, except in shoemaking—a regular shoemaker being paid for this purpose.

The employments of the inmates, on the day of my inspection, were as follows:—

	Males.		Females.
Breaking stones,	89	Prison orderlies,	2
Riddling gravel,	6	Washing,	10
Whitewashing,	14	Knitting,	10
Prison orderlies,	7	Sewing,	6
Pumping water,	18	Spinning and carding,	6
Shoemaking,	5		
Weaving and winding,	5		
Carpenter,	1		
Tailor,	1		
Mat-making,	2		

There is no regular schoolmaster, nor have the prisoners any instruction whatever in reading or writing. This is very lamentable. If the Board are unwilling to go to the expense of a salaried schoolmaster, they might at least insist upon the turnkeys doing something towards imparting a little knowledge to their respective classes; but to abandon altogether the opportunity of educating some of an unenlightened population does indeed seem surprising.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This is miserably confined, and must, ere long, be enlarged. The new laundry and drying-room, mentioned in the last Report as being built out of the profits of the work, are now completed. It is difficult to imagine how the washing could have been done previously. There were 60 females in this department, divided into two classes, according to character. To hold these, there are only one day-room, three small cells, and three sleeping-rooms; in fact, beds are obliged to be laid in the corridor. The matron is unable to give any school instruction; and considering that she has no assistant, the state of this department was certainly creditable to her.

The place occupied by the females in the chapel is directly exposed to the gaze of the male prisoners. This ought not to be allowed, or a curtain placed before it.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal, and 1 pint of new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

The bread, which was formerly white, has, since the first of this month, been changed to that made of seconds flour. Of this alteration, complaint was made to me by almost every class of prisoners, who asserted that the change had produced bowel complaints. I tasted the bread two days old, and it appeared to me sweet and well baked. As, however, caution is necessary at this time, when dysentery and cholera are apprehended, I consulted the surgeon, who told me that he was convinced that no injurious effects had been produced by the quality of the bread.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The prison books are kept by the Governor; those relating to the works, by the master of the works; and the provision books by the clerk. The checks on consumption seem sufficient. The small number of punishments recorded in the register evince good management.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits, since the first of January, were—

Local Inspector, ...	83	Protestant Chaplain, ...	78
Surgeon, ...	172	Roman Catholic do. ...	101

There is a master of the works and also a clerk, each receiving a salary of £50. As the amount of work is not large, and the prison books are kept by the Governor, I should think that one of these officers would be sufficient to perform the duties of both; and that the saving thereby effected might be employed in providing either an assistant matron or schoolmaster.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two of these buildings—one for each sex. That for the females has adjoining it a fever-shed, capable of containing 20 beds. The number of sick was 28, and there was no case of fever. The healthy state of the prison, in its crowded condition, says much for the attention of the medical officer.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

Of these, as appears above, there was one of each sex—quite inoffensive; the female in the hospital, the male mixed with the other prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet on the second Saturday of each month, and a large proportion of the members usually attend. The accounts are then looked over and checked. The payments are made every month.

The contracts are—Bread, per lb., 1*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 13*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 5½*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

General Observations.

General Observations.

The clean and orderly state of this prison, notwithstanding its crowds of inmates and the large proportion of convicts, is certainly very satisfactory. But I must observe, that while the Local Inspector and Governor appear anxious to perform their duty, they do not seem to meet with much encouragement from the Board of Superintendence or the Grand Jury. To the conduct of the former, in withholding all means of school instruction, I have before adverted; and the Grand Jury, in refusing to sanction the presentments for gaol clothing, only add fresh testimony to the necessity of making an alteration of the law on this subject.

Bridewells.

Castlerea.—This bridewell appears originally to have consisted of two departments, each containing one day-room, two cells, and a sleeping-room. One-half, however, has now been

North District.

Report on separate Prisons.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

appropriated by the keeper, who has no other apartment; and I found six male and two female prisoners, all mixed up together in one day-room. The sleeping-room occupied by the men forms a passage to the only cell used by the women. The whole place smokes, and is out of repair. There is no sewer for the privy, nor any supply of water, and the windows and locks require mending. The place, considering these drawbacks, was clean.

Athlone.—The bridewell forms the back part of the court-house, and as this was undergoing repair, the place was necessarily in some confusion. There was only one prisoner in it. There are a day-room and two cells for males down stairs, and the same for females on the first floor. The window of one of the cells for females looks into a lane; to remedy this, the wall ought to be raised. The bedding appeared good, but was not properly folded. There is no pump—the water being brought from a distance, for which 1*d.* a week is paid. The way to the female yard is through the men's department, and in it is a pool of stagnant water, caused by the defective state of the sewers. The books appeared correct.

Boyle.—There were six prisoners in this bridewell, which I found in good order, but the yards require gravelling. The accommodation consists of one day-room, and one large and four small cells on each side. There is plenty of good water.

Strokestown.—This bridewell resembles that at Castlerea, having no separation for the sexes. There is only one day-room and two small cells and one sleeping-room, all in very bad repair, and the place requires whitewashing. The windows are broken. There is no yard except that pertaining to the keeper's apartments. There is no supply of water, which is brought from a distance. The bedding good. Notwithstanding the many deficiencies, the prison appeared tolerably clean; but a thorough reconstruction of the building is required. A proper visitors' book ought to be supplied.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Sligo Gaol. Visited May 16, 1849.

County of Sligo Gaol, at Sligo.—Visited 16th May, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners confined in this gaol were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	15	2	Under revenue laws,	22	–
Felons convicted,	85	8	Committed summarily,	89	9
Misdemeanants do.,	7	7	Lunatics,	–	1
Felons untried,	40	16		215	44
Misdemeanants do.,	5	1			
Vagrants,	2	–	Total,	259	

Contrary to what generally prevails, this gaol exhibits only the small increase of five over the number of inmates recorded in the last Report; but though so far fortunate, it must still be considered in a miserably crowded state as long as it is found necessary to place three in a single cell; and the day-rooms are occupied as dormitories, to the exclusion of trade-works and the usual school instruction. The drainage is very perfect. Water is raised by the treadmill from the river into a cistern, from which it flows through the main sewers daily, and through the others communicating with the privies once a week. The drinking-water is supplied by means of pipes, from a source about a mile distant, at an elevation higher than the prison, and consequently easily conducted to all parts of the building.

The prisoners, on their entrance, are examined by the medical officer, and bathed, and a prison dress is given them—their own clothes being fumigated in an oven and then placed in store. The baths used for this purpose being in the hospital, which is an inconvenient locality, it would be highly desirable to have another bath, with a proper reception-room, near the entrance.

There are 84 cells and 21 rooms with beds. Of the latter, five are day-rooms, including the school-room, fitted up with beds for the purpose. There is also a large store-room over the mill-house which, on an emergency, might contain 20 beds. The bedding appears good, and, very properly, includes sheets—bedsteads, however, are required in some of the wards. Much inconvenience would be spared were cots substituted for the clumsy iron bedsteads, which sometimes contain three men. The prisoners take their meals in their cells. Classification is attempted and silence enforced with some success. The prisoners wash in buckets in the yards. In the kitchen the usual steam apparatus, intended originally for potatoes, is now used for cooking the stirabout. There are five solitary cells, each with a yard before it, and warmed by iron pipes, but I think hardly sufficiently ventilated.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The prisoners, when I was there, were employed as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
Shoemaking,	4	Sewing,	14
Tailoring,	5	Knitting,	8
Carpentry,	1	Washing,	12
Net-making,	2	Nursing,	1
Oakum-picking,	92	Prison duties,	2
Bone-breaking,	37	Attending lunatics	1
Treadwheel,	36		
Prison duties,	15		

The prison dresses, as well as shoes, are all made up here. A turnkey gives instruction in shoemaking, and the deputy-governor, although not brought up to the trade of a tailor,

is able to direct this part of the work. Bone-breaking is found the most profitable employment. That is to be regretted, as, although great care is used in the selection of the article, yet some effluvia is perceptible; and I cannot but think that occasionally the presence of any animal matter, in a state of decomposition, may have noxious effects. There are six work-rooms, but five are occupied as dormitories. Washing-sheds are erected in the yards, with partitions, that each man may work separately. One of these ranges is furnished with doors, so that they might, if necessary, be converted into sleeping-cells.

One of the turnkeys is appointed a regular schoolmaster by the National Board. In addition to this, each turnkey gives elementary instruction to his class. These scholars, when sufficiently advanced, were formerly transferred to the schoolmaster, but as he is now obliged to act as turnkey, this part of the system is dropped for the present. A school-register is kept by each turnkey, which shows considerable progress made by the pupils.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This contains 11 single cells, and 11 rooms with beds, including one large one over the laundry capable of holding 20 beds, and which it is intended to convert into a cholera hospital for the females, should that disease unfortunately prevail. The women are divided into three classes, one consisting of those who, being implicated with their husbands in breaches of the revenue laws, can hardly be considered in the same light as other criminals. The employments of the females are given above. The laundry is good, and there is a spacious drying-room above it.

At present there is no school, although in ordinary times the matron and her assistant instruct daily.

This department appeared very well managed as far as I could observe.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. of oat, and 4 oz. of Indian-meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of whole wheaten meal bread, and 1 pint of new-milk.

The provisions are regularly inspected. The bread is supplied by contract, and complaints were made of it—by one man only, however. It did not appear to me either unwholesome or unpalatable.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books, which are kept by the Governor and his deputy, are very numerous, there being no less than seven registries. The number of drunkards committed is small, there appearing only 21 since the 1st January. The punishments seem very infrequent. The checks on consumption are sufficient.

I was glad to find that the prison has a balance in hand of £454 10*s.* 2*d.*

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector, - - - -	292	Presbyterian Chaplain - -	151
Surgeon, - - - - -	313	Roman Catholic do. - -	96
Protestant Chaplain - - -	155		

The turnkeys wear a very handsome uniform, and seem to know their duties. The deputy-governor, I was sorry to learn, was suffering from an attack of fever, but was not supposed to be in any danger.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This is a detached building, containing nine rooms on each side for the different sexes. It is proposed should cholera be in the gaol, to keep the whole for the males, and remove the female patients to the large room in the department already mentioned.

There were 14 sick at the time of my visit, including three cases of fever which, however, were not expected to terminate fatally.

There is a regular apothecary who compounds the medicines, which are imported from Glasgow.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There is one alleged lunatic, a very interesting-looking little girl, who has been here for some time, and will soon be removed. She is in fact idiotic from epileptic fits.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet on the first Monday in every month, when there is always a sufficient attendance. That they take an interest in the prison was apparent from two of the members being kind enough to accompany me through it.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I have nothing to add to the foregoing observations, except to express a hope, that should the time arrive when the occupants of this gaol shall be reduced to the average limits, the same good management that is now so apparent in all the departments, will enforce a system of works by which every inmate may be employed in productive labour, while at the same time receiving the benefits of moral instruction.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ballymote.—This bridewell contains only one room altogether for females, and one day-

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Sligo Gaol.

room and two large cells for males, occupied by eight bedsteads with bedding. There is a good supply of water. The yard for the male prisoners is very insecure, as the wall might easily be scaled from the top of the privy. The place was clean, and books correctly kept. There were no prisoners confined there when I visited it.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tyrone Gaol. Visited September 28, 1849.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.—Visited 28th September, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the day I visited this gaol the following was the morning state:—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Poor do.	13	–
Felons convicted,	63	28
Misdemeanants do.	24	9
Felons untried,	28	20
Misdemeanants do.,	2	8

	Males.	Females.
Under revenue laws,	1	–
Committed summarily,	28	2
Lunatics	3	1
	164	78
Total,	242	

This includes forty-six males and one female under sentence of transportation. The large proportion of female prisoners appears worthy of observation. The whole number shows an increase of five over that at the last inspection.

The accommodation is of course too limited for this crowd. There are sixty single cells; and besides these, three of nine solitary cells that are in the old gaol are used for the lunatics. There are sixteen rooms, with beds, in the old gaol, which contain the females, debtors, and lunatics. The cells are fitted with fixed iron bedsteads, and when there is more than one inmate a cot is added. If the bedsteads were altogether discarded, and cots generally adopted, the same numbers might be placed in the cells without resorting to the practice of allowing more than one to sleep in a bed. Sheets are used, which not only induces cleanliness but saves the bedding from wear. Classification is necessarily imperfect, and silence is not attemped to be enforced. The prisoners have their meals in the day-rooms and wash in the open yards, except when they make use of washing-sheds which are erected in some of the yards. They are examined by the surgeon when admitted, but not bathed unless it be thought necessary; they are then clad in gaol clothing, their own being washed if required. The prison dresses being fabricated entirely of cotton, seem, as has been adverted to in former Reports, hardly warm enough for winter wear, and frieze cloth would perhaps be preferable. I observed that the utensils were of earthenware instead of tin, as is usually the case. This may be more cleanly, but the breakage must be very great.

The prison is dry, and there is a good supply of water from a well and also from the river, from each of which sources it is raised by a different pump—one of which is worked by the treadwheel, the other by hand. By this means a flow is provided for the yards, but it is unfortunate that there are no means of forcing a stream daily through the privies, which are in a filthy state. In winter the water from the gutters of the roof in part effect this. The kitchen is very good, and furnished with four boilers, which are more than is required.

There are two men to keep watch every night, but these do not enter the corridors, and consequently cannot tell what is going on in the cells.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Besides the treadwheel and stone-breaking, some trade employments are carried on; and since the last inspection four small rooms have been constructed, each holding a loom, and provided with a fireplace. The prison clothes are made up in it, and the linen wove for the shirting and sheeting. There is however still a deficiency of workshops and storage.

One turnkey is a weaver and another a carpenter, but instruction in other trades is only obtained from the prisoners themselves, out of whom a regular succession of tradesmen and apprentices is kept up. The employments, when I was there, were as follows:—

	Males.
Treadwheel,	21
Stone-breaking,	80
Smith-work,	1
Tin-work	2
Carpentry,	2
Painting,	1
Tailoring,	2
Shoe and clog making,	4
Weaving and winding,	8
Labouring,	12
Prison duties,	9

	Females.
Washing,	4
Spinning,	8
Sewing,	10
Knitting,	6
Other work,	8
Prison duties,	5
Nursing,	7

There is a schoolmaster regularly appointed, who is also a turnkey, but does not generally do duty as one. He gives each day two hours' instruction (assisted by the turnkeys) to the whole of the adult males, in their different classes. The boys have two hours besides. I happened to be present during the lessons, and can testify to the attentive manner in which they were received. A school registry is kept, but on examining it I could not find that much progress is shown.

Female Department.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Female Department.

The females are disposed in two classes through the rooms of the old gaol. One class is mainly composed of those who are nursing. Owing to the crowded state of the department two additional rooms have been taken from the debtors' side and added to it. Bedsteads are greatly required, much of the bedding having to be placed on the floor.

All the linen is washed here in a very low laundry, which is not ventilated in a manner to carry off the steam. A drying-room also is much required. The matron finds it almost impossible to manage such a large department single-handed, and an assistant ought certainly to be allowed her. For the same reason the females get hardly any schooling, only a short time on Sundays being devoted by the matron for this purpose.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The Board of Superintendence had not yet adopted the new dietary, and in the meantime the following one was in use, which (it is unnecessary to observe) has never been sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench, and is therefore illegal:—

Breakfast—Eight ounces of meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—One pound of bread, and one pint of sweet-milk. For vagrants, &c.: Breakfast—Six ounces of meal in stirabout, and half a pint of buttermilk. Dinner—Six ounces of meal in stirabout, and half a pint of buttermilk. Supper—Four ounces of bread, and half a pint of new-milk. Infants under two years, eight ounces of bread, and half a pint of sweet-milk daily.

The bread, which is the best wheat, is of excellent quality.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are exceedingly well kept by the deputy-governor, who is also clerk. There is a large variety of books, and the checks on consumption are managed on a very effective but rather elaborate plan. The bills are paid monthly by cheques signed by the chairman and two of the members of the Board of Superintendence and the Local Inspector.

The contracts are: Bread, per four pounds, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 11*d.*; potatoes, per stone, 3*d.*; meat, per pound, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$; new-milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$

Officers.

Officers.

The resident officers' visits during the year were—

Local Inspector,	125	Presbyterian Chaplain,	158
Surgeon,	229	Roman Catholic do.,	122
Protestant Chaplain,	176		

The turnkeys appear smart and active men, and wear an exceedingly neat uniform.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This is hardly sufficient. For the males there are two large rooms and two smaller ones inside; and for the females there are two rooms, adjoining which are the apartments for female lunatics, consisting of three rooms, two of which are however reserved for fever cases.

Notwithstanding the great care bestowed by the surgeon, Mr. Thompson, the gaol appears to be in an unhealthy state, compared with others. There were twenty-two patients, including four cases of fever.

The medicines are made up in the county infirmary by a salaried apothecary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This gaol is fortunate in possessing only four of this unfortunate class. They are all males, and beyond being very noisy, are not otherwise troublesome. They are kept separate from the rest, with a special turnkey in charge.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet the first Thursday in each month, generally with a full attendance of members. The accounts are then passed and the payments made, as before observed. There is always a balance in hand.

General Observations.

General Observations.

Both the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, and the Governor, Mr. Campbell, appear zealous and experienced officers, and the gaol altogether seems clean and well regulated. I have little to add to the preceeding observations, by which it will be seen that neither the hospital nor the female department are provided with sufficient accommodation even supposing the average number of prisoners to be again reduced to that of former years.

The number of re-committals were—males, 112; females, 87.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Strabane.—There were no prisoners here. The accommodation, two day-rooms and four large cells—two for males, one for females, and one a solitary one for drunkards. The window of the female day-room was being repaired. The bedding clean. The male yard very spacious. There is a supply of good water from a spring, which is brought to the top

North District:

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

of the court-house over the bridewell. The drainage is bad, there being no fall, and a cess-pool about to be constructed. There is no female yard, which is a great defect. The keeper's book was correctly kept, and the place very clean.

Clogher.—There was one female prisoner in this bridewell, which contains one day-room and one cell, and a sleeping-room up stairs for males, and the same accommodation for females. There is plenty of water from a pump. The keeper was absent at Omagh, but the place and book appeared well kept.

Dungannon.—This bridewell contains, in the male department, two day-rooms and eight cells; there are also two yards. In the female department there are also two yards and two day-rooms, and one large sleeping apartment. There is a pump for water. No main sewer exists at present, but one is about being made. Sheets are used on the beds, and the whole prison was in excellent order.

There is a matron, and also a turnkey to assist the keeper, as culprits are sent here to undergo short terms of imprisonment. As, however, it has not been proclaimed a district bridewell, such sentences must be illegal; and before its erection into a district bridewell considerable alterations and additions will be necessary.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Westmeath Gaol.
Visited May 8, 1849.

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar.—Visited 8th May, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my visit the classes were composed of the following numbers:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	7	1	Summarily committed,	27	10
Poor do.,	10	2	Lunatics,	–	1
Felons convicted,	126	41	Crown witness,	1	–
Misdemeanants do.	13	3		—	—
Felons untried,	39	16		228	74
Misdemeanants do.,	2	–	Total,	302	
Deserters,	3	–			

This is 95 more than were confined there on the last inspection, and includes 72 male and three female convicts, sentenced to transportation. To accommodate all these, the prison contains 91 cells and 11 rooms with beds. The greater part of the cells are furnished with one iron bedstead, and some larger ones with two. It is frequently necessary to put five prisoners in the large cells; this is effected by placing some of the bedding on the floor. It would be far preferable were the bedsteads removed, and cots or hammocks used throughout the prison. The disposition of so many could then be more conveniently arranged, and the very objectionable practice avoided of placing more than one man in each bed. The prison appeared perfectly dry and clean, and I was informed was in good repair. The drainage is effective—a stream of water being diverted from the river, and carried through the sewers, which are thus kept thoroughly cleansed. The water for general use is raised from a well by means of the treadwheel, and distributed through the wards and yards. The prisoners are classed in the manner prescribed in the Act, but this arrangement is greatly interfered with, owing to the number of convicts sentenced to transportation, whose conduct has been so violent that it has been judged advisable (in the absence of a guard, and with an insufficient number of turnkeys) to distribute them amongst the other prisoners, some of whom are considered sufficiently trustworthy to check their proceedings. Even the class of poor debtors has some of them allotted to it. This of course is a practice which presumed necessity can alone justify. In this state of things it is in vain to expect that any regular system could be carried out. Silence was formerly enforced, but this is not now attempted. In consequence of complaints respecting the convicts, a policeman has been ordered to do duty at night with the two turnkeys, who go rounds through the corridors—a very laudable custom, which is too often neglected in this country. The meals are always taken in the cells. The prisoners on reception are examined by the surgeon, and generally bathed or washed and then clothed in prison dresses, unless they are tolerably neat and clean. Their own clothes are washed in cold water and put in store, but not fumigated. There are two baths, one in the hospital the other in the store-room, and seldom used. The prisoners' daily ablutions are made in buckets in the yards. This, in bad weather, must be very inconvenient, and I would recommend the erection of small sheds for this purpose. I observed that sheets are used on the beds, which promote cleanliness as well as economy in saving the bedding. There are six solitary cells, one with a yard adjoining.

The kitchen is spacious, and contains a steam apparatus intended for cooking potatoes, but now used for making the stirabout. The steam itself is introduced into the mess, instead of merely imparting its heat from an exterior vessel. This process has been tried in some prisons and found objectionable, but here they do not seem to think the quality of the food is thereby deteriorated.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Besides a treadwheel, which is used for pumping water, and holds 15 men, there is a con-

siderable quantity of trade employment carried on in this prison, in spite of the disadvantages attending its confined state, as the following statement will show :—

Males.		Males.		Females.	
Weavers and winders,	5	Mat-making,	4	Needlework,	9
Shoemakers,	6	Whitewashing,	6	Knitting,	13
Tailors,	8	Stone-breaking,	48	Carding and spinning,	8
Carpenters,	4	Treadwheel,	36	Washing,	14
Smiths,	2	Prison duties,	28	Prison duties,	6
Nailers,	1	Unemployed and sick,	77	Unemployed and sick,	24
Painters,	2				

Profit on prisoners' work since 1st January, 1849, £31 13*s.* 6*d.* All the gaol clothing as well as the materials are made here, likewise the bed-tickens, and sheets, and most of the blankets; as also all the iron and tin work required. There are eight workshops, each adjoining a day-room, and a large yard for stone-breaking, surrounded with stalls, in which the prisoners are able to work separate from each other. Two of the men are employed as cooks.

Since the last inspection one of the turnkeys has been regularly appointed schoolmaster by the National Board of Education He takes exclusive charge of the juvenile class, which is taught in two large rooms for three hours daily; the others are instructed by the turnkeys of their respective classes. The schoolmaster keeps a register, but this, being in the form prescribed by the Education Board, does not show the progress made by each scholar. I was informed, however, that the improvement of the juveniles was very encouraging—many who were admitted three months ago unable to spell, now reading the Second Book of the Education Board.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This is located in two distinct buildings with a yard between them, originally constituting the old gaol, and is in a somewhat dilapidated state, the bedsteads particularly so. One of these buildings contains two classes in eight large cells and a day-room. Another class (formed of the best characters) occupies the other house, containing five cells up stairs. The laundry (as observed in the last Report) is too small, and a drying-room is much wanted. I understand that it is contemplated to raise the upper part, but a reconstruction of the whole of this department seems necessary, particularly as some of the cells are now overlooked by the railway.

The women have something more than one hour's instruction daily from the matron and her assistant.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast— 8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk, Dinner—1 lb. of good white bread, with 1 pint of new-milk.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The bread is supplied by contract, and of good quality. The milk (if unskimmed) not very rich.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are well and correctly kept by the deputy-governor, and the system of checks sufficient, except with respect to the bread; this I was assured would hereafter be remedied. The accounts are looked over quarterly by the Board of Superintendence, and payments made half-yearly. The contracts in general for six months, those for milk and fuel for twelve months.

The prices are—Bread, the 4 lb. loaf, 5¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¼*d.*; salt, per stone, 6*d.*

Officers.

Officers.

The visits of the non-resident officers since the 1st of January were—

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	76	Presbyterian Chaplain,	61
Surgeon,	56	Roman Catholic do.,	25

The necessity of a Presbyterian chaplain seems hardly obvious, as I understand that it is some years since any prisoners of that persuasion were confined here; nevertheless, I have no doubt that this gentleman's ministrations, which are constantly made, are of great use, being well attended.

The turnkeys all wear uniform and sleep in the prison, and appear to me, without exception, active and respectable officers.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This is a good building, perfectly detached from the others, and divided for the two sexes. It contains on each side two sleeping rooms and a day-room. There were only 12 sick when I was there, two of them cholera cases—one convalescent, the other expected to recover.

There is a salaried apothecary who compounds and supplies all the medicines.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was only one of this class—a female.

North District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

General Observations.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet once a month, and frequently oftener if required to do so. There is generally a good attendance, the members taking much interest in the affairs of the gaol.

General Observations.

This is a well-constructed prison, and very clean, and properly ventilated. The prisoners appeared well disciplined and made no complaints. The works carried on in spite of the excessive crowding, and the apprehension inspired by the convicts, reflect credit on the Governor, Mr. Tyrrell, who appears a steady and zealous officer. The conduct of the convicts sentenced to transportation gave much disquiet, and seriously interfered with the discipline of the prison. Two were in irons for repeated attempts to escape. I trust that the efforts now making will soon enable the Government to rid the prison of these characters, and that a regular reformatory system may again be introduced, and carried on under happier circumstances.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Moate.—This bridewell is under the superintendence of the governor of the county gaol, and in good order. There were there nine prisoners, eight males and one female, on the day of my visit. It consists of one cell connected with the day-room for the females below, and above on the first floor, one day-room and two large and four small cells for males. There are also four large rooms under the court-house, which are used in time of sessions. There is a good supply of water from a well. The sewerage is defective; the privies communicating with cesspools, which are occasionally emptied. The bedding clean, but a new supply of blankets wanted. The books correct, and the keeper apparently attentive.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

South District.

County of Carlow Gaol. Visited January 16, 1850.

County of Carlow Gaol, at Carlow.—Visited on the 16th day of January, 1850.

There were confined in this gaol, on the day of my visit, the following number of prisoners:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors	7	—
Poor do.	—	2
Felons convicted	52	26
Misdemeanants do.	14	—
Felons untried	23	11
	96	39
	39	
Total,	135	

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the inspection of 1848 there were in custody 141; the above return shows a small decrease since that period. The accommodation consists of seventy-five cells, three solitary ones, and six rooms with beds. There were eighteen convicts confined here at the time of my visit; they were kept separate from the other prisoners. All the clothing, except the frieze for jackets, is manufactured in the gaol. The prisoners take their meals in the cells, which is an improvement, as formerly they took them in the day-rooms. The re-committals for the last year were very few, only seven males and twelve females. The total number of commitments amounted to 1595; of these 220 were for drunkenness. The punishments for the same period were 776. Very few vagrants are now committed to this gaol; formerly there were a great number; one woman was eighteen months in and out, having been re-committed eighteen times during that period. The course now adopted by the local magistrates is, to commit vagrants and drunkards for twenty-four hours, and during that period they do not get any food in the gaol.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There were seven looms at full and useful employment at the time of my visit; and a good number of the prisoners were at work making clogs, nails, mats, tailoring, and stone-breaking. The profits of works for the past year was £131 4*s.* 5*d.* There is no schoolmaster, but the turnkeys instruct the prisoners in classes for three hours daily.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is divided into two classes, under the charge of the matron and her assistant. The accommodation is very bad and limited, and renders it impossible to carry

on useful employment to any extent. Some few of the prisoners were at work carding and spinning, and at prison duties. A stove has lately been put up in the laundry, which was much required; before its construction there was no means whatever of drying the clothes after being washed.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Males—Eight ounces half oatmeal and half Indian meal in stirabout, with half a pint of milk, for breakfast. Fourteen ounces of bread, with one pint of milk, for dinner.

Females—Seven ounces of meal in stirabout, with half a pint of milk, for breakfast. Twelve ounces of bread, with three-quarters of a pint of milk, for dinner. All new-milk.

Contracts.

Contracts.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bread, per lb. - - -	0	1	Indian meal, per cwt. - - -	9	0
Oatmeal, per cwt. - -	11	6	New-milk, per gallon, - -	0	5

Several complaints were made of the quality of the provisions. The bread produced to me was very good, but I cannot say the same of the milk; and I found, on reference to the visitors' book, that both the chaplains made frequent complaints of it. The Local Inspector assured me that the matter should be brought before the Board of Superintendence at their next meeting.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor keeps the registry books, of which there are three—one for criminals, another for debtors, and the third for drunkards. The deputy-governor, under the superintendence of the Local Inspector, keeps the dietary and provision books and ledger. All appeared to be correct, and the checks and pass-books clear and satisfactory.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector, - - -	115	Protestant Chaplain, - -	136
Surgeon, &c. - - -	66	Roman Catholic do., - -	126

The governor, deputy-governor, matron, and turnkeys, all receive gaol allowance.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.	
Robert M'Dowell, Governor, - - - - -	200	0	0	per annum.
J. H. Lowther, Deputy-Governor, - - - -	50	0	0	„
Caroline Gavan, Matron, - - - - -	50	0	0	„
Robert Tunstead, Turnkey, - - - - -	30	0	0	„
William Chalmers, „ - - - - -	30	0	0	„
Henry Parker, „ - - - - -	30	0	0	„
William Jones, „ - - - - -	30	0	0	„
William Coleman, „ - - - - -	30	0	0	„
A. Fitzmaurice, Esq., Local Inspector, - - -	36	18	4	„
F. T. Rawson, Esq., Surgeon, - - - - -	92	6	2	„
Rev. F. F. J. Trench, Protestant Chaplain, - -	27	13	10	„
Rev. G. F. Hume, Roman Catholic Chaplain, -	27	13	10	„

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There was not a single case in hospital at the time of my inspection. The apothecary's bill for the last year amounted to the small sum of £26 1*s.* 5*d.*; he does not receive any remuneration for his attendance, although he frequently visits the gaol. The surgeon's salary appears to be high, £92 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum; but this sum includes his salary for attendance at the County Infirmary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were no lunatics, and only four had been confined here during the last year.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets the first Monday in every month, and the attendance is generally very regular; the accounts are then gone over, and the bills discharged. The members are—

Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P.	John Alexander, Esq.	William Duckett, Esq.
Wm. B. M'Clintock Bunbury, Esq., M.P.	William R. Stewart, Esq.	B. B. Newton, Esq.
The Hon. and Rev. Dean Bernard.	James H. Eustace, Esq.	Hugh Faulkner, Esq.
Horace Rochfort, Esq.	Henry Watters, Esq.	Samuel Elliott, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this gaol clean and orderly; every thing appeared to be in as good a state as could be expected from its inconvenient construction. The Local Inspector, Mr. Fitzmaurice, it is evident, takes the greatest interest in the establishment, and was perfectly conversant with all its details. The system of paying the bills monthly, appears to me to be an excellent one; the accounts are much easier checked than when carried on from one assizes to another, as is the practice in many of the gaols I have visited.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis.—Visited 26th and 27th October, 1849.

County of Clare Gaol. Visited October 26 and 27, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number of prisoners confined in this gaol on the first day of my inspection was 611, classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	9	—
Poor do.,	12	5
Felons convicted,	180	11
Misdemeanants do.,	134	24
Felons untried,	14	8
Misdemeanants do.,	90	46
Under revenue laws,	3	—
Committed summarily,	60	14
Lunatics,	1	0
	503	108
Total,	611	

The above return shows an increase of 202 over the number at the last inspection, the highest number for the year being 767. There were 154 male convicts and only three females; seventy of the former were to be removed to Spike Island on the Monday following. There are 115 cells, six solitary cells, and fourteen rooms used as sleeping apartments. The cells have four cots in each. The cots, bedding, blankets, and clothing are all made in the gaol. The beds are laid on the floors of the sleeping-rooms, which is unavoidable from the crowded state of the gaol.

Classification is strictly observed. The storage is very good, and a sufficient supply of water is raised by the treadwheel and an engine worked by the prisoners sentenced to hard labour. There is also a bakery where all the bread is made for the use of the prisoners; a baker is employed at £25 per annum. A large building in the town, formerly the gaol, and at a later period used as a police barrack, has been made an auxiliary prison since April last, and is under the charge of the Governor of the gaol. There were 146 male prisoners confined in it (nearly all of them employed at stone-breaking) at the time of my inspection. It is deplorable to see the very great number of young boys confined in both the prisons, nearly all of them for cattle or sheep stealing. There were two little children, one eight and the other nine years old (brothers), sentenced to one month's imprisonment for stealing a few beans from a field. Those creatures were sent in a distance of fourteen miles from petty sessions, what is to become of them when they are discharged, God knows, I should say they were fitter objects for the workhouse than for a gaol.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The employment is on a good and extensive system. The Governor finds work, of one kind or another, for nearly all the prisoners, and a great variety of trades are carried on. Weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, matmaking, carpenters and smiths' work, together with stone-breaking, picking oakum, and cutting hemp. Each turnkey keeps a work ledger, which shows the employment of every prisoner in his class. There were forty-eight male prisoners discharged this year, able to earn their bread by trades taught them during their confinement in the gaol. The profits of works for the year were £433 16*s.* 1*d.* A paid schoolmaster is employed at £30 a-year, who teaches the prisoners in classes. There were sixty-four males and twenty-one females taught to read and write during the year.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is well superintended by the matron, who has two assistants. A great number of the prisoners were employed at knitting, carding, spinning, and washing, needle-work and prison duties. They all appeared healthy and were well clad. They are divided into two classes, according to character. The laundry is well constructed and roomy; there is no drying apparatus, which is much required.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is as follows:—

Breakfast—Oatmeal and new-milk. Dinner—Rye-meal and seconds flour, and new-milk. It is inspected daily by one of the chaplains, who visit the gaol alternately. I saw the breakfasts and dinners prepared, and both were of good quality

Contracts:—Oatmeal, £10 per ton; new-milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3¾*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

A clerk is employed at £30 per annum, who keeps the books, and also acts as storekeeper. The books and accounts appeared all regular, and the checks satisfactory.

Officers.

Officers.

The deputy-governor, Mr. Lysaght (who has been fifteen years in the establishment), appears a smart officer, and well acquainted with his duties. Two of the turnkeys seemed to me to be slow, and to want intelligence and activity; the others all appeared efficient men.

The visits of the non-resident officers were:—

	Visits.		Visits.
Surgeon,	581	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	292
Protestant Chaplain,	346		

	£	s.	d.
Governor,	300	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0
Physician,	54	0	0
Apothecary,	20	0	0
Clerk,	30	0	0
Matron,	40	0	0
Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
2nd do.	40	0	0
3rd do.	30	0	0
4th do.	30	0	0
5th do.	27	0	0
6th do.	27	0	0
7th Turnkey,	27	0	0
8th do.	26	0	0
9th do.	26	0	0
10th do.	26	0	0
11th do.	26	0	0
12th do.	26	0	0
13th do.	26	0	0
14th do.	26	0	0
1st Female assistant,	15	0	0
2nd do.	15	0	0
Nursetender,	24	0	0
Watchman,	20	0	0
Messenger,	6	0	0

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Couty of Clare Gaol.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are well arranged and well ventilated; both were remarkably clean. There were twenty-six cases altogether, twenty males and six females—a very small number, considering the very crowded state of the prison. There were only two cases of cholera, which were in April last; at that time it was very prevalent in the town, and I am told there were over 700 deaths.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was only one male lunatic; he was very violent; two men had to remain constantly with him: I wrote to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums to request he might be removed from the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet on the first Monday in every month, and are very regular in their attendance. The members are:—

Sir. L. O'Brien, Bart., M.P.	Richard J. Stacpool, Esq.	James O'Dwyer, Esq.
Luke Brady, Esq.	John Singleton, Esq.	John Enright, Esq.
Bindon Blood, Esq.	Charles Mahon, Esq.	John S. O'Brien, Esq.
John O'Brien, Esq., M.P.	William Reane, Esq.	James Mahon, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

This gaol is well conducted. The Governor, Mr. Giles Darcy (although a young man, having lately succeeded his father in the office), appears to have all the requisites for conducting so important an establishment: active, zealous, and intelligent; he is perfectly acquainted with all the details of the different employments carried on in each department; and, considering the very crowded state of the gaol, the order, cleanliness, and regularity throughout all its branches, leave few things to be amended and little to suggest.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells are all under the superintendence of the Governor of the gaol. I found them all in a very clean and satisfactory state.

Tulla.—There were five male and two female prisoners in this bridewell. It contains two day-rooms, and on the first floor five cells for males and two for females. There were over 100 prisoners confined here during the last quarter sessions. The dietary costs fourpence per head per day.

Six-mile-bridge.—There were only two male prisoners confined here; there were 114 during the last quarter sessions. The keeper has been in charge of the bridewell for nearly forty years, and during that long period there has not been a single escape. The dietary costs threepence per head per day. The prison was remarkably clean, and the books correct.

Kilrush.—This bridewell was very clean, and the books correct; there were six male prisoners and one female at the time of my visit. It is a roomy building, but not well constructed. It is frequently visited by the Local Inspector. The dietary costs fourpence per head per day.

Ennistymon.—There were eight male prisoners and one female in this bridewell at the time of my inspection. All the males were committed for absconding with the workhouse clothing. The bridewell is frequently visited by the Local Inspector, Archdeacon Whitty. There were seventy prisoners confined here during the last quarter sessions. The dietary costs fourpence halfpenny per head per day. The place was clean and the books correct.

Killaloe.—This is a well-constructed and well-built bridewell. It was remarkably clean at the time of my visit; there were six male prisoners and one female. It is frequently visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Edwards. The cost of diet per head per day is threepence three farthings on the average. There is no water but what is obtained from a spring more than half a mile distant, and at a cost of nearly £3 per annum. A pump would be most desirable, and a saving in the end. The books were correct.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

South District

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Cork Gaol.—Visited 18th April, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

County of Cork Gaol. Visited April 18, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

I found in this gaol and House of Correction the very large number of 1,145 prisoners arranged as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	7	–
Poor do.,	12	1
Convicted Felons, Do. Misdemeanants,	666	168
Untried Felons, Do. Misdemeanants,	165	48
Vagrant beggars,	42	–
Soldiers tried,	6	–
Under revenue laws,	3	–
Drunkards,	1	–
Summarily committed,	20	4
Lunatics,	1	–
Crown witness,	1	–
	924	221
Total,	1,145	

It will be seen by reference to the Report for 1848, that an increase of 311 prisoners more than last year surcharges the establishment, and were it not for the very superior knowledge of prison discipline, and the zeal with which his knowledge is applied by the Governor, assisted by the very talented Local Inspector, it would be quite impossible to conduct the establishment with any degree of good order; this will be more perceptible when it is recollected that the prison was originally constructed for the confinement of about 300, and at one time contained 1,549; the gaol, however, is well ventilated, and nothing appears to have been neglected that might tend to the efficiency of the establishment.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The turnkey teaches the juvenile classes for two hours each day; the adults are not instructed in educational concerns, but this is amply made up for by the very extensive employment at various trades. The capstan-mill employs sixty persons, and is constructed on a principle that can be still further extended. Two of the turnkeys are excellent shoemakers, another is a competent baker; and various other trades are carried on under Mr. Lloyd's supervision, which enables him to supply all the manufactured articles requisite for the accommodation of this extensive prison.

Female Department.

Female Department.

I found this department well conducted by the matron and her assistants. The erection of a shed for the female prisoners to work in appears to be a very desirable accommodation, and as the kitchen is small, the cooking for the hospital is done, without much inconvenience, in an adjoining room. Nearly all the female prisoners were at their respective employments.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—Six ounces Indian meal and two ounces rice made into stirabout, and one pint of new-milk. Dinner—One pound of bread and one pint of new-milk.

The provisions are regularly inspected.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept correctly. I consider the provision contracts very reasonable: Indian meal, 7*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; bread, $\frac{7}{8}$*d.* per lb.; and sweet-milk, 3$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per gallon.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Local Insp.—E. R. Townsend, M.D.,	150	0	0
Governor—Farmar Lloyd, ...	400	0	0
Physician—William Beamish, ...	74	0	0
Protes. Chaplain—Rev. John Egan,	46	3	1
R. Catholic do., Rev. F. O'Sullivan...	46	3	1
Apothecary—Wm. C. Townsend ...	20	0	0
Assistant Clerk—Henry Thornhill ...	40	0	0
Turnkey—George Garrett, ...	43	7	6
Do. W. Stevenson (storekeep.),	42	0	0
Do. James Bogan, (gatekeeper),	37	10	0
Do. William Roche, ...	35	0	0
Do. Robert Hardinge, ...	35	0	0
Do. Jeremiah Sullivan, ...	35	0	0
Do Richard Curran, ...	30	0	0
Do. Simon Flynn, ...	25	0	0
Do. William Neill, ...	25	0	0
Do. John Richardson, ...	25	0	0
Do. Robert Waters, ...	25	0	0
Turnkey—Richard Gorman, ...	25	0	0
Do. Edward Waters, ...	25	0	0
Do. Michael Reardon, ...	25	0	0
Do. John Sweeny, ...	25	0	0
Do. John Nailor, ...	25	0	0
Do. Michael Kennedy, ...	20	0	0
Do. Edmund Vanston, ...	20	0	0
Baker—Edmund Cudmore, ...	54	2	0
Miller—Henry Dillon, ...	41	12	0
Messenger—Thomas Hardinge, ...	13	0	0
Matron—Mary Casey, ...	50	0	0
Do. Assistant—Mary Gibson, ...	25	0	0
Turnkey—Ellen Curran	26	0	0
Gatekeeper Assistant—Ellen Bogan,	5	0	0
Turnkey—Jane Beecham, ...	15	0	0
Nurse—Anne Kelly	18	9	0
Do. 2nd.—Mary Kennedy... ...	18	0	0

Fuel and candles are allowed to all the resident officers, and clothing to the turnkeys. Official visits for past year:—

Local Inspector,	191	Protestant Chaplain,	146
Surgeon	365	Roman Catholic do.,	327

Hospital.

Hospital.

There were 102 males and seventeen females in hospital on the day of my inspection. The hospital registry and accounts are very satisfactorily and correctly kept. I consider it almost impossible that one doctor can discharge the onerous duties of this department,

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Cork Gaol.

though the gaol has been considered healthy heretofore. The deaths in 1848 were, males ninety-nine, females thirteen—112.

Lunatics.

Only one (criminal) lunatic was confined here on the day of my inspection.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Visc. Kilworth, High Sheriff.	Daniel F. Leahy, Esq.	Edward E. Newenham, Esq.
Sampson T. W. French, Esq.	John J. Heard, Esq.	William Johnson, Esq.
Thomas G. French, Esq.	William R. Meade, Esq.	Colonel Burke.
Robert Atkins, Esq.	Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq.	Colonel Wm. H. M. Hodder.

The Board meet on the last Friday in each month.

General Observations.

General Observations.

Whilst I was inspecting this gaol and House of Correction seventy prisoners arrived (and I understand that even more are expected); many of these are brought a distance of forty, fifty, or sixty miles, to undergo, in several instances, only a few days' confinement, and, on their liberation, have no alternative but begging subsistence on their return home. Besides the crowded state of the gaol, I observed that many of the cells are small, and yet ten unfortunate prisoners have frequently to sleep in one of those. It occurs to me that it would be well to erect a separate gaol for the west riding of this extensive county; and I am sure that jurors from the distant parts of the county must have felt the inconvenience of attending at such distance from their respective localities.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are in this very large county eighteen bridewells, some of which I had not time to visit, but am bound to say that those which I inspected were clean and orderly; also desiring to save repetition, and render the view more comprehensive, I consider it the better way to classify them in the following tabular form:—

Bridewells.	Keepers.	Salary per Annum.	No. of Prisoners per Annum.	Cells.		Day Rooms.	Distance from County Gaol. Miles.	Is there Water on the Premises?
				For Males.	For Females.			
West Riding.		£ s. d.						
Bandon,	Henry Burke,	25 0 0	3,358	4	4	2	19	No.
Bantry,	Daniel Casey,	25 0 0	1,120	4	2	2	64	No.
Castletown,	Florence Mahony,	15 0 0	317	1	1	0	97	No.
Clonakilty,	William Bennett,	25 0 0	1,564	4	2	2	31	No.
Dunmanway,	William Byrne,	15 0 0	937	1	1	1	36	No.
Macroom,	James Butler,	25 0 0	565	4	2	2	24	No.
Millstreet,	William Clarke,	15 0 0	181	1	1	1	38	No.
Rosscarbery,	Edward Brooks,	15 0 0	495	1	1	2	39	No.
Skibbereen,	William Regan,	25 0 0	2,489	4	2	2	50	Yes.
East Riding.								
Cove,	Barth. Walsh,	15 0 0	1,576	6	3	2	11	No.
Charleville,	William Watson,	15 0 0	595	3	3	2	39	Yes.
Fermoy,	William Syms,	20 0 0	2,828	5	2	2	23	No.
Kinsale,	Martin Hanrahan,	15 0 0	351	4	3	2	19	No.
Kanturk,	Maurice Hickey,	25 0 0	1,275	4	2	2	34	No.
Mallow,	John Beveridge,	25 0 0	2,735	4	2	2	22	No.
Midleton,	John Montgomery,	25 0 0	1,823	4	2	2	14	Yes.
Mitchelstown,	Robert Fetherson,	15 0 0	644	2	1	1	31	No.
Youghal,	Edward Hedges,	20 0 0	286	4	2	2	30	Yes.*

* Water not good.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol.—Visited 18th April, 1849.

City of Cork Gaol. Visited April 18, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I found in this prison, on the day of my inspection, 203 prisoners, classified in the following manner:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	11	1	Vagrants—beggars,	18	–
Poor do.,	3	1			
Felons convicted,	71	36		150	53
Misdemeanants do.,	28	11	Total,	203	
Felons untried,	19	4			

There appears in this prison an increase of thirty-one since the last inspection, and the number would probably be greater but that the magistrates do not commit vagrants for beg-

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

City of Cork Gaol.

ging, except in aggravated cases. Another circumstance which tends much to relieve the gaol is, that the Recorder sits weekly to hear and determine cases of vagrancy. Though the prison is not so crowded as many others, I was glad to hear that the Local Inspector intends to provide additional accommodation. Some portions of the prison are still damp, but a presentment has been passed for roofing those parts of the prison where damp was complained of. I found the whole premises very clean; the debtors' apartments good and commodious. A good supply of water is brought in by conducting a stream from a source above the prison; and this serves the additional purpose of keeping the sewers in clean and proper order.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The turnkeys teach for two hours daily in the different classes. Several of the prisoners were employed in picking oakum; some in the manufacture of clothing and shoes; some on the treadwheel, which rises water. I found here a useless crank-engine for refractory prisoners; some other mode of punishment should be devised for them.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department was very clean and orderly. The only classification observed is as to character; and the matron and her assistant teach for an hour each day.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The only dietary is bread and skimmed milk. There is a boiler which was erected for the purpose of making stirabout, but superseded by order of the Board. I consider the provisions good and sufficient. They are regularly inspected.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

A system of accounts similar to that under which the county gaol is conducted, is carried on here. The books examined and checked monthly by the Board of Superintendence and the Local Inspector.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—J. C. Perry, Esq.,	75	0	0
Protest. Chap.—W. C. Neligan, LL.D.,	46	3	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. Daniel Foley,	46	3	0
Surgeon—William Beamish, M.D.,	55	0	0
Apothecary—William J. Jones,	10	0	0
Governor—F. D. Murphy,	200	0	0
Head Turnkey—John Daly,	50	0	0
Turnkey—(Storekeep.) Daniel Giltinan,	37	6	0
Do. Samuel Trounce,	27	6	0
Do. William Plant,	27	6	0
Turnkey—John Stanley,	27	6	0
Do. Joseph Magrath,	27	6	0
Do. William Irwine,	27	6	0
Do. James Casey,	27	6	0
Do. Thomas Collins,	27	6	0
Do. Geoffry Jess,	27	6	0
Matron—Margaret Meade,	35	2	0
Assist. do.—Margaret Kelleher,	23	8	0
Nurse—Teresa Gillinan,	24	18	4
Assistant—Jane Stanley,	5	0	0

There is no allowance, except coal and candles, to the resident officers.

Official visits for the past year:—

Local Inspector,	142	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	157
Surgeon,	367	Apothecary	71
Protestant Chaplain,	157		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

I found this department very clean; the apartments for the sexes quite distinct, and the whole well ventilated. There were five males and two females in hospital on the day of my inspection. Two fever patients were convalescent. A very neat garden is attached to this department. The registry is well kept, and the doctor very attentive to all his duties. There were but four deaths during the past year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

None.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor.	Wm. L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.	John Hodder, Esq.
A. F. Roche, Esq., J.P.	Thomas S. Reeves, Esq., J.P.	Daniel Donegan, Esq.
James Roche, Esq., J.P.	Paul M'Sweeny, Esq.	John N. Murphy, Esq.
H. B. Westropp, Esq., J.P.	Francis R. Leahy, Esq.	Timothy Mahony, Esq.

The accounts are checked monthly, and bills paid on the first Monday in each month.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The very efficient and creditable state of this prison, results from the continued attention of the Governor, the Local Inspector, and the cordial co-operation of the Board of Superintendence. I think the sub-officers of this prison are not sufficiently remunerated, particularly as the Governor spoke strongly of their attention and punctuality in the discharge of their various duties.

Nicholas Fitzsimon, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.—Visited 20th October, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

The total number of prisoners confined in this gaol, on the day of my inspection, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	—	Committed summarily,	34	20
Poor do.,	6	1	Lunatics,	3	3
Felons convicted,	139	12	Sick,	20	1
Misdemeanants do.,	68	19		—	—
Felons untried,	37	15		361	97
Misdemeanants do.	52	27	Total,	458	

The accommodation for the above consists of ninety-two cells and six sleeping apartments. There were 189 prisoners confined in the gaol over the number at the last inspection, the greatest number for the year being 807, which was on the 22nd of February last. There were fifty-three convicts—all males. Notwithstanding the very crowded state of the gaol, it was remarkably clean in all its departments. The supply of water is good; but the sewerage is very bad, and the consequence was, that in some parts of the prison the smell was most offensive. The treadwheel was undergoing repair at the time of my visit: when in order it forms a most useful adjunct to the establishment. It turns a mill which grinds a sufficient quantity of meal for the use of the prison; it has a small tuck-mill attached to it, which answers for scouring blankets, frieze, &c., &c.; and a machine for grinding bones also. The mill, with a kiln for drying corn, and the machine for grinding bones, were all erected at a cost not exceeding £130. It would be most desirable if other gaols in Ireland turned the treadmills to a like account.

Employment and Schools.

The principal employment of the prisoners is in breaking stones. There were fifty-four of them thus occupied when I visited the gaol. Limestone is purchased at 7½*d.* per ton; and after being broken sufficiently small for roads or draining purposes, is sold at 8*d.* for 24 cwt., which is something under first cost; but this course is adopted rather than have the prisoners all day idle. There were four looms at work, three shoemakers, and three tailors. A paid schoolmaster has lately been employed; sixty-two prisoners were under his instruction at the time of my visit, and they appeared to be well arranged in classes; the master appeared to understand his business very well; and the Governor gave him a good character for attention and ability. Those excellent and philanthropic ladies, the Sisters of Mercy, frequently visit the prison; two of them were giving moral instruction to a number of convicts during my inspection; and they appeared to be listened to with the deepest attention by the prisoners.

Female Department.

This part of the prison has been lately divided by a wall across the yard, which admits of two classes being formed. The matron seemed to be efficient and anxious to perform her duties. There were several of the female prisoners employed in carding, sewing, knitting, and needle-work in fourteen small separate sheds. They were all tolerably well clad, and appeared healthy.

Dietary.

The new dietary has been adopted since the 1st instant. Potatoes were used twice in the week, but have lately been abandoned from the difficulty of getting them sound, and at a reasonable price. The present dietary is as follows:—

Class 1. Males.—Breakfast—Eight ounces meal in stirabout, half a pint new-milk. Dinner—Fourteen ounces bread, one pint new-milk.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast—Seven ounces meal in stirabout, half a pint new-milk. Dinner—Twelve ounces bread, three-quarters of a pint new-milk.

Class 3. Males and Females under ten years.—Breakfast—Five ounces meal in stirabout, half a pint new-milk. Dinner—Ten ounces bread, half a pint new-milk. Supper—Four ounces bread, one naggin and a half new-milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. (white), 1½*d.*, mixed, 1*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 3½*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; salt, per stone, 1½*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are neatly kept, and appeared to me to be accurate in every particular.

Officers.

Officers and salaries—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Governor—Mr. Thomas R. Ryan,	375	7	8	7th Turnkey—Mathias Donohoe	25	0	0
Local Inspector—Rev. John D'Arcy,	133	16	10	8th do. John O'Neill,	25	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. E. Burke,	46	3	0	9th do. Thomas Philips,	25	0	0
Roman Catholic do.—Rev. G. Commins,	46	3	0	10th do. Patrick Ford,	25	0	0
Surgeon—A. J. Veitch, Esq.,	74	0	0	11th do. Charles Ford,	25	0	0
1st Turnkey—Patrick Mitchell,	46	0	0	Matron—Margaret Foy,	30	0	0
2nd do. John Kelly,	36	0	0	Assistant do.—Bridget Reed,	15	0	0
3rd do. James Reilly,	33	0	0	Hospital Sergeant—Patrick Cleary,	50	0	0
4th do. John Clancy,	30	0	0	Cook—Christopher Ferris,	20	0	0
5th do. Thomas Hogan,	30	0	0	Schoolmaster—John Connor,	30	0	0
6th do. Peter Wolfe,	30	0	0	Clerk of Works—George Mason,	50	0	0

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Galway Gaol.

The visits of the officers were—

Local Inspector,	123	Protestant Chaplain,	84
Surgeon, &c.	234	Roman Catholic do.,	529

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There were nineteen males and nine females in the hospitals: no bad cases. The medicine is provided by an order from the surgeon, and got from Dublin. There is no apothecary, but an assistant acts as hospital-sergeant—a situation this officer formerly held in the 60th regiment. He dispenses the medicines as directed by the surgeon; and he appears to be a very steady intelligent man. There were only twelve cases of cholera in the gaol (four deaths), all in June last, at which time it was very prevalent in the town and neighbourhood.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was only one male lunatic in the gaol, and one female was admitted during my visit; both appeared to be harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The regular day of meeting is the first Saturday of the month; but latterly they have met twice in each month. The accounts are regularly examined by the Board, and the bills discharged accordingly.

T. H. Burke, Esq.	Francis Blake, Esq.	R. E. L. Athy, Esq.
Robert Martin, Esq.	Richard Kirwan, Esq.	Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq. M.P.
P. H. Lynch, Esq.	A. W. Blake, Esq.	Sir J. J. Burke, Bart., M.P.
A. Browne, Esq.	William H. Gregory, Esq.	Robert Bodkin, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

It is most satisfactory to see the exertions made by the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury, to meet the current expenses of the gaol; and considering the embarrassed state of the county finances, it is most creditable to them to have the bills so regularly discharged. The contracts for bread (which is composed of half Indian meal and half flour) are taken at 4*d.* the four pound loaf, whereas it is 5½*d.* in the town gaol, from inability to meet the engagements regularly. The Governor, Mr. Ryan, it is evident, is an excellent man, most humane and attentive to the prisoners, and the duties of his office. Indeed, it is but justice to state, that, under very trying circumstances, the management of the prison altogether reflects the highest credit on the Board of Superintendence and the officers of the establishment.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county are all under the immediate superintendence of the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, whose constant attention to those minor prisons deserves the highest praise. I visited them as follows:—Portumna, October 18th: Woodford, same day; 19th, Eyrecourt and Ballinasloe; 22nd, Oughterard and Clifden; and 25th, Loughrea and Gort. I found them all clean and in good order. There were very few prisoners confined in them at the time of my inspection. There were no complaints. My colleague visited Tuam bridewell, and reported it to be clean and orderly.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Galway Gaol. Visited October 20, 1849.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.—Visited 20th October, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of this gaol, on the day of my inspection, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	-	Committed summarily	1	-
Felons convicted,	66	14	Sick,	2	-
Misdemeanants do.,	20	7		—	—
Felons untried	1	-		93	21
Vagrants,	1	-	Total,	114	
Under revenue laws,	1	-			

The above return shows an increase of fifty-four over the number at the last inspection, the highest number for the year being 368, which was in June last. There were eleven male and four female convicts—they were not separated from the other prisoners. There are thirty six cells and twelve day-rooms used as sleeping apartments. A bath has been placed in one of the small day-rooms, and the windows glazed since the last inspection. The prison was clean in all its departments.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is no employment but the treadmill, stone-breaking, and prison duties. There is no school. The Sisters of Mercy visit the prison frequently, and give religious instruction to the inmates.

Female Department.

Female Department.

A few of the females were employed at needle-work, and those few were decently clad. The matron appeared to be a respectable person.

Dietary.

The new dietary has been adopted, and is according to regulation; it is as follows:—

For males—Eight ounces of Indian meal in stirabout, and half a pint of sweet-milk, for breakfast. Fourteen ounces of bread and one pint of sweet-milk for dinner.

For females—Seven ounces of Indian meal in stirabout, and half a pint of sweet-milk, for breakfast. Twelve ounces of bread and three-quarters of a pint of sweet-milk for dinner.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts all appeared correct—they are neatly kept, and the checks were satisfactory.

Officers.

The officers' visits were:—

Local Inspector,	101	Protestant Chaplain,	92
Surgeon,	163	Roman Catholic do.,	278

The officers' salaries (when paid) are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—J. M. Killery, Esq.,	36	18	6	2nd Turnkey—Michael Reilly,	22	0	0
Governor—Abraham Marshall,	138	9	2	3rd do. Patrick Sullivan,	22	0	0
R. Catholic Chaplain—Geo. Commins,	50	0	0	4th do. Michael Keys	22	0	0
Protestant do.—Edward Bourke,	27	13	10	5th do. Myles M'Donagh,	22	0	0
Physician—A. J. Veitch, M.D.,	56	0	0	Matron—Anne Reid,	20	0	0
1st Turnkey—Timothy Caufield,	22	0	0	Female Turnkey—Emilia Keys,	10	0	0

Hospital.

There were two males in hospital—both light cases.

Lunatics.

There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly. The members are—

Andrew W. Blake, Esq., J.P.	Mark A. Lynch, Esq., J.P.	James Fynn, Esq.
John Ireland, Esq., J.P.	Ambrose Rush, Esq., J.P.	Henry Townsend, Esq.
Henry Comerford, Esq., J.P.	Edmond C. Burke, Esq.	Bernard O'Flaherty, Esq.
Edward E. Maunsell, Esq., J.P	John Redington, Esq.	John Gunning, Esq.

General Observations.

I shall not readily forget my first visit to the gaol of Galway. I cannot describe the wretched state in which I found its unfortunate inmates. Some of them half naked and without shoes, others clad in miserable and filthy rags and trembling with cold. Under these circumstances I felt it my duty to order forty suits of clothing, being empowered to do so by the 87th section of the Prisons Act. I left the voucher accordingly with the Local Inspector, who appears to be a very humane gentleman, and most anxious to remove the evils to which I have referred, but unfortunately his powers are very limited. The following letter, which I received from this gentleman the day after my visit, will show the embarrassed state of the funds of the gaol.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

Galway, *October* 20, 1849.

Sir,

In accordance with your desire that I should furnish you with a memorandum in reference to the embarrassed state of our gaol, I beg to submit a short statement of the difficulties with which the officials of the prison have had to contend for a considerable time.

You are already aware, from your inspection this day, that the building was originally intended for about fifty prisoners, and that the average number confined in past years never exceeded thirty, and yet some six months since the prison presented the deplorable sight of 320 miserable beings together within its walls. This state of things was bad enough, but when superadded to the embarrassments arising from want of funds to purchase provisions, bedding, and other necessaries for so large and unusual a number, you will at once perceive that we had a duty imposed upon us of no ordinary kind.

From the irregularity of the collection and payment of the public assessments, the prison has been progressively getting into debt for the last four years. The sums presented at the several assizes have not been paid in due course, consequently the contractors' accounts have remained unsettled, and they feel naturally reluctant to supply the place with food, except at very exorbitant rates, sometimes nearly double the market price.

This is truly a ruinous system, and if persevered in we shall become literally insolvent.

The pay of the officers is also in arrear, and the case of the turnkeys is one of great hardship; they have families to support, and are really in a very destitute condition. We cannot expect to find zeal or efficiency in men so circumstanced, indeed I only wonder that they perform their duties so well.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Our liabilities are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount due to sundry contractors for provisions, &c., from Summer, 1848, to Summer Assizes, 1849,	971	9	6
Amount of salaries, &c., put on levy at Spring, 1849, payable at Summer,	229	17	8
Still due,	1,201	7	2

To pay the above:—

Presentment on levy at Spring, 1848, and payable at Summer Assizes,	350	0	0

Yet unpaid:—

Presentment on the levy, and payable at Summer, 1849,	726	13	0
Unpaid,	1,076	13	0

There is also a sum of £700 on the levy to pay for provisions, &c., to the next assizes, at which time there will be about £2,000 due to the gaol.

The Board of Superintendence meet now regularly, but they meet in vain, for they have it not in their power to remedy matters. The banks here will not advance even a small sum on the security of the assessment, at so low an ebb is our credit.

I regret to be obliged to make such a statement, but it is unfortunately a true one.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. M. Killery, *Local-Inspector.*

County of Kerry Gaol, Visited December 7, 1849.

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.—Visited 7th December, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The numbers confined in this goal at the time of my visit were—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	1
Poor do.,	22	1
Felons convicted,	191	20
Misdemeanants do.	50	4
Felons untried	48	12
Misdemeanants do.,	6	2

	Males.	Females.
Committed summarily,	76	11
Lunatics,	8	6
Crown witness,	1	–
	406	57
Total,	463	

The above return shows the increase of 175 over the number at the last inspection, and the accommodation consists of only sixty-four single cells, eighteen double ones, and four rooms with beds. The single cells are only nine feet long by five and a half broad, and in most of them as many as six persons are put to sleep. The working sheds and chapels are also converted into sleeping apartments. There were sixty-three male convicts and one female. No classification is attempted. The greatest portion of the prisoners were confined for sheep and cattle stealing, and amongst them sixty-six boys under sixteen years of age. Many of the prisoners were wretchedly clad, and without shoes; the Local Inspector, however, assured me that a supply should be given to the most destitute, otherwise I should have felt it my duty to give an order to that effect. The punishments were very few, only thirty-two altogether since the 30th of August last. The number of commitments during the last year was 3,137, and recommitments, 514.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is very little employment at present carried on in the gaol; in fact, there is no room. Some apartments in the upper story, not hitherto made use of, were being fitted up which will give additional accommodation for carrying on useful labour. There is no school nor has there been any for a considerable time back. Until the gaol became so overcrowded the profits of works were considerable, as will be seen by the following return to the 1st November last:—

	£	s.	d.
Work done by male prisoners,	775	6	4
Expenditure,	486	1	8
	289	4	8
Paid to prisoners,	28	5	4
Profit,	£260	19	2

Female Department.

It was gratifying to find this department remarkably clean and orderly, notwithstanding its very limited accommodation. The matron, Miss Riordan, who has been lately appointed acted as assistant for near six years, and appears to have profited by her experience. It is to be regretted that here again there is no school; but the greater number of the prisoners were employed at spinning, knitting, and needle-work.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary was according to regulation, and was as follows:—

Class 1.—Eight ounces meal and rice, and half a pint of milk, for breakfast; fourteen ounces bread, or four pounds of potatoes, and one pint of milk, for dinner.

Class 2.—Seven ounces meal and rice, and half a pint of milk, for breakfast; twelve ounces bread, or three and a half pounds of potatoes, and three-quarters of a pint of milk for dinner.

Some complaints were made of food, but they appeared to me to be without just cause. The bread and meal produced to me were both of excellent quality; they are supplied by contract, and as appears by the visitors' book, the food is regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are exceedingly well kept. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Denny, and the Governor went through each account most minutely; and the checks appear to me to be clear, simple, and satisfactory.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits during the year were as follows:—

Local Inspector,	115	Protestant Chaplain,	104
Surgeon,	244	Roman Catholic do.	269

One turnkey sleeps in a cell in each ward, and six sleep outside the gaol. I regret to add that some of them did not appear to me to be smart and efficient officers.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector, ...	100	0	0	Apothecary, ...	25	0	0
Chaplain, ...	50	0	0	Outside Turnkey, ...	40	0	0
Roman Catholic do., ...	46	3	1	Store-keeper, ...	35	0	0
Governor, ...	200	0	0	Eleven Turnkeys, £25 each, ...	275	0	0
Clerk, ...	40	0	0	Cook, ...	15	0	0
Matron, ...	40	0	0	Two Porters, ...	20	0	0
Assistant Matron, ...	15	0	0	Nurse-tender, ...	20	0	0
Physician, ...	73	16	11				

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital, even under ordinary circumstances, is altogether too small. At the time of my visit there were thirty-five sick, nineteen of whom were in a miserable shed, which appeared to me to be damp, cold, and comfortless. The medicines are purchased in Cork, and made up in the surgery. Until lately, an apothecary was employed, who charged his own prices for medicine; the consequence was, that in the half-year ending the 1st November, 1847, as appeared by the hospital account, the charge (and which was paid) amounted to the enormous sum of £232 14*s.* 9*d.*; whereas, for the half-year ending the 1st November last, the cost of medicine for nearly double the number of prisoners was £58 17*s.* 6*d.*

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were eight male and six female lunatics; they were kept separate from the other prisoners. I have applied to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums with a view to their removal from the gaol. The constant attention required for the care of this unfortunate class is a serious addition to the duties of the Governor and Matron; it would, therefore, be most desirable that they should be transmitted to their proper asylums whenever it is at all practicable.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board have no fixed days of meeting. They are summoned occasionally by the Local Inspector; and I was informed that the attendance is not by any means regular.

Sir Wm. D. Godfrey, Bart.	Wilson Gun, Esq.	Charles Geo. Fairfield, Esq.
William T. Crosbie, Esq.	Christopher Galwey, Esq.	John Hickson, Esq.
William Denny, Esq.	Daniel Cronin Cotterman, Esq.	Richard Leahy, Esq.
Richard M'Gillicuddy, Esq.	Maurice James Connell, Esq.	

General Observations.

General Observations.

Under the circumstances of its being so overcrowded, and the want of accommodation, I am bound to state that I found this gaol remarkably clean and regular throughout all its branches. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Denny, has been appointed only since May last; he appears to me to be most indefatigable and attentive. The Governor, Mr. Crean (who acted as deputy for many years), was appointed at the same time; he is a steady quiet man, and seems most anxious to perform his duties to the best of his abilities. Both these officers, it is evident, pay particular attention to the financial department; last year the gaol was £84 4*s.* 5*d.* in debt, and up to the 1st November last the credit was £145 0*s.* 3*d.* The Grand Jury at the last assizes presented a sum of £2,500 for the erection of an hospital and other additions to the gaol, but no contractor was found to undertake the work as laid down by the plans and specifications of the county surveyor. It is intended to apply at the next presentment sessions for a sum sufficient to build an hospital only; the Local Inspector assured me that there was no doubt of its passing and being sanctioned by the Grand Jury. It is also intended to erect a capstan mill, which will grind corn and raise water for the use of the gaol, and at the same time afford considerable employment for those sentenced to hard labour. I would direct the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the cost of dietary in the bridewells: it appears to me to be altogether too high—the charge being from 5*d.* to 7*d.* per head per day; whereas in the county gaol it is 2*d.* for males, and 1½*d.* for females. At Glin, only three miles from Tarbert, the cost is 4*d.*; at Bruff, Croom,

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Bridewells.

&c., the same; and in the South Riding of Tipperary, 3½*d.* The dietary, too, in the bridewells of this county is not according to regulation; and although it may not (and in most cases cannot) be adopted to the letter, yet it ought to be brought as near it as possible, and which would cause a considerable saving to the funds of the county.

Bridewells.

Tarbert.—There were three male prisoners confined here. The dietary consisted of eight ounces of meal and one pint of new-milk for breakfast, and one pound of bread and one pint of new-milk for dinner, which exceeds that prescribed by the late order—the cost 6½*d.* per head per day. There is no contract—the keeper purchases the food, and charges it accordingly. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald. The place was clean, and the registry appeared correct. There is no visitors' book.

Listowel.—I found this bridewell clean and orderly, and the registry correct. There were five male prisoners—twelve were transmitted the day before my visit to the county gaol. There were 233 confined here since the 1st of October. The cost of dietary is 7*d.* for each prisoner per day; it consisted of one pound of bread and one pint of skim-milk for breakfast, the same for dinner. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Denny, visits regularly.

Castleisland.—Only one male and one female prisoner confined here—eighty-one since the 1st of October. Dietary, 6½*d.* per head per day. There is no registry or visitors' book. The place was very clean. It is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Maunsell. The outside door is falling to pieces, and is quite unsafe.

Milltown.—There was no book whatever kept here. There were two female prisoners. There were altogether eighty-two confined here since the 1st October. Cost of dietary, 6*d.* for each prisoner per day. Regularly visited by the Local Inspector.

Dingle.—Two male prisoners and one female—sixty-nine since the 1st of October. Frequently visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Goodman. Breakfast—Stirabout and one pint of new-milk; dinner, three and a half pounds of potatoes and one pint of new-milk: average cost for each prisoner per day, 6*d.* There was no registry or visitors' book. The place was clean, and the keeper appeared to be a quiet decent poor man.

Cahirciveen.—I found this bridewell in a very bad state of repair; the doors are, with one exception, broken off the hinges, and quite unsafe. Only one fire-place can be made use of from the smoke. There were six male prisoners, two of them lunatics. The bedding was very bad, and had not the proper quantity of bedclothes; the bedsteads also were broken. It is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Eagar. There was no book of any kind. The cost of dietary 6*d.* per day for each prisoner. There were seventy-six confined here since the 1st October last.

Kenmare.—There were three male prisoners here—ninety-two since the 1st October. Average cost of dietary 6½*d.* The doors and windows are all falling to pieces. The keeper has very improperly converted the whole of the upper part of the building to his own use, and had beds in the two cells, and the day-room furnished. The Rev. Mr. Day, the Local Inspector, is frequent in his visits.

Killarney.—This bridewell was very clean and orderly. The keeper seems to know his business, *and to do it.* There were fourteen male and thirteen female prisoners at the time of my inspection. There were 358 confined here since the 1st October. Average cost of dietary 5*d.* The pump was out of order, and of no use whatever, and two of the doors very much out of repair. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Herbert.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy. Visited November 29, 1849.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.—Visited 29th November, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

There were in custody on the day of my visit 81 prisoners, classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors.	2	–	Committed summarily	10	6
Poor do.,	2	1	Lunatic,	1	–
Felons convicted	23	11		53	28
Misdemeanant do.,	1	–			
Felons untried,	14	10	Total,	81	

This return shows an increase of twenty over the number at the period of my last inspection. The accommodation consists of thirty-two single, and three solitary cells, with two rooms fitted up as sleeping apartments. There were eleven male, and seven female convicts; they are not separated from the other prisoners, the only classification being, for the tried and untried. There is no treadwheel. The pump was out of repair; a new one, or rather a machine for raising water has, I understand, been ordered, which will give some employment to those prisoners sentenced to hard labour. The gaol was very dry, well ventilated, and in good repair.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The employment was principally stone-breaking; in fact, with the exception of two or three that were picking oakum, there was no other at the time of my visit. Stones are pur-

chased at 10*d.* per ton, and sold at 1*s.* 4*d.*, after being broken, to road contractors. I understood there were three tailors, taught by one of the turnkeys, but they were not at work when I visited the gaol. The prisoners receive two hours' school instruction daily, from one of the turnkeys.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron was appointed to take charge of the female department in March last; she had before acted for nine years as assistant; she appeared to be an intelligent person. The females are divided into two classes, but they have little employment. They receive school instruction daily, and some of them appeared to have made considerable progress in reading and spelling. There is no laundry, and all the washing is carried on in the day-room of this department, which is only fifteen feet long and thirteen broad.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary consisted of potatoes and new-milk; it was according to the late order, and was of good quality; it is regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Class 1. Males.—Breakfast—three pounds of potatoes and half a pint of new-milk. Dinner—four pounds of potatoes and one pint of new-milk.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast—two and a half pounds of potatoes and half a pint of new-milk. Dinner—three and a half pounds of potatoes and quarter of a pint of new-milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per pound, 1½*d.*; potatoes, per stone, 3½*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books appeared to be all regular. I went through the abstract of daily consumption for months back, and compared it with the pass-books, they agreed, and were correct in every particular. The accounts are kept by the Governor, assisted by one of the turnkeys.

Officers.

Officers.

The visits of the non-resident officers were as follow:—

	Visits.		Visits.
Local Inspector,	167	Protestant Chaplain,	82
Surgeon,	98	Roman Catholic do.	100

The turnkeys do not sleep in the prison, but at the lodge near the gate. There are four of them; they keep watch two and two by night inside the gaol.

Officers' Salaries.

Officers' Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector—John Butler, Esq.,	27	13	10	Turnkey—Thomas Crampton,	20	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. J. Jameson,	27	13	10	Do. Arthur Driscoll,	20	0	0
Roman Catholic Chaplain—Rev. J. Lawler,	27	13	10	Do. Patrick Moore,	20	0	0
Surgeon—Wm. Clayton, Esq.	25	0	0	Do. Richard Johnston,	20	0	0
Governor—Patrick Drill	100	0	0	Matron—Mary Drill,	20	0	0
				Assistant ditto—Bridget Connolly,	6	0	0

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There is no hospital, and fortunately, there were none sick at the time of my visit; when there are, two of the sleeping-rooms are set apart as hospitals, one for males, and the other for females. There was no case of cholera in the gaol (there were only twenty, I heard, in the town) at the time it was generally prevalent during last summer through the country.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was only one lunatic; he appeared to be quiet and harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The members of the Board are very regular in their attendance; the days of meeting, the first Monday in each month. The members are—

The Right Hon. Lord Downes.	Captain Lefroy.	Blayney T. Roper, Esq.
Rev. F. S. Trench.	George Evans, Esq.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.
Rev. John Bagot.	Edward Bagot, Esq.	Francis A. Trench, Esq.
	William Caulfield, Esq.	

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this gaol remarkably clean, very quiet, very orderly, and there were no complaints. It was, however, deplorable to see so many prisoners idle, and so little useful employment carried on in the gaol. The number of recommitments were, during the year, forty-eight males, and forty-two females; the number of punishments, eighty-eight, and one male prisoner had been in irons since October last.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Kildare Goal, at Naas. Visited November 24, 1849.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas—Visited 24th November, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The following number of prisoners was in custody on the day of my visit, being only nine above the number at the last inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors .	1	–
Poor do., .	1	–
Felons convicted,	50	11
Misdemeanants do.,	9	–
Felons untried, .	16	7
Misdemeanants do.,	2	–
Vagrant, .	1	–

	Males.	Females.
Deserter, . .	1	–
Committed summarily,	4	–
Lunatics, . .	3	2
	88	20
Total, .	108	

The accommodation consists of sixty-two single, and four solitary cells, and eleven rooms with beds. There were twenty-eight male and five female convicts. Eighteen of the cells are used for separate confinement, which are appropriated to the use of the junior prisoners. All the prisoners are supplied with gaol clothing. A great portion of them, tried and untried, were committed for cattle and sheep stealing. The linen is all washed in the gaol. There is no treadwheel. There were only twenty-three entries in the punishment book since the 1st of January last. There were no complaints.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Useful employment is carried on but to a very limited extent in this gaol. There was none at the time of my inspection but stone-breaking and picking oakum. The former was going on to some extent, and gives but a trifling profit. The contractor for the road which passes through the town delivers the stones, and after being broken by the prisoners, draws them again, at 3*d.* per ton. The male prisoners are instructed for three hours each day by a paid schoolmaster, who is non-resident; his salary is £20 a-year. The following is his report from the 1st of January last :—

Taught to read, 76 ; taught to write, 45 ; spelling, 80.

The schoolmaster also assists in keeping the books and accounts of the gaol.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The females are divided into two classes, under the superintendence of the matron and her assistant ; a few of them were employed in knitting, and a few others sewing. They all receive school instruction daily for three hours, divided into classes. The laundry is very small, and there is no drying loft. The cells and day-rooms of this department were particularly clean and well ventilated.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary was of good quality, and strictly according to the late order, viz. :—

Breakfast.—Males—eight ounces meal in stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk. For females—seven ounces of meal in stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk.

Dinner.—Males—fourteen ounces brown bread, and one pint of new-milk. Females.—twelve ounces brown bread, and three-quarters pint of new-milk.

Children under ten years.—Breakfast—five ounces meal in stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk. Dinner—ten ounces brown bread, and half a pint new-milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt. 12*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb. 5*d.*; new-milk, per gal. $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appeared all to be correct. The provision book is filled in from pass-books by the schoolmaster, which is a check upon the general dietary account.

Officers.

Officers.

The visits during the year were—

Local Inspector,	82	Protestant Chaplain,	78
Surgeon,	145	Roman Catholic do.,	120

Officers on gaol allowances—Governor, deputy-governor, matron and assistant, schoolmaster, and six turnkeys.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. W. De Burgh, Local Inspector,	36	18	4	Ellen Drill, Assistant Matron, ...	6	0	0
Rev. W. De Burgh, Protestant Chap.	27	13	10	Arthur Kavanagh, Turnkey, ...	20	0	0
Rev. G. Doyle, Roman Catholic do.,	27	13	10	Henry Acheson, do., ...	20	0	0
Patrick Walsh, Esq., Surgeon, ...	40	0	0	John Thomberg, do., ...	20	0	0
Mr. Robert Hayes, Apothecary, ...	30	0	0	George Williams, do., ...	20	0	0
Mr. William Clarke, Governor ...	160	0	0	Richard Adams, do., ...	20	0	0
Mr. John Dill, Deputy-Governor, ...	50	0	0	James Tracy, Schoolmaster, ...	20	0	0
Mrs. Jane Drill, Matron, ...	20	0	0				

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital contains but two wards; one for males, the other for females. There were only two inmates at the time of my visit. The medicines are purchased in Dublin, and the prescriptions made up in the surgery. There was no case of cholera in the gaol during the time the epidemic was prevalent last summer in the town and neighbourhood.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were three male and two female lunatics; one of the latter very violent, and she had been in the gaol since the middle of August. I wrote to the Inspectors, to beg she might be transmitted to the lunatic asylum, and the request was immediately complied with; the others, I was informed, were also to be speedily removed from the gaol.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet once a month. The accounts are checked half-yearly, and the bills discharged prior to each assizes. The members are—

The Duke of Leinster.	Thomas Trench, Esq.	Rev. S. F. Trench.
Lord Viscount Naas.	Thomas De Burgh, Esq.	Captain Lefroy.
Edward Beauman, Esq.	Ponsonby Moore, Esq.	Rev. John Bagot.
Hans Hendrick, Esq.	Lord Downes.	William Cauldfield, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this prison clean and orderly in all its departments, and the whole building in a most excellent state of repair. It is to be regretted that some useful or profitable employment is not adopted, which, under good management, would soon cause a great saving to the funds of the establishment. Unfortunately, none of the turnkeys are tradesmen. All the clothing is contracted for; a great saving might be effected by having it manufactured in the gaol. I regret to add that it was reported to me that the Roman Catholic chaplain has not inspected the food for the last twelve months, a duty which the Protestant chaplain alone performs. This neglect has been the subject of remark at the two former inspections.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited on the 22nd December, 1849.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.
Visited Dec. 22, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Morning state of this gaol on the 22nd December, 1849:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	—	Drunkards,	1	1
Poor do.,	12	3	Committed summarily,	13	1
Felons convicted,	66	22	Lunatics,	22	3
Misdemeanants do.,	16	2	Sick,	3	3
Felons untried,	35	12	Crown witness,	—	1
Misdemeanants do.,	2	—			
Soldiers tried,	7	—		184	48
Under revenue laws,	1	—	Total,	232	

On the day of my visit it will be seen there were 232 prisoners confined in the gaol, being eight less than at the last inspection. The accommodation consists of forty-eight single cells, four solitary cells, and nine rooms with beds. From the number confined in the workhouse (which has been converted into a prison some years since) the gaol did not appear to be overcrowded to any great inconvenience. There were eighteen male convicts—they were not separated from the other prisoners. There is no classification. Gaol clothing is given to the prisoners, except those confined for short periods. The punishments were few. The gaol was clean and in good order.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is very little useful employment carried on in this prison; there was only one weaver, one blacksmith, and two sawyers at work at the time of my visit. Stones are purchased at 8*d.* per ton, and after being broken are sold to road contractors. The tread-wheel is adapted to no useful purpose. There is a schoolmaster employed at a salary of £28 per annum; he instructs the prisoners daily for two hours; he also keeps the accounts.

Female department.

Female Department.

This department (which is in the workhouse) appears to be well conducted, and a number of the women were employed at needle-work, spinning, and knitting. The matron gives daily instruction in reading and writing. The prisoners all appeared healthy, and their clothing was very good.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Males: Breakfast—Eight ounces of meal, two-thirds consisting of Indian meal and one-third of oatmeal, and half a pint of new-milk. Dinner—Fourteen ounces of brown bread, and one pint of new-milk. Females:—Breakfast—Seven ounces meal, two-thirds consisting of Indian meal and one-third of oatmeal, and half a pint of new-milk. Dinner—Twelve ounces of brown bread and three-quarters of a pint of milk.

The food is regularly inspected by the chaplains. The bread, meal, and milk were of excellent quality.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The accounts are kept by the clerk, and they appeared to be all regular. The Governor keeps a check-book on the issue of food; I compared it for different periods with the dietary account and pass-books, and they all agreed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector,	169	Protestant Chaplain,	157
Surgeon, &c.,	167	Roman Catholic do.,	153

Officers.

The turnkeys wear a neat uniform; they appeared to be smart and intelligent officers.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

Local Inspector—Col. T. Jones,	£80	0	0	Turnkey—Michael Leonard,	£24	0	0
Governor—E. Hunt Robbins,	240	0	0	Do., Thomas Ireland,	25	0	0
Joseph Lalor, M.D.	65	0	0	Do., Andrew Shane,	25	0	0
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain	46	3	0	Do., Thomas Murphy,	30	0	0
Rev. John Gorman, R.C. do.,	46	3	0	Do., Thomas Brenan	28	0	0
Turnkey—William Lee,	36	0	0	Do., Michael Murray,	30	0	0
Do., Robert Corrigan,	30	0	0	Matron—Mrs. Hoye,	30	0	0
Do., Thomas Whelan,	30	0	0				

Hospital.

Hospital.

There were only six in hospital—all males, and no serious cases. It was clean and well ventilated. The medicines are prescribed by the surgeon and written in a book; they are then provided by an apothecary, and each item charged accordingly. This appears to be a very expensive mode of proceeding: I added up the account, and it amounted to £31 12*s.* 7*d.* since the 1st of July last; and the bill paid at the last assizes was £45 3*s.*

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were twenty-five lunatics—twenty-two males and three females. The males were confined together in the workhouse with two prisoners in charge of them; they all appeared to be quiet and harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board do not meet at any stated periods, but are summoned together occasionally by the Local Inspector, and there is generally a good attendance. At the meetings previous to each assizes the accounts are examined and the bills discharged.

Marquess of Ormonde.	J. B. C. Wandesforde, Esq.	John Newport Greene, Esq.
The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh.	Henry Weyms, Esq.	Edward Smithwick, Esq.
Very Rev. Dean of Ossory.	Richard Wheeler, Esq.	Richard Sullivan, Esq.
Sir John Blunden, Bart.	Joseph Greene, Esq. R.M.	

General Observations.

General Observations.

It is to be regretted that a system of useful employment is not more generally adopted in this gaol. It is lamentable to see such a number of the male prisoners without having any thing whatever to do. It is to be hoped, however, when the extension to the gaol, now in progress of building, is completed, that useful labour may be carried on; and from the apparent anxiety of Colonel Jones, the Local Inspector, and the Governor, Mr. Robbins, to use their best endeavours to overcome the difficulties with which they have at present to contend, I feel convinced that when the opportunity arrives, those officers will effect much in carrying out useful and remunerative employment, without which it is hopeless to establish either salutary or moral discipline in the gaol. I beg to direct the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the great difference that exists with regard to the cost of dietary in the bridewells; besides not being according to regulation, it appears to be altogether too high at Thomastown and Urlingford, as will be seen on reference to the reports as follows:—

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Thomastown.—There were six male prisoners confined here at the time of my visit; there were 133 altogether since the 1st of October last. The dietary consisted of *over* a pound of bread for breakfast and a pint of new-milk; the same for dinner. Average cost for each prisoner per day, 6*d.* The bridewell was clean and the books correct. It is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Irwin.

Callan.—This bridewell was very clean and orderly at the time of my inspection. It is frequently visited by the local magistrates, who regulate the dietary, the cost of which is only 2½*d.* for each prisoner per day. There were eighty-three prisoners confined here since the 1st of October last. It is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson.

Urlingford.—There were no prisoners here at the time of my inspection, four having been transmitted to the county gaol the day previous to my visit. The cost of dietary is 6*d.* per day for each prisoner. At the Thurles bridewell, only six miles from Urlingford, it is 3½*d.* The place was clean and orderly. It is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Judge.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited 22nd December, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

I found sixty-eight prisoners confined in this gaol, being twelve over the number at the last inspection, classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	–
Felons convicted,	11	6
Felons untried,	15	9
Misdemeanants do.,	9	4
Deserters,	1	–

	Males.	Females.
Committed summarily,	7	–
Lunatics,	–	2
	47	21
Total,	68	

State and Accommodation.

This wretched old prison is the underground portion of the court-house; its state and want of accommodation may be easily described, inasmuch as there is no attempt at classification, no school, no chapel, no hospital, no laundry, or trade employment. There are six sleeping-cells, one solitary cell, and ten rooms with beds. Gaol clothing is given to some of the prisoners, and I regretted to see that many of them stood much in need of it. The Local Inspector, Mr. Prim, however promised, that the early attention of the Board should be called to the matter, and I consequently did not give any order to furnish clothing through the collector of excise, which otherwise I should have felt it my duty to do. The bedding and blankets are good, and the proper quantity was furnished to the cells and sleeping-rooms.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Stone-breaking is the only employment, and this is carried on to some extent. The Corporation of the city supply stones, also hammers and shovels; when the stones are broken they are drawn and put out on the streets. As before stated there is no school.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This part of the gaol is as well managed as circumstances will admit of; the rooms are even more dark and gloomy than the remainder of the prison.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is as follows:—

Breakfast—Nine ounces Indian meal and three-quarters of a pint of new-milk. Dinner—Nine ounces oatenmeal and three-quarters of a pint of new-milk; Sunday, one pound of bread and one pint of new-milk.

The above is not exactly according to order, but it appears to be sufficient. The prisoners looked healthy, and there were no complaints. The food is regularly inspected by the chaplains. The bread and meal produced to me were both of excellent quality.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appeared to be regular; the Local Inspector keeps a check-book on the dietary. I compared it with the accounts at different dates, and they were correct in every particular.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector,	240	Protestant Chaplain,	135
Surgeon,	133	Roman Catholic do.,	121

Salaries.

Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Surgeon—Nathaniel Alcock, Esq., M.D.	30	0	0	Governor—William Magee,	60	0	0
Protes. Chaplain—Rev. Henry Hoare,	30	0	0	Matron—Mrs. Charlotte Magee,	15	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. William Lynch,	30	0	0	Turnkey—Thomas Foley,	20	0	0
Local Inspector—Thomas Prim, Esq.,	30	0	0	Do. Jeffrey Mara,	20	0	0

The two turnkeys are on gaol allowance, they do not wear any uniform.

Hospital.

Hospital.

One of the rooms in the gaol is used for this purpose, and it fortunately was unoccupied at the time of my visit. The medicines are supplied by an apothecary, and the charges appeared to me to be very high; the last bill, paid at the summer assizes, amounted to £19 2*s.* 8*d.*

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were two female lunatics, both quite harmless; one of them had been confined to her bed for six weeks.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Marquis of Ormonde.	Henry Potter, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Power, Esq.
Robert Cane, Esq., Mayor.	Thomas Hart, Esq., J.P.	John M'Creery, Esq.
Richard Sullivan, Esq., J.P.	George R. Rowan, Esq.	William Lanigan, Esq.
Edmund Smithwick, Esq., J.P.	William Mercer, Esq.	Michael Potter, Esq.

The Board do not meet regularly, they are occasionally summoned by the Local Inspector.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

General Observations

General Observations.

But for the quantity of whitewash used in this gloomy old gaol, I could scarcely have seen my way through it; I must however, in justice to the officers state, that it was remarkably clean in all its departments. It is hard to expect that, in the present depressed state of the country, the Grand Jury will present a sufficient sum to build a new gaol, and which all admit to be necessary. At the spring assizes of 1847, £80 was passed to build an hospital; this sum was found to be inadequate, and the money remains to the credit of the Board in the treasurer's hands. If the Grand Jury would grant an addition of about £60 to the above sum, it would be sufficient for the construction of a small hospital, which might easily be built in one of the yards, there being ample room for the purpose; and as the lock-up house adjoining the gaol is shortly to be added to it, should the hospital be built, it will give an additional accommodation of four good rooms, and render the place in some degree more convenient than it is at present, and the construction of a new gaol may be postponed until more prosperous times.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore. Visited October 17, 1849.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.—Visited 17th October, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of this gaol, on the day of my inspection, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	5	—
Poor do.	17	3
Felons convicted,	73	17
Misdemeanants do.	43	9
Felons untried,	79	26
Misdemeanants do.	13	11

	Males.	Females.
Drunkards,	1	—
Sick in hospital,	11	4
	242	70
Total,	312	

The above return shows an increase of twenty-five over the number at the period of the last inspection. The accommodation consists of eighty cells for males, and thirty-two for females; there are four solitary cells for males, and one for females. Three of the day-rooms are converted into sleeping apartments. I regret to state, that there is no proper classification carried out, the convicts being allowed to mix with the other prisoners, tried and untried. The prisoners take their meals in the cells as far as is practicable; but from the crowded state of the gaol, some are obliged to take them in the day-rooms. The bread used by the prisoners is baked in the establishment: this department is very well arranged. Wheat is purchased; dried on a kiln (the fire of which also heats the oven); it is ground in a hand-mill worked by the prisoners; a baker is employed at 12s. per week; and the cost of the bread, including all expenses, is something less than 1¼d. per pound; it is of excellent quality. There are four day-rooms for males, and two for females. There are two baths and two laundries; there is also a good water engine, worked by the prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

A great deal appears to have been done towards finding employment for the prisoners. It was satisfactory to see so many of them at work in weaving, tailoring, smith-work, shoe-making, stone-breaking, and working the water-engine. There was an immense heap of stones in the outer yard that was broken by the prisoners (probably 700 or 800 tons); these are sold to road contractors, as low as 8d. per ton. All the clothing for the prisoners, blankets, bedding, &c., is manufactured in the gaol; the turnkeys act as instructors. There is a paid schoolmaster, who teaches daily by classes. The matron and her assistant teach school in the female department.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron and her assistant seem to be both clever and efficient in the discharge of their duties. The principal occupation of the females is in carding and spinning wool and flax. The work-rooms are altogether too small to admit of many being employed; forty females were at work in spinning and carding, *by turns*, for it was impossible they could all work at the same time in a room which is only twenty-one feet by fourteen. The laundry is also much too confined. It is intended to erect sheds in both the yards of the female department, which will give some additional accommodation for employment.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The new dietary has been adopted since the first of the month, and is as follows:—

For Males—Four ounces of Indian meal and four ounces of oatmeal made into stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk, for breakfast. Fourteen ounces of bread, and one pint of buttermilk, or four pounds of potatoes and one pint of buttermilk, for dinner. No prisoners in the gaol under ten years of age.

For Females—Three and a half ounces of Indian meal and three and a half ounces of oatmeal made into stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk, for breakfast. Twelve ounces of bread and one pint of buttermilk, or three and a half pounds of potatoes and one pint of buttermilk, for dinner.

Reports on separate Prisons.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are neatly kept, and appeared most regular; they are frequently checked by the Local Inspector, who puts his initials at the foot of each account; and it is evident that this officer pays great attention to this, as well as to the other departments of the establishment.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

The staff all appeared to be active and efficient; the subordinate officers wear a neat uniform. The salaries are as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Chaplain—Rev. Edward Berry,	40	0	0
Roman Catholic do.—Rev. J. O'Rafferty,	40	0	0
Local Inspector—Francis Berry, Esq.	130	0	0
Governor—Mr. Robert Harding,	184	12	4
Physician, *pro tem.*—Dr. John Ridley,	40	0	0
Apothecary—Mr. Philip Belton,	20	0	0
Deputy-Governor—Henry Burke,	60	0	0
Matron—Mrs. Eliza M'Ghee,	40	0	0
Female Turnkey—Eliza Fitzgibbon,	25	0	0
Nurse—Margaret Thompson,	20	0	0
1st Turnkey—William Smith,	40	0	0
2nd Turnkey—Philip Green,	25	0	0
3rd do. Thomas Brennan,	25	0	0
4th do. John Silver,	25	0	0
5th do. Jones Commons,	25	0	0
6th do. John Doolin,	25	0	0
7th do. Michael Murray,	25	0	0
8th do. Cornelius M'Loughlin,	25	0	0
Supernumerary ditto—Henry Neale,	25	0	0
Messenger—Philip Green, jun.,	6	0	0
Schoolmaster—John Burke,	25	0	0

Visits paid by non-resident officers—

Local Inspector,	191	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	None.
Surgeon, &c.,	323	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	198
Protestant Chaplain,	181		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals; both are very clean and well-ventilated. The apothecary is paid by contract, for medicines, £20 per annum; he also receives a similar sum for his attendance; there were eleven cases in the male hospital—one bad one of typhus fever; there were only four in the female hospital, and all were convalescent. There were six cases of cholera (five deaths) at the time it was very prevalent in the town; it has disappeared altogether from the locality for the last month.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were none of those poor creatures in the gaol, I am happy to say, at the time of my inspection.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Rosse, J.P.	Henry Trench, Esq., J.P.	Dawson French, Esq., J.P.
The Earl of Charleville, J.P.	John W. Tarleton, Esq., J.P.	George M'Mullen, Esq.
Thomas Bernard, Esq., J.P.	John O'Brien, Esq., J.P.	Henry Manly, Esq.
John H. Drought, Esq., J.P.	Anthony Molloy, Esq., J.P.	

The Board of Superintendence meet the first Monday in each month, check the accounts and discharge the bills.

General Observations.

General Observations.

This prison, notwithstanding its crowded state, was remarkably clean and well ventilated; the cells, day-rooms, bedding, blankets, &c., all show care and attention on the part of the governor, matron, and other officers of the establishment. There were no complaints. It is, however, much to be regretted, that the convicts should be allowed, under any circumstances, to mix with the other prisoners. In one class I found fifteen convicts, seven tried and eleven untried prisoners; and in the school-class the convicts also formed part of it. This is all most objectionable and irregular; and I trust that the Board of Superintendence will see the necessity of putting a stop to it in future. I should recommend that the old wooden bedsteads, which now occupy one of the day-rooms, should be removed, and hammocks substituted; the latter are cleaner and more convenient, as will be seen in the other rooms used as sleeping apartments.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Parsonstown.—This is a district bridewell; the accommodation consists of two day-rooms, with good yards attached to them, and nine cells. There were seventeen male, and four female prisoners. My visit was at half-past ten o'clock, and it was only then that the breakfasts were being prepared. The lower cells were very dirty; the bedding very bad, and not folded. Several windows were broken in the cells and day-rooms. The yard for males was in a most filthy and offensive state, it being made use of instead of the privies by the prisoners; there is no sewerage whatever. There were 1,668 prisoners confined in this bridewell from the 1st of January to the 29th September last, the average being about thirty. No clergyman ever visits the bridewell, nor are prayers of any kind ever read to the prisoners; neither is there any employment—yet this is CALLED a District Bridewell, and the keeper's salary is £40 per annum. There was no entry in the committal or registry book since the 29th September; and, on my asking the reason of such irregularity, the keeper said he kept it on a sheet of paper, and entered it in the book at his leisure. I asked to see this paper; but after an absence of five minutes, he returned and said he could not find it. There was no entry in the provision or daily state book since the 30th September; one pass-book was produced, in which there was an entry for oatmeal delivered

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.

to the prison two days previous to my visit. The stirabout and bread were of good quality; but there appeared to me to be no check on the accounts; and the bridewell altogether was in a most disorderly state. This is the only bridewell in the King's County, and it forms a sad contrast when compared with the county gaol that I visited the day before, and which was so remarkably clean, and the accounts kept with neatness and accuracy. I should suggest to the Board of Superintendence the necessity of directing their Local Inspector to visit this bridewell frequently, with a view to remove the gross irregularities which it has been my painful duty thus to record.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Limerick Gaol. Visited October 30, 1849.

County of Limerick Gaol.—Visited 30th October, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The state of this gaol on the day of my visit gives the following return:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	–	Committed summarily,	34	10
Poor do.,	22	2	Lunatics,	2	2
Felons convicted,	86	1	Crown witness,	–	1
Misdemeanants do.,	200	56	Sick,	24	4
Felons untried,	25	1		412	82
Misdemeanants do.,	13	5	Total,	494	
Vagrants,	1	–			
Deserters,	1	–			

The above shows an increase of 118 over the number at the last inspection. The accommodation consists of 177 single cells, four solitary cells, and thirteen day-rooms. There were 107 male convicts, and one female; seventy had been transmitted to Spike Island the day previous to my visit. The convicts were all kept separate from the other prisoners. All the prisoners take their meals in their cells. The supply of water is much improved; besides two wells, the gaol is now furnished by a company with water for cooking purposes. Classification is carried out but to a limited extent, owing to the crowded state of the prison. Several of the windows required glazing in the cells and day-rooms. Two prisoners act as wardsmen in each class. All the clothing for the use of the prisoners is manufactured in the gaol. A bakery has lately been constructed, and appears to be well arranged; the oven is heated by hot-water pipes, which the Governor assured me answered admirably. The bread was of excellent quality.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The accommodation being so limited for the number confined in the gaol at the time of my visit that employment was not carried on to any extent. Two additional sheds have been lately erected, in which a number of the prisoners were employed in breaking stones. There were fourteen looms at work, twelve shoemakers, four smiths, and three carpenters. There is no room applicable for a school in the gaol; the day-rooms are too small for this purpose. The school-house was burnt down about four years since, and none has since been built. The turnkeys give occasional instruction, superintended by the clerk, who is paid as a teacher in addition to his salary for keeping the books.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female department appears to be well conducted by the matron and her assistant, but here again the crowded state of the gaol prevents general employment being carried on. Forty-four cells have been added to this part of the prison lately, but were not quite ready for being occupied at the time of my visit. There were only a few of the females employed, viz., five spinning, five carding, and fifteen at needle-work. The linen is all washed in the gaol, which occupies a number of the females two or three days in the week.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The new dietary has been adopted. Dr. Parker assured me that the prisoners were more healthy than when the former dietary was in use. The bread and milk were of good quality. The average cost of dietary is, for males about $2\frac{9}{16}d.$ per head per day, and for females $2\frac{3}{16}d.$

The present dietary is as follows—

Breakfast: Males—Eight ounces oatmeal made into stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk. Females—Seven ounces oatmeal made into stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk. Dinner: Males—Fourteen ounces bread and one pint of new-milk. Females—Twelve ounces bread, and three-quarters of a pint new-milk.

Males and females under ten years—

Breakfast—Five ounces oatmeal made into stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk. Dinner—Ten ounces bread, and half a pint of new-milk. Supper—Four ounces bread, and one and a-half naggin of new-milk.

Contracts—Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; salt, per stone, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; best second flour, per cwt., 10*s.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts, together with the checks, were regular and satisfactory. The clerk appears to be a very good accountant.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Surgeon,	346	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	316
Protestant Chaplain,	97	Physician,	327

There is no allowance to any of the gaol officers except clothing to the turnkeys.

Officers.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Henry H. Rose, Chaplain,	50	0	0	William Leamy, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Rev. W. Bourke, Roman Catholic do.,	50	0	0	John Hickey, do.,	35	0	0
David O'Callaghan, Physician,	50	0	0	Richard Jackson, do.,	35	0	0
James T. Williamson, Surgeon,	30	0	0	Charles Mallard, do.,	35	0	0
Joseph Parker, M.D., Apothecary,	30	0	0	Henry Roberts, do.,	35	0	0
Henry Woodburn, Esq., Governor,	300	0	0	Mrs. Mary Roche, Matron,	40	0	0
Patrick Roche, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	70	0	0	Mary J. Roche, Assistant,	20	0	0
Patrick Brown, Turnkey	45	0	0	Margt. Gabbett, Superintending Nurse,	31	0	0
John Quinlavan do.,	35	0	0	Ellen Devitt, Nursetender,	25	0	0
David Fitzgerald do.,	35	0	0	George Fitzgerald, Watchman,	26	0	0
Daniel Hallinan, do.,	35	0	0	John Clifford, do.	26	0	0
Joseph Gabbett, do.,	35	0	0				

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The number in hospital was very small—only twenty-four males and four females. No bad cases. There were 110 in hospital on the 26th March. There were a few cases of cholera in June last. Both hospitals were clean, and well ventilated.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were four lunatics—two males and two females—all quite harmless; they were to be transmitted in a day or two to the district asylum.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet twice in the month, The accounts are regularly checked, and the bills paid regularly. The members are—

Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.	John Waller O'Grady, Esq.	Henry Maunsell, Esq.
The Ven. Archdeacon of Limerick.	The Earl Dunraven.	John Croker, Esq.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq.	William H. Gabbett, Esq.	Lord Clarina.
The Hon. John Massey.	William Monsell, Esq., M.P.	Major Vandeleur.

General Observations.

General Observations.

There is no Local Inspector to this gaol, which, as a general rule, I should say, is objectionable. I am bound however to state, that notwithstanding the very crowded state of the prison, it was clean and orderly in all its departments. It is deplorable to see so many of the prisoners without any employment whatever. The chapel is altogether too small; the Roman Catholic Chaplain officiates twice every Sunday, yet a number of the prisoners, for want of room, are unable to attend divine service. A new timber building, intended for an hospital, has lately been erected, and I should say, very badly adapted for that purpose; it is much too low and confined to admit of good air or ventilation. The physician to the prison was present at the time of my visit, and stated that in his opinion the building was altogether, as to its construction and situation, unfit for an hospital. The Governor complained of great inconvenience from the number of visitors that are allowed to see their friends day after day. I would suggest to the Board of Superintendence the necessity of putting a limit to this indulgence, and having certain hours told off for the purpose; even during my inspection, I could see from the number at the gates waiting for admission, that it must interfere at times with the regular business of the Governor and turnkeys. A riot took place in the convict department on the 10th of September last, but it was immediately suppressed, and the ringleaders punished.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Bruff.—There were five prisoners confined here at the time of my inspection, twelve having been that morning transmitted to the county gaol. There were altogether 104 since the 1st October last. The dietary is according to the late order, and supplied by contract. The average cost for each prisoner is 4*d.* per day. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Godfrey Massey. The books were correct, and the place clean.

Croom.—There were no prisoners here. The place was remarkably clean, but there is no sewer whatever; one is much required. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Edmund Croker, pays frequent visits.

Rathkeale.—I found this bridewell in a disorderly state—the yard for males filthy, and most offensive; the bedding very bad, and not half the proper quantity of bedclothes. The keeper said he had frequently asked for a supply, and was told by the governor of the county gaol that he could not get any more. There were nineteen male and twelve female prisoners; two had been confined here for near six weeks, seven for five weeks, and six for over four weeks, which is altogether contrary to law. The day-room is about fourteen feet square and very low, and at times there are over fifty prisoners confined in this wretched place. There were 137 confined here since the 1st October last. Several of the prisoners complained of the quality of the food, and there did not appear to me to be any satisfactory check on the dietary account. The bridewell is frequently visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Boucher. The keeper appeared to be a swaggering, careless sort of person, and to know little of his business.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Newcastle.—I found this bridewell very clean and orderly. There were five male prisoners; there were 138 confined here since the 1st of October last. The dietary was according to the late order. The pass-book for bread and oatmeal agreed with the registry, and the keeper appeared to be a smart efficient man.

Glen—There were no prisoners here at the time of my visit, and only seventeen had been confined in the bridewell since the 1st of October last. The place was very clean. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Ash, is regular in his visits.

Kilfinan.—I found this bridewell in rather a dirty state, and the smoke was so great in the female prisoners' day-room that I could not see them. All the chimneys of the house smoke very badly. There were six male and five female prisoners at the time of my visit, and 136 were confined here altogether since the 1st of October. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Wren, visits the bridewell regularly. The average cost of dietary 4*d.* The books were correct.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

City of Limerick Gaol. Visited October 31, 1849.

City of Limerick Gaol.—Visited 31st October, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners confined in this gaol were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	–
Poor do.,	5	–
Felons convicted,	44	10
Felons untried	–	15
Misdemeanants convicted,	10	9
Do. untried,	9	–
Vagrants,	4	–

	Males.	Females.
Drunkards,	2	–
Committed summarily,	6	6
In hospital,	1	1
	85	41
Total,	125	

Contrary to what unhappily generally prevails, this return shows a less number by eighty-three than were confined at the time of the last inspection—the greatest number for the year being 237 males and seventy-five females. There were no convicts. There are seventy-three cells, ten solitary cells, and twenty-one rooms with beds. A well-constructed shed has lately been erected, which gives seven apartments, fitted up conveniently with hammocks, and affords sleeping accommodation for fifty-six males; outside these rooms, and under the same roof, are open sheds, which answer for stone-breaking or other employment in wet weather. A great number of the windows required glazing; and in some of the passages the windows were altogether without glass or even shutters. The gaol is amply supplied with water by a company, for which £10 10*s.* per annum is paid. Gaol clothing is but scantily supplied, and a number of the prisoners were without shoes. Each prisoner, on admission, is cleansed with warm water and soap; and they use a warm bath once in the month. From the 1st of January to the 30th of October there were 2,110 prisoners committed to the gaol for further examination.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is little useful employment carried on in the gaol. There were seven shoemakers at work. A few of the prisoners were picking oakum, and a few others breaking stones. Those sentenced to hard labour are put to the treadmill. There is no school whatever for males. I should recommend that the school, which was discontinued on account of the crowded state of the gaol, should be re-established, and a regular schoolmaster employed.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The females are divided into two classes. They are taught schooling by the matron and her assistant for three hours each day. There is no employment in this department but washing for the use of the gaol. About half a dozen of the females were knitting, which was the only sort of work going on at the time of my visit. The laundry is very small—only fourteen feet by eleven. There is no loft or any place for drying the clothes, but the yard.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The new dietary has been adopted. The quality was very good—it is as follows:—

Males—Six ounces of Indian meal and two ounces of rice made into stirabout, with half a pint of new-milk, for breakfast. Fourteen ounces of bread, and one pint of new-milk, for dinner.

Females—Five ounces of Indian meal and two ounces of rice, with half a pint of new-milk, for breakfast. Twelve ounces of bread, and three-quarters of a pint of new-milk, for dinner.

There is a contract for bread at 1*d.* per lb.; and for milk, at 6*d.* per gallon. The cost of dietary, on the average, is $2\frac{3}{10}d.$ per head per day.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

There is a great number of books, all neatly kept, very clear, and appeared to be quite correct. The Local Inspector, Dr. Gibson, went through them and explained each account, which, together with the checks, were most satisfactory.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits during the last year were—

Local Inspector,	341	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	171
Surgeon,	206	Apothecary,	115
Protestant Chaplain,	158		

The turnkeys do not wear uniform; and some of them did not appear to be smart or intelligent officers; and I should say that there are more than are necessary for this small prison.

Officers' Salaries.

Officers' Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspec.—W. Gibson, Esq., M.D.,	150	0	0	4th Turnkey—Thomas Madigan,	24	0	0
Protest. Chap.—Rev. A. N. Edwards,	40	0	0	5th do., Richard Hartigan,	24	0	0
Roman Catholic do.—Rev. J. Rahan,	40	0	0	6th do., Joseph Crips,	24	0	0
Physician—R. R. Gelston, M.D.	40	0	0	7th do., Patrick Russell,	24	0	0
Apothecary—J. B. Bouchier, Esq.,	16	0	0	Matron—Margaret Fitzgerald,	30	0	0
Governor—Mr. John Moore,	130	0	0	Clerk—John Hurly	25	0	0
1st Turnkey—John Worrall,	52	10	0	Female Turnkey—Anne Gaynor,	24	0	0
2nd do. Thomas Hayes,	30	0	0	Hospital Nurse—Bridget Ryan,	16	18	0
3rd do. James Quinn,	24	0	0				

Hospital.

Hospital.

There is only one hospital, which is small and inconvenient. The males and females are in two rooms on the same floor. There were only two inmates—one in each room. The medicines are provided by an apothecary, at a fixed sum of £30 per annum, and £16 for his attendance. There was only one case of cholera in the gaol at the time it raged fearfully in the town, which was in June last. The hospital was very clean, and as well ventilated as the construction of the building would admit of.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

None.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board has no fixed days of meeting. The members are summoned together by the Local Inspector as often as it is found necessary. They are as follows—

Mayor.	William Roche, Esq., J.P.	P. A. Shannon, Esq., J.P.
Alderman Watson.	William Howley, Esq., J.P.	John W. Mahony, Esq., J.P.
Francis Spaight, Esq., J.P.	William Hartigan, Esq., J.P.	William Gabbett, Esq.
Richard Russel, Esq., J.P.	John Crips, Esq., J.P.	Robert Roger, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

This is a wretched, ill-constructed old gaol. The day-rooms all miserably small; many of the cells little better than dungeons, and very badly ventilated: yet, strange to say, it is generally considered healthy; this must be attributed to the constant care and attention of the Local Inspector and medical officers, and the extreme cleanliness of the prison in all its departments. It is to be regretted that the powers of the Local Inspector are so much restricted—Doctor Gibson appears to be a most zealous and efficient officer. An application was made at the last presentment sessions for a sum of £1,900 to build an addition, and otherwise improve the gaol, which was not even entertained by the magistrates and associated cesspayers. It would be most desirable if the Board of Superintendence could impress upon the Grand Jury the necessity of granting, at all events, a sufficient sum to provide clothing for the prisoners, and to enlarge the hospital, so as to have the male and female departments separate.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough. Visited December 14, 1849.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.—Visited 14th December, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I found in this gaol on the day of my inspection, 283 prisoners, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females
Master debtors,	1	1	Drunkards,	1	–
Poor do.	8	1	Committed summarily,	25	20
Felons convicted	98	25	Lunatics,	2	2
Misdemeanants do.	12	6	Sick,	5	2
Felons untried,	41	25		203	87
Misdemeanants do.	8	5			
Deserters,	1	–	Total,	290	

This return shows an increase of fifty-six over the number at the last inspection. The accommodation consists of ninety-five cells, some of them containing three beds. There were thirty-two convicts; they are kept separate from the other prisoners. The prison is dry and airy; and the water, which is very good, is pumped up by the treadwheel, and distributed through the wards. Clothing is supplied to those that require it; indeed all the prisoners were tolerably well clad, and not one, I was glad to see, without shoes. There is a mill for grinding corn, but it is not used. The Governor stated that the Board of Superintendence purchased meal cheaper than they could have it by grinding it in the gaol, which

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

appears to me to be extraordinary. The prisoners take their meals in the cells; and classification is carried out to some extent. The punishments for the year were 252, and re-commitments 183.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

I have not visited any gaol where I found so little employment as was going on here, in fact, there was scarcely any but the treadwheel and prison duties. The prisoners receive school instruction daily, each turnkey teaches his own class. I examined several, and I am bound to state, that they appeared to derive considerable benefit from the instruction they received.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is divided into two classes; there is a matron for each, and every thing appeared to be very quiet and regular; but here again the want of employment was apparent throughout. The cells, day-rooms, &c., were all remarkably clean. A number of the female prisoners were committed for absconding with the workhouse clothing, several others were discharged from the workhouse as being healthy, strong women and able to work; five of them acknowledged to me that they broke windows, and committed other petty larcenies, in order to be sent to gaol. There were thirteen women with very young children; they were kept separate from the other prisoners. Some were employed at needlework, but it was quite evident that even this is carried on to a very limited extent: and with the exception of a few others that were washing, there was nothing else doing at the time of my visit.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary was according to regulation as follows:—

Males.—Eight ounces of Indian meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk, for breakfast. Dinner—fourteen ounces of bread and one pint of new-milk. Females.—Seven ounces of Indian meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk, for breakfast. Twelve ounces of bread and three-quarters of a pint of new-milk for dinner.

Several complaints were made of the food; I saw the stirabout, and the meal in store from which it was made, also the bread and milk, and all were of good quality. I was assured by both the chaplains that they inspected the food regularly, and with one or two exceptions, they have not had occasion to find any fault with it.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4lb. loaf, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; meat, per lb., $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per stone, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appeared to me to be regular. There are a great number of books, and as far as I could understand them, they were correct.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were—

Local Inspector,	111	Protestant Chaplain,	165
Surgeon,	154	Roman Catholic do.	111

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspec.—Rev. Thos. Harpur,	40	0	0	Turnkey—Henry Dawson,	30	0	0
Protes. Chap.—Rev. Wm. Goodwin,	40	0	0	Do. Abraham Case,	30	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. N. O'Connor,	40	0	0	Do. Thomas Cobbe,	27	10	0
Apothecary—Thomas Pilsworth,	30	0	0	Do. William Pratt,	27	10	0
Governor—Arch. Wilson,	250	0	0	Do. William Byrne,	25	0	0
Deputy-Governor—William Lewis,	60	0	0	Do. Robert Bryan,	25	0	0
Matron—Teresa Cobbe,	25	0	0	Do. William M'Guire,	25	0	0
Do. Maryanne Hovenden,	18	0	0	Watchman—William Sythes,	25	0	0
Gate Porter—Thomas Pratt,	30	0	0	Do. William Cooper	25	0	0
Turnkey—William Whitfield,	30	0	0	Nursetender—Anne Dawson	16	0	0

The turnkeys all sleep in the gaol. They do not wear uniform, and trifling as this may seem, it detracts much from that appearance of order and discipline which should be visible in every department of a gaol. Turnkey Case, who was in charge of the kitchen and store, seemed to be a particularly intelligent, smart officer, and the manner he keeps his books is most creditable to him. He receives a docket every night (which is made out from the lock-up book at the gate) of the quantity of food required for the following day; this docket is filed, and acts as a check on his account. I sent for the file and compared a number of the dockets with Case's book, and they both agreed; I afterwards compared the book with the regular dietary account kept by the clerk, and found it correct.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation is very good, and the matron appears to be most careful and attentive to her duties. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and were exceedingly clean. There were only seven cases in both hospitals at the time of my visit; an extremely small number, considering the very crowded state of the gaol. There was no case of cholera in the prison at the time it was prevalent in the locality during the last summer.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were two male and two female lunatics—all quite harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

Reports on separate Prisons.

The Board meet the second Saturday in each month; the attendance is very regular; the accounts are then gone over, and the bills accordingly discharged.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

Board of Superintendence.

George Adair, Esq.	M. S. Casson, Esq.	F. P. Dunne, Esq., M.P.
Chidley Cooke, Esq.	Rev. J. T. Moore,	R. W. Fitzpatrick, Esq.
E. W. Chetwood, Esq.	Richard Hawksworth, Esq.	Henry White, Esq.
W. W. Despard, Esq.		

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this gaol very clean, very quiet, and very orderly, but it is lamentable to see such a number of the prisoners without having anything whatever to do. This state of things is to be regretted for many reasons, but more especially (as I was informed) of its being the result of an opinion entertained by the Board of Superintendence, that the system of carrying on works for sale out of doors has not succeeded. The profits of works in the Ennis gaol for the last year amounts to £443 16*s.*; at Clonmel, £298 5*s.*; at Nenagh, Waterford, &c., &c., the returns are equally satisfactory; and I cannot help remarking that even admitting there was no saving effected to the funds of the establishment, the carrying on of useful employment is one of vital importance, and when altogether abandoned, as I found it to be here, it must have a very serious effect upon the character of the prisoners, as well as the moral discipline of the gaol. I beg leave to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the cost of dietary in the bridewells, which is greater than it should be, and is over one-third higher than the average cost in many of the bridewells in the neighbouring counties.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Borris-in-Ossory—There were four prisoners confined in this bridewell at the time of my visit, *one of them for eighteen days;* there were eighty-three altogether since the 1st of October last. The dietary consisted of potatoes and bread alternately, and the average cost for each prisoner per day, 5*d.* The keeper purchases the food daily, and pays cash for it; this is a bad arrangement, for there is no check on the accounts. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Harpur. There is no visitors' book. The registry was correct. The chimneys smoke very much, it was so great that I could scarcely see the prisoners; the place, however, was very clean.

Stradbally.—There were no prisoners here at the time of my inspection, five having been sent the day previous to the county gaol. There were only twenty-nine confined here since the 1st of October. The dietary consists of one pound of bread and one pint of new-milk for breakfast, and the same for dinner, which is not according to order. Average cost for each prisoner per day, 6*d.* The female part of the bridewell consists of one room only, with two beds in it. This department is very improperly converted to his own use by the keeper; there was a press, a table, chairs, a churn, and milk tubs, &c., in it at the time of my visit. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Handcock. The place was clean, and the books correct.

Abbeyleix.—This bridewell was very clean and orderly, and the books correct. There were three male prisoners. Dietary—One pound of bread and one pint of new-milk for breakfast; same for dinner. Average cost, 6*d.*. There were fifty-nine prisoners confined here since the 1st of October, and 170 for the quarter ending 29th September last. Regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wingfield.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh—Visited 16th November, 1849.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh. Visited November 16, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The total number of prisoners at my inspection was 424, classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	1	Committed summarily,	36	29
Poor do.,	88	1	Lunatics,	–	2
Felons convicted,	191	2	Sick	29	3
Misdemeanants do.,	51	1		—	—
Felons untried,	18	11		346	78
Misdemeanants do.,	9	1	Total,	424	
Soldiers tried,	1	–			

The above shows an increase of seventy over the number at the last inspection—the greatest number for the year being 780, and the average 570. There were fifty-three male convicts, and one female, at the time of my visit. There are 192 cells—six of the largest being converted into store-rooms. It is in contemplation, I understand, to build a store, when the cells will, of course, be again used as sleeping apartments. A very well-constructed building has lately been erected, at a cost of £540, which comprises a bakery, a kiln for drying corn, and a mill—all of which give considerable employment. The bread for the use of the gaol is made here, and at a cost of a fraction under $\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per pound, which is a saving of about £48 monthly to the funds of the establishment. The bread was of excellent quality. Gaol clothing is generally furnished to the prisoners; and with few exceptions they were well clad. All the clothing, bedding, blankets, &c., for the use of the prisoners, is manufactured in the gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

A great number of the prisoners were usefully employed in shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, coopering, mat-making, carpenters and smiths' work, besides the treadmills and stone-breaking. The turnkeys, being all tradesmen, instruct the prisoners in their different crafts; and they seemed to me to well understand their business. They also instruct the prisoners in their respective classes at school from one to two hours each day. A register is kept by the head turnkey, which shows the progress made by those receiving school-instruction.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is conducted with care and attention by the matron and her assistant. All the inmates were employed at the time of my visit. They receive school instruction for two hours daily. The laundry is well managed; and washing for the public is carried on to a considerable extent. The linen appeared to me to be particularly well made up. The price charged too are very moderate, viz.—shirts, 2s. per dozen; table linen, sheeting, &c., 1*s.*; and small articles, 6*d.* On Sundays, after divine service, the females are taught their catechisms, and receive moral instruction for two hours. They all appeared to be healthy, quiet, and orderly.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary was of good quality—the average cost of each prisoner being a fraction under 2*d.* per day.

Breakfast.—For males—six ounces Indian meal, and two ounces rice, with half a pint of new-milk. For females—five ounces Indian meal, two ounces rice, with half a pint of new-milk. Every second morning the breakfast is made of half oatmeal and Indian meal.

Dinner.—Males receive fourteen ounces of bread, and one pint of skimmed milk. Females receive twelve ounces of bread, and one pint of skimmed milk.

Number of prisoners supported during the month of October, 1849, 13,052.

Cost of a prisoner per day, $2\frac{120}{13052}d.$ Cost of a prisoner per week, 1*s.* $2\frac{903}{13052}d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are neatly kept. The assistant governor and one of the turnkeys keep the accounts, under the superintendence of the Governor. The checks are simple and satisfactory.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits during the year were—

Local Inspector,	315	Protestant Chaplain,	148
Surgeon,	323	Roman Catholic do.,	140

Officers' Salaries.

Officers' Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Thomas T. Abbott,	50	0	0	Turnkey—Thomas Pyke,	25	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—James H. Poe,	50	0	0	Do. Robert Parker,	25	0	0
R. Catholic do., Thomas Kenny,	50	0	0	Do. Philip Heney,	25	0	0
Surgeon—George Frith,	50	0	0	Do. John Cooke,	25	0	0
Apothecary—Francis Calahan,	50	0	0	Do. Alexander Robinson,	25	0	0
Governor—Thomas Rock,	250	0	0	Do. James Smee,	25	0	0
Deputy-Governor—N. Betty,	100	0	0	Do. Michael Donovan,	25	0	0
Head Turnkey—James Going,	30	0	0	Do. Edward Dean,	25	0	0
Gaol-keeper—Henry Whittiker,	30	0	0	Matron—Mrs. E. Betty,	40	0	0
Turnkey—William Roberts,	25	0	0	Female Assistant—Mrs. E. Middleton,	15	0	0
Do. James Carry,	25	0	0	Do. Mrs. M. Purtill	15	0	0
Do. Charles Smith,	25	0	0	Nursetender—Mrs. M. Galbraith,	15	0	0
Do. Henry Alcock,	25	0	0	Do. Mrs. E. Abbey,	15	0	0

The turnkeys sleep in their different departments. They wear a neat uniform. They are each allowed £5 per annum extra, for instructing the prisoners in the different trades carried on in the prison. All the subordinate officers receive an allowance daily of two pounds of bread, and two pints of new-milk.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals which are much too confined; an addition is now building, which will give sufficient accommodation for males and females. There were thirty-two in hospital at the time of my visit: no very serious cases. Fever was very prevalent during last summer. There were ninety-three deaths since the 1st of January last, and only twenty-four in 1848. There was only one case of cholera in the gaol, which was in May last.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were two lunatics, both females; they were quite harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet the first Monday in each month. The services of their paid secretary have been dispensed with since the last assizes. The accounts are regularly inspected by the Board, and the bills discharged accordingly; the members are—

John Baily, Esq.	John Bennett, Esq.	J. H. Dundass, Esq.
Caleb Going, Esq.	Joshua R. Minnett, Esq.	Col. H. Dwyer.
John Going, Esq.	Richard E. Phillips, Esq.	Francis Spaight, Esq.
Richard Gason, Esq.	James Wellington, Esq.	Thomas G. Stoney, Esq.

General Observations.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh.

General Observations.

The cleanliness, order, and discipline of this gaol reflect much credit on the Board of Superintendence and officers of the establishment. I was particularly struck with the smartness and efficiency of the turnkeys; they appeared to me to be the most intelligent men of their class that I had met with in any of the gaols I have visited. Considering the crowded state of the gaol, it was most gratifying to see the regularity with which the trades and employment are carried on. The vigilance of the Board of Superintendence, the Local Inspector, and Governor must be unremitting; and the quiet system of order and discipline apparent throughout the gaol, prove that they are well acquainted with the duties which devolve upon them in the management of this important establishment. I regret to add, that I cannot report so favourably of some of the bridewells in this riding; the particulars will be found under their different heads, as follows:—

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Thurles. (November 12).—This bridewell was in some confusion at the time of my visit, the keeper having to attend the quarter sessions, which were being held at the time; I found it, however, tolerably clean; there were eighteen prisoners, all males. There were 292 confined here since the 30th September last. The following magistrates—John Trant, Francis O'Brien, and George Ryan, Esqrs., were appointed by the last Grand Jury to act as a committee to regulate the dietary and adjust the accounts, &c., of this bridewell. These gentlemen met regularly, and the consequence was, that the average cost of dietary was only $3\frac{3}{8}d.$ per day for each prisoner. The books and accounts were most satisfactory. I should recommend that the new dietary be adopted; when, no doubt, under the management of the above gentlemen, the cost will be still further reduced. The bridewell is occasionally visited by the Local Inspector. There is no visitors' book; I should recommend one being provided. There were no complaints.

Templemore. (November 13).—There were ten prisoners confined in this bridewell at the time of my visit: one of them since the 27th, and another since the 28th, of the previous month. It was in rather a disorderly state; most of the windows were broken in the cells and day-rooms. The pump was also broken, and of no use. There were seventy-one prisoners confined here since the first of October last, and 233 for the quarter ending the 30th September. The dietary was one pound of bread and one pint of new-milk for breakfast, and the same for dinner. Average cost for each prisoner, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ per day. A committee of magistrates were nominated at the last assizes to inspect and regulate the accounts, dietary, &c., of this bridewell, and it is to be regretted that they have not once met since their appointment. Bridewells require constant superintendence, or they are apt to fall off in that regularity and cleanliness so necessary to the management of these minor prisons.

Newport.—This is a wretched building; little better than a dungeon. It consists of two dark, damp cells. There were three male prisoners at the time of my visit; one of them was ill in bed; and although there were two bedsteads in the cell, there was only one bed and bedding for the three prisoners. The prisoners get stirabout for breakfast, with one pint of new-milk; the allowance of the former was more than double what is specified by the late order. The keeper could not tell the average cost of dietary; and there appeared to me to be no check whatever on the accounts.

Roscrea. (November 15).—There were four males, and one female confined here. There were 102 altogether since the 30th September last. Nearly all the windows in the cells and day-rooms were broken. The bedding was very bad, and the proper quantity of bedclothes was not furnished to some of the cells. The dietary consisted of one pound of bread and one pint of new-milk for breakfast, and one pound of bread and one pint of skimmed-milk for dinner. Average cost, 6*d.* per day for each prisoner; at least 2*d.* too high, besides the dietary not being according to the late order. The committee of magistrates nominated by the Grand Jury have not met since their appointment. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Roe. There is no visitors' book, but the registry was correct, and the place clean.

Borrisokane. (November 15).—There were two male prisoners, and one female in this bridewell. There were 140 confined in this small prison for the quarter ending the 25th November last. The dietary was one pound of bread and one pint of new-milk for breakfast; the same for dinner. Average cost, 5*d.* per day. The bridewell is constantly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Walker; but here again the committee of magistrates have not met since their appointment. The prison was very clean, and the registry correct.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.—Visited 23rd and 24th August, 1849.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel. Visited August, 23 and 24, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accomodation.

I inspected this gaol and house of correction on the above days, and every thing appeared to me to be conducted on sound principles. Order, cleanliness, and general discipline were apparent throughout this large establishment. Classification is carried out as far as is practicable; and the sheds for separate labour and stone-breaking are well-constructed. The prison is divided into two departments, viz.—the Sheriff's gaol, for untried prisoners and debtors; and the house of correction, for all tried criminals. The numbers confined at the period of my inspection were as follows:—

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.

	Males.	Females.
Debtors,	13	–
Felons convicted,	231	58
Misdemeanants do.,	23	5
Felons untried,	39	10
Misdemeanants do.	7	2
Vagrants,	13	–
Soldiers tried,	13	–
Deserters,	3	–
Committed summarily,	61	48
Lunatics,	3	2
Crown witnesses,	1	–
	397	125
Total,	522	

The prisoners take their meals in their cells. Gaol clothing is furnished to those only who require it. Some of the prisoners had no shoes, and others very bad ones; the Governor told me they should be supplied without delay, as there were ten shoemakers then at work in the prison. An addition to the gaol has lately been built, which gives accommodation to 110 prisoners in sleeping rooms; these apartments are remarkably clean and well ventilated. There were 129 prisoners above the number at the last inspection—the highest number for the year being 832, which was on the 26th of April last.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

I found a great number of the prisoners at work at various trades. Shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, carpenter and smith's work; others sawing, and cutting up timber for fuel, and stone-breaking. Some of the male prisoners are employed at washing and scouring barrack bedding, which gives some profit to the credit of the accounts. The prisoners are taught the different trades by the turnkeys, of whom there are fifteen. There is no regular schoolmaster; the turnkeys instruct the prisoners from ten to eleven o'clock every morning in reading and spelling—it would be desirable, that the junior prisoners, at all events, should be more regularly instructed (and there are many of them) by a person employed for that purpose only. The profit of works for the year, ending July 30, amounted to £298 5*s.*

Female Department.

Female Department.

This part of the prison is admirably conducted by Mrs. Cleary, the matron, who is assisted by her two daughters. The inmates were actively employed in washing, mangling, spinning, carding, knitting, and plain work. The laundry, in particular, is admirably conducted. As a proof of Mrs. Cleary's tact and good management, I was told by the Governor that the woman I saw ironing clothes was formerly a prisoner in the gaol; shortly after her liberation she returned and begged the matron to take her back; her request was complied with, and she is now allowed 2*s.* per week—the matron gave her the highest character for regularity, quietness, and industry. The laundry is used for washing for the public, and produces a good return; it is on a very good plan, and well supplied, by means of pipes and cocks, with hot and cold water.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The food (of which I tasted the different kinds) was all of good quality. It was as follows:—

Eight ounces of oatmeal, and one pint of new-milk, for breakfast. One pound of household bread, one ounce of rice, and one naggin of new-milk, for dinner.

The contracts are, bread, the 4 lb. loaf, 4¾*d.*; oatmeal, 10*s.* per cwt.; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; skimmed milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; rice, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are neatly kept, and appeared to me to be accurate; and the checks and pass books regular.

Officers.

Officers.

The visits of the officers were as follows:—

Local Inspector,	283	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	403
Protestant Chaplain,	124	Surgeon,	522

The turnkeys wear a neat uniform, they all appeared to be active intelligent men.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. James Morton,	100	0	0
Protest. Chap.—Rev. J. B. Gordon,	50	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. Michael Bourk,	50	0	0
Surgeon—William James Sheil, Esq.,	100	0	0
Governor—Mr. Isaac Strahan,	250	0	0
Deputy—Mr. Robert Grubb,	120	0	0
Clerk—Mr. John Sandford,	100	0	0
Sec. to Board—Mr. Richard Legge,	30	0	0
Matron—Mrs. Mary Cleary,	40	0	0
Turnkey—Johanna Cleary,	22	0	0
Do. Maryanne Cleary,	15	0	0
Gate-Turnkey—Oliver Letham,	34	7	6
Do. Samuel Bulbridge,	34	7	6
House of Correction.			
Turnkey—Thomas Rourke	34	7	6
Turnkey—John Whitestone,	34	7	6
Do. James Shea	34	7	6
Do. John Fetherstone,	34	7	6
Do. James Jordan,	34	7	6
Do. James Quinn,	34	7	6
Do. James Walsh,	34	7	6
Old Gaol.			
Turnkey—Thomas Patterson,	34	7	6
Do. James Barrow,	34	7	6
Do. Philip Shea,	34	7	6
Do. Joseph Ardagh,	34	7	6
Do. Thomas White,	34	7	6
Marshalsea Turnkey—Patrick Smith,	34	7	6
Hospital Nurse—Ellen Darmody,	25	0	0
Assistant do. Sarah Crea,	12	0	0

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital is well ventilated, clean, and comfortable; the accounts are kept with great accuracy and economy. The principal prescriptions are sent to the apothecary for com-

pounding; but Doctor Sheil makes up a great number of the minor ones himself in the surgery, which is a considerable saving to the funds of the establishment. There were two cases of cholera at the time of my inspection—one of which proved fatal. The first case of cholera occurred on the 26th April; since then, there were altogether eighty cases and forty deaths.

There were only seventeen patients in the hospital at the time of my visit.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were five lunatics, all males, and perfectly harmless. I should say that none of them were cases for a prison; they were all together, and confined in a space railed in from one of the passages.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets the first Saturday of every month, and are very regular in their attendance; they have a paid secretary who checks the accounts, which are laid before the Board, and the bills accordingly discharged.

The members are as follows:—

Lord Viscount Suirdale.	Samuel W. Barton, Esq. J.P.	Samuel Riall, Esq., J.P.
Stephen Moore, Esq., J.P.	Pownell Phipps, Esq. J.P.	Samuel Gordon, Esq.,
John Bagwell, Esq., J.P.	William Quinn, Esq., J.P.	Edward Phelan, M.D.
James Archer Butler, Esq., J.P.	Percy Gough, Esq., J.P.	Joseph Grubb, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I have little to add under this head; the only suggestion I have to make is with regard to the yard of the female hospital, it is confined and damp; it might be much improved, and at little expense, by taking down part of the high wall in front and substituting an iron railing. The Governor, Mr. Strahan, is most active and intelligent; and the Local Inspector, the Rev. James Morton, most humane and attentive. Indeed the general state of the prison is such, that it shows great diligence and efficiency on the part of the Board of Superintendence and the officers of the establishment.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Tipperary.—I found this bridewell in rather a disorderly state, the day-rooms and cells were by no means clean, and the bedding not folded. There were fourteen male prisoners; no females. The cost of dietary 4*d.* per head per day; there was no difference made between the dietary of males and females, which is contrary to the late order. The last visit paid by the Local Inspector was on the 25th July. There were no rules or orders hung up in the prison.

Cahir.—This bridewell was clean and orderly at the time of my visit. There were four male and five female prisoners. An addition is in progress of building, which, when completed, will give quite sufficient accommodation for a prison of this class. The dietary consisted of 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk, for breakfast; 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of skimmed milk, for dinner; cost for each prisoner, 4*d.* per day. The bridewell has not been visited for the last twelve months by the Local Inspector.

Clogheen (visited November 2nd.)—The keeper of this bridewell had been confined to his bed for a week previous to the day of my inspection, and the prisoners were in charge of his wife. There were eleven males and two females; and under the circumstances, I found the place clean, and the books were correct. Two of the prisoners had been confined in the bridewell for eight weeks, four for six weeks, and two for three weeks. The 94th section of the 7th of Geo. IV., chap. 74, enacts that no prisoner shall be detained in any bridewell longer than three days from the day of committal, unless two justices of the peace of the county shall think proper by order in writing to direct that such prisoner be longer detained for the purpose of examination, and then only for the time mentioned in such order; but that all such prisoners shall be diligently transmitted to the county gaol or district bridewell, as the case may be; no such order was made with regard to the above-mentioned prisoners. The dietary consisted of one pound of bread and one pint of new milk for breakfast, and the same for dinner. My impression is, that most of the prisoners confined in this bridewell at the time of my visit would have regretted being liberated. They were sitting very comfortably round a good fire, were well fed, and had nothing to do. The bridewell is frequently visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Wm. Fraser, generally twice in each week, as appears by the visitors' book.

Carrick-on-Suir.—There were eleven prisoners confined in this bridewell at the time of my inspection; ten males and one female. The prisoners are regularly transmitted to the county gaol. Dietary—one pound of bread and one pint of new-milk for breakfast; one pound of bread and one pint of skimmed milk for dinner; average cost, 4*d.* each per day. Males and females get the same quantity of food, which is not according to the late order. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Foot. Prison clean—books clear.

Cashel.—There were ten male prisoners confined here, and one female, at the time of my visit; during the last quarter sessions there were over 200. The new dietary had been adopted, and for males consisted of eight ounces meal in stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk for breakfast, fourteen ounces bread and one pint of skimmed milk for dinner; females, seven ounces meal and half a pint of new milk for breakfast, twelve ounces bread and a pint skimmed milk for dinner; average cost, 3½*d.* per head per day. The prisoners are regularly transmitted to the county gaol. The pump was out of order, and the water has to be pro-

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.

cured from the town at expense and inconvenience. The bridewell is frequently visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Newport White. It was clean, and the books correct.

New Birmingham.—There were only three prisoners confined in this gaol at the time of my inspection; there were sixty-three altogether since the 30th September last. They are transmitted regularly to the county gaol. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Edwin Ormsby. The average cost of dietary is 4½*d.* per day for each prisoner, and consists of stirabout for breakfast and one pint of new-milk, one pound bread and one pint new-milk for dinner, which is not according to the order of the Board of Superintendence. The prison was clean, and the books correct.

I visited the county gaol on the 4th of November, and found it clean and orderly in all its departments. There were 518 prisoners (sixty-five convicts and twenty-five military prisoners included). There were only twelve in hospital, eight males and four females—all light cases. The Board of Superintendence were sitting at the time of my visit, and the chairman informed me that an order had been given to the Governor to send a turnkey to take charge of Clogheen bridewell. An order was also made by the Board to alter the dietary in the bridewells, so as to assimilate it as much as possible to that given in the county gaol, and in no case to exceed 3½*d.* per day for each prisoner. At the suggestion of the medical officer, Dr. Sheil, it was directed that part of the wall of the female hospital should be taken down, and iron railing substituted, which will give more air and admit of better ventilation to the building.

James Galwey, *Inspector General.*

County of Waterford Gaol. Visited August 15th and 16th, 1849.

County of Waterford Gaol.—Visited 15th and 16th August, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I found this prison clean and in good order. There is an increase of 83 over the number at the last inspection, when there were as many as eight individuals obliged to sleep in the same cell. The numbers now are reduced to three or four, the old drying-loft and reception room being converted into sleeping apartments, which gives accommodation to near 50: the apartment at present wants ventilation. There are 432 prisoners now in the gaol, which was originally intended to accommodate 83. There are 61 male and 11 female convicts. As far as it is practicable conversation between the prisoners is prevented; but it is almost impossible to do so, when there are generally from 130 to 150 in the same yard. Great improvements may be effected in the prison when the old court-houses, as is proposed, are added to the establishment. It would be desirable to have pipes added to the water tubs to carry off the water after washing to the sewer outside. The windows of the hospital for males look into the yard of the female hospital, which is most objectionable. The matron complained of the prisoners holding conversation with each other. This might be easily prevented by the erection of louvers outside the windows.

There is not a sufficient quantity of bedsteads for the prisoners; several mattresses are laid on the flags, which are at times damp, and of course unwholesome to sleep on.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The treadwheel is daily at work: it would be a great advantage if it was turned to some use, such as raising water or grinding corn for the use of the establishment, and which might be effected at no great expense. The looms, with one exception, are at work. The contract for barrack washing continues, and gives a satisfactory return.

One of the turnkeys acts as schoolmaster; he selects two or three of the best-conducted prisoners to act as monitors and assist him. I should say that it would be advisable to have a regular schoolmaster, more particularly for the instruction of the junior prisoners. The turnkeys have quite enough to do in attending to their own immediate business.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There are 75 female prisoners and only 17 cells. The room formerly used as a drying-room is now converted into a sleeping apartment, and takes 30 from the cells. The prisoners are in two classes, according to character, which is as much as is practicable for want of sufficient accommodation. The matron acts as schoolmistress for two hours every evening. About 35 female prisoners are employed in washing, mangling, and making clothing. Most of the others might be set to work if there was room, but it is quite impossible to carry out general employment when the prison is so crowded as it is at present.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary continues the same as at the last inspection, and mixing rice with Indian meal renders it a palatable and wholesome food. The bread is excellent. There are contracts for bread and milk—the former, 1⅜*d.* per pound; new-milk, 6½*d.*, and sour milk, 3¼*d.* per gallon. The dietary is as follows:—

Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice made into stirabout, with one pint new-milk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread (seconds flour), and 1 pint skimmed milk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are neatly and regularly kept. Mr. O'Neill, one of the turnkeys, is the accountant, which occupies nearly his whole time.

Officers.

None of the officers receive rations. The salaries are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. R. J. Hobson,	80	0	0
Protest. Chap.—Very Rev. Usher Lee,	40	0	0
Roman Catholic do.—Rev. M. Flynn,	40	0	0
Surgeon—Wm. Carroll, Esq., M.D.	65	0	0
Governor—Wm. C. Triphook, Esq.	200	0	0
Matron—Mrs. Margaret O'Neill,	30	0	0
Assistant do.—Miss S. Honnor,	25	0	0
Turnkey, &c.—Daniel O'Neill,	60	0	0
Do. W. Blanch,	30	0	0
Do. R. Morgan,	30	0	0
Turnkey—Thomas Sinnott,	25	0	0
Do. Pat. Martin,	25	0	0
Do. Michael Barlow,	25	0	0
Do. Robert Howard,	25	0	0
Do. John Fleming,	25	0	0
Do. John Flinn,	25	0	0
Do. Maurice Power,	25	0	0
Do. Pat Walsh,	25	0	0
Nursetender—Mrs. A. Martin,	20	0	0
Secretary to Board—M. Mortimer, Esq.	20	0	0

Visits, up to the 15th August, 1849.

Local Inspector,	94	Protestant Chaplain,	39
Surgeon, &c.,	239	Roman Catholic do.,	103

Hospitals.

The hospitals are clean and very well ventilated. There were only 22 inmates. No bad cases. The surgeon, Doctor Carroll, is on sick leave; but his duties are well attended to by Doctor Cavat. Although cholera has been for some time very prevalent in the neighbourhood, there were only two cases in the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

William Christmas, Esq.	Maurice Ronayne, Esq.	Robert B. Uniacke, Esq.
George Meara, Esq.	Robert Longan, Esq.	John Congreve, Esq.
Shapland Carew Morris, Esq.	Samuel King, Esq.	Simon Bagge, Esq.
Wray Palliser, Esq.	Thomas Carew, Esq.	Charles Newport Bolton, Esq.

The Board meet the first Wednesday of every month: they are regular in their attendance. All orders on account of contracts, &c., are signed by the Local Inspector, the Rev. J. Hobson, and laid before the Board; the bills are then discharged.

General Observations.

This prison is efficiently managed. The Governor, Mr. Triphook, appears to be most attentive, active, and intelligent; and considering the crowded state of the Gaol, and want of accommodation, it is clean and orderly in all its departments; it is an ill-constructed building, but if the old court-houses are added to it and judiciously arranged, great changes may be made for the better.

It is deplorable to see the very young prisoners, that are confined for the most trifling petty larcenies, left to associate with the more hardened offenders. I was particularly struck with the appearance of one little creature, not EIGHT years old, who is undergoing a sentence of one month's imprisonment and hard labour for stealing grass; this child when I visited the yard was standing between two men, each near six feet high, committed for riot and assault, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Until some steps are taken with a view to a better arrangement for the classification of prisoners, little progress can be made towards the moral discipline of the gaol. There were no complaints.

Bridewells.

Dungarvan.—An addition has been made to this bridewell lately which was much required; it consists of three very good well-ventilated cells on the ground floor, and the same above. The old building is very badly constructed. The day-room is only 13 feet square, and not 8 feet high; in this there were 14 prisoners, and at times there have been as many as 30; it is little better than a dungeon. There is no day-room for female prisoners, and at times there are from 25 to 30 confined in a passage about 8 feet square. The bedding is bad, and the regular number of blankets are not furnished to some of the cells. The dietary is good, and consists of 1 lb. of bread, and one pint of sweet milk for breakfast; and 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of skimmed milk for dinner. It would be desirable to have a pump in the yard; and the sewerage, which is very bad, might at little expense be greatly improved. The books were correct. The prison was clean and orderly. There were no complaints.

Lismore.—I found this bridewell clean, but it is a shocking place in which to have any human being incarcerated. The male prisoners are all confined in one cell with their beds in it; and the apartment is not 14 feet square; at times they have had as many as 40 prisoners in this wretched place. The bedding was bad, but had the proper quantity of bed-clothes. The master buys bread and milk for the prisoners, and pays cash for it: this is a bad arrangement, for there is no check. There are no books kept but the registry, which was correct. There were only 7 male and 3 female prisoners at the time of my inspection. There were no complaints. I was glad to hear that there is some prospect of the bridewell being altered, and an addition built; it is very necessary indeed, for it is at present a mere lock-up house.

I found by the returns lodged at the Crown Office, Waterford, that the average cost of diet for each prisoner per day, for the quarter ending the 31st March last, was for the Lismore Bridewell, 6*d.*, and for Dungarvan, $5\frac{1}{2}d$. I got the average taken for the same period at the county gaol, and found it to be $3\frac{1}{8}d$.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Waterford Gaol.

Since the above was forwarded to Dublin and put in type, I attended a meeting of the Board of Superintendence at Waterford on the 5th inst., when it was ordered that 25 new bedsteads should be provided; that windows should be opened in the old drying loft, now used as a sleeping apartment; that pipes and cocks be provided for the wash-house, and that louvers be put to the windows of the hospital for males.

A resolution was also passed, directing the governor of the county gaol to visit the bridewells at least once in every three months, and report accordingly to the Board.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

City of Waterford Gaol. Visited August 15th, and 3rd September, 1849.

City of Waterford Gaol.—Visited 15th August and 3rd September, 1849.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I inspected this gaol and house of correction on the days named in the margin. On the latter day the numbers confined in both prisons were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Debtors in gaol,	2	–	Soldiers tried, in house of correction,	9	–
Felons convicted in gaol,	21	–	Drunkards in gaol,	1	2
Do. house of correction,	18	18	Do. house of correction,	–	2
Misdemeanants convicted in gaol,	5	–	Sick in hospital,	3	–
Do. house of correction,	2	5		84	33
Felons untried in gaol,	17	–			
Do. house of correction,	–	6			
Vagrants in house of correction,	6	2	Total,	117	

The gaol is a very old building, but in very good repair; and I found it clean and orderly in all its departments. Before the passing of the Act for the abolition of arrest for debts under £10, there were usually from fifteen to twenty prisoners confined in the Marshalsea; there were but two at the time of my inspection. Four of the cells of this part of the gaol are appropriated for sleeping apartments for untried prisoners. Some of the bedding is bad, but the regulated quantity of bed-clothes was supplied to all the cells, which were remarkably clean and well ventilated.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is no employment in the gaol but cleansing the prison, and those at work on the treadmill in the house of correction. Two boys appeared to be amusing themselves with hammers and a few broken stones in one of the yards, but it could not be called employment. There is no schoolmaster in either prison, but the prisoners are occasionally taught reading by the turnkeys in the house of correction.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There were thirty-six female prisoners in the house of correction, all industriously employed in washing and spinning. The washing is carried on in the yards in fine weather; and the clothes dried in the open air; there is no drying-loft; and in winter the clothes are hung up in the sheds to dry. A laundry is much required, and might be easily constructed, at little expense; there is abundance of room; there is not even a boiler; this, at all events, might be supplied. The matron, who appears to be a respectable woman, is assisted occasionally by her daughter. I should say that a paid assistant is necessary; this was recommended a year ago by the Inspector-General, the late Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary (of which I have tasted the bread and milk) was excellent; it is as follows:—six ounces of Indian meal, two ounces of rice, and one pint of new-milk, for breakfast. One pound of bread and one pint of skimmed milk for dinner.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books at both establishments are kept by the Governors, and the checks appeared to me to be well regulated and correct. The accounts are frequently looked over by the Local Inspector (the Rev. Richard Hobson), who receives a cheque for the amount of each, from the Board of Superintendence, and the bills are discharged accordingly.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits were as follows:—

Local Inspector,	275	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	135
Surgeon,	256	Apothecary,	8
Protestant Chaplain,	54		

The Governor of the gaol and turnkeys are on gaol allowance.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital was clean and well ventilated; there were only three light cases at the time of my inspection.

Board of Superintendence.

Reports on separate Prisons.

The Board do not meet at any stated periods, but are called occasionally together by the Local Inspector. The members are as follows:—

City of Waterford Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

1. The Mayor.
2. Sir H. Winston Barron, Bart., M.P.
3. Sir Benjamin M. Wall, D.L.
4. Captain Thomas Roberts, R.N.
5. Michael Dobbyn, Esq., J.P.
6. James Keating, Esq., J.P.
7. Alexander Sherlock, Esq., J.P.
8. William Marchant Ardagh, Esq.
9. Henry Denny, Esq.
10. Michael D. Hassard, Esq.
11. Joseph S. Richardson, Esq.
12. William Lloyd, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

It is much to be regretted that a better system of employment is not adopted for the male prisoners; in fact, there is none but the treadmill at present, and this might, with little expense, be turned to account, and made to grind corn for the use of both prisons. It would be desirable also to have a schoolmaster, particularly for the junior prisoners; it is deplorable to see them without either instruction or employment of any kind. The turnkeys have quite enough to do to attend to their own immediate business. There were no complaints.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wexford Gaol.—Visited on the 11th day of February, 1850.

County of Wexford Gaol. Visited February 11, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number of prisoners in this gaol on the day of my inspection was 291; classified as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	0	0	Lunatics,	18	3
Poor do.	5	0	Sick,	9	3
Felons convicted,	102	47		203	88
Misdemeanants do.,	2	0		88	
Felons untried,	32	25			
Under revenue laws,	2	0			
Committed summarily,	33	10	Total,	291	

This return shows an increase of twenty-four over the number at the last inspection. The accommodation consists of ninety-nine single cells, four solitary cells, and twenty rooms with beds. A new building has lately been erected which was intended for an auxiliary hospital; it is, however, expected that it will not be required as such; it is intended to make use of it for the purpose of carrying on useful works in the gaol, and for which it is well adapted; it consists of four large rooms, well ventilated and lighted. This addition was erected at a cost of £180, which is a small sum indeed for so commodious a building; the stones being quarried, most of the carpenter and smiths' work, and all the labour, done by prisoners. There were thirty-four male convicts; they are kept separate from the other prisoners. Two-thirds of the prisoners confined in this gaol at the time of my visit did not belong to the county of Wexford; and of this number nearly all were committed for stealing potatoes, turnips, and for other petty larcenies. The number of commitments during the past year was:—2,138 males, and 667 females. Re-commitments:—males, 138, females 100. The punishments were few, and the crimes of no serious character.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Useful employment is carried on as far as it is practicable, but from the crowded state of the gaol it is at present rather on a limited scale; there were, however, a good number of the prisoners employed in tailoring, carpenter and smiths' work, shoemaking, weaving, quarrying, and stone-breaking. There is a quarry on the premises; 845 tons were broken this last year and sold at 1*s.* per ton. There is an excellent shed which has lately been built, in which sixty-four of the prisoners were employed breaking stones at the time of my visit. A schoolmaster is employed at £30 per annum; the prisoners (who appear to be well arranged in classes) are instructed for seven hours daily in summer, and six in winter.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department was much crowded at the time of my visit; the accommodation is very limited, and the cells dark and gloomy; they were, however, clean and as well ventilated as it was possible under the circumstances. The laundry is very small, and there is no place whatever but the yard for drying the clothes after being washed. Several of the prisoners were employed in spinning, knitting, and sewing; there were fourteen very young children: and seventeen of the female prisoners, sentenced to hard labour, were employed at stone-breaking. All the inmates in this department looked healthy, and their clothing was very good. They get two hours' instruction daily in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains; the bread, milk, and meal, produced to me were all of excellent quality. The average cost of dietary for each prisoner per day is 3¼*d.*; it is as follows:—

Breakfast—Eight ounces Indian meal for men, and seven ounces of ditto for women; one pint of buttermilk each.

Dinner—Fourteen ounces brown bread for men, twelve ditto for women; one pint of new-milk each.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts, as far as I could understand them, appeared to be correct; but I must say that the check on the daily consumption did not seem to me to be clear or satisfactory.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits during the past year were:—

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	318
Surgeon	326
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	331

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. W. Elgee, L. I. & P. Chaplain,	100	0	0
Rev. Lawrence Kerwin, R. C. do.	50	0	0
Mr. James Rickards, apothecary,	20	0	0
Mr. Samuel Gladwin, governor,	160	0	0
Mr. Needham, deputy do.	80	0	0
Joseph Gladwin, turnkey,	30	0	0
Robert Roberts, do.	30	0	0
John Gethings, do.	30	0	0
Francis Monk, do.	25	0	0
William Craig, turnkey,	25	0	0
John Harney, do.	25	0	0
Robert M'Call, do.	25	0	0
Nicholas Connick, do.	25	0	0
Mary Murphy, matron,	45	0	0
Margaret Kehoe, assistant do.	15	0	0
Bridget Savage, nurse,	12	0	0
Ellen Hopkins, F. L. keeper	10	0	0

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There were nine males and only four females in hospital, and no serious cases. The medicines are procured from Dublin, and the cost appears to be exceedingly small; the last bill paid on the 31st March last was only £2 5*s.* 7*d.* The building is roomy and very well ventilated.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were eighteen male and three female lunatics; all appeared to be quiet and harmless. The males are placed under the charge of a pensioner of the 64th regiment, and he appeared to pay great attention and to understand the management of this class of prisoners extremely well.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets the second Wednesday in each month, and the attendance is generally very regular. The bills, contracts, and officers' salaries are all paid quarterly.

Charles A. Walker, Esq.,	John Harvey, Esq.,
John H. Talbot, Esq., M.P.,	William Toole, Esq.,
George LeHunte, Esq., J.P.,	William Andrew Armstrong, Esq.,
Sir Francis LeHunte,	John Harvey, Esq.,
Major J. Doran,	Matthew Pettit, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The Governor was ill at the time of my inspection. I was accompanied round the gaol by the Deputy-Governor, the Local Inspector, and Roman Catholic Chaplain. I found the establishment clean and orderly throughout its different departments. From the crowded state of the gaol, classification was rendered impossible. The exertions of Mr. Needham, the Deputy-Governor, in carrying out useful employment is most commendable. The profits of works for the last year amounted to £209.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Gorey.—I found this bridewell remarkably clean, and the bedding and blankets better than in any bridewell I had visited. There was only one male prisoner; there were seventy-three confined here since the 1st of January. There is no pump, and there was only one old water cask and two broken buckets for the use of the bridewell. The prisoners are not regularly transmitted to the county gaol. The dietary is much above the regulation, and consists of one pound four ounces of the best white bread and one pint of new-milk for breakfast,—the same for dinner; the charge for each prisoner per day being sixpence, and sometimes ninepence; this is at least one-third too high. At the Callan Bridewell, in the county Kilkenny, the cost is only twopence halfpenny per head; and in the bridewells in the South Riding of Tipperary, threepence. The registry book appeared to be correct; there is no visitors' book. The keeper's salary is £30 per annum. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Newland.

Enniscorthy.—There were five male and eleven female prisoners confined here at the time of my visit, there were 95 since the 1st of January, and 162 the last quarter ending the 31st December. The bedding and blankets remarkably clean and good, and the bridewell altogether very orderly. The prisoners are not regularly transmitted to the county

gaol, and are at times detained here for three weeks, which is altogether contrary to law. The cost of dietary is 6*d.* per head per day, and consists of 1 lb. of bread for breakfast, with a pint of new-milk; the same for dinner. The keeper's salary is £30 per annum. The registry was correct.

County of Wexford Gaol.

New Ross.—I found only two prisoners here, 13 having been transmitted to the county gaol a few days previous to my visit; there were 78 confined here since the 1st of January, and 126 during the last quarter. There is no visitors' book, the registry is correct. The cost of dietary is something less than at Gorey and Enniscorthy, but it is still too high, being from 5*d.* to 6*d.* for each prisoner, on the average, per day. The bedding and blankets were clean and good. The bridewell is seldom visited by the Local Inspector.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wicklow Gaol, at Wicklow. Visited February 2nd, 1850.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—VISITED 2ND FEBRUARY, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I inspected this gaol on the above day, and found the total number of prisoners amounted to 157, classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	—	Committed summarily,	16	9
Poor do.	2	—	Lunatics,	4	10
Felons convicted,	64	15		105	52
Misdemeanants do.	5	1		52	
Felons untried,	12	6			
Misdemeanants do.	1	11	Total,	157	

The above return shows an increase of twelve over the number at the last inspection. The accommodation consists of seventy-eight cells, and eight rooms with beds. Forty of the cells are constructed for separate confinement, which, however, has not yet been adopted. There were twenty-seven male convicts; they are not kept separate from the other prisoners. The bedding is excellent in quality, and very clean. There is gaol clothing for all the prisoners; and I was glad to see that none of them were without shoes, which it is to be regretted is not the case in some other prisons that I have visited lately. Classification is carried out as far as it is practicable; the male prisoners take their meals in their cells, the females in the day-rooms. The number of commitments during the last year was 735, sixty of which were for drunkenness, re-commitments 149, and gaol punishments 311.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Employment is carried on to some extent. All the bedding and clothing is made up in the gaol. The male prisoners make quantities of fishing nets, and several are taught shoemaking. There is a treadwheel, but it is not made to answer any useful purpose. The following is a list of the employments carried on in the prison:—

Males.		Females.	
Prison duties,	8	Prison duties,	2
Treadwheel,	23	Spinning hemp,	18
Making and learning to make nets,	42	Carding and spinning wool,	1
Shoemaking,	3	Knitting stockings,	2
Tailoring,	1	Sewing,	15
Painting and whitewashing,	1	Attending lunatics,	2
Pumping water,	4		

There is no schoolmaster, but each turnkey gives instruction to his class daily for two hours. The registries of progress are well kept, and show that in many instances considerable progress has been made.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is well conducted by the matron and her assistant. The prisoners are divided into two classes, according to character. The day-rooms are small and inconvenient. Two of Arnott's ventilators have been lately put up in those rooms, which I understand answer the purpose of carrying off the foul air admirably. A number of the prisoners were employed in spinning hemp, knitting, and making up prison dresses. They receive school instruction for two hours daily. The laundry is very small and confined. There is no drying-room; and the day-rooms, which are always crowded, are the only places that can be used for this purpose. The prisoners all appeared remarkably healthy, and their clothing was clean and good.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is as follows:—

Breakfast: Males—Eight ounces meal in stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk. Females—Seven ounces meal in stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk.

Dinner: Males—Fourteen ounces bread, and one pint of new-milk. Females—Twelve ounces bread, and three quarters of a pint of new-milk.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The bread, milk, and meat produced to me were all of excellent quality.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Contracts.

Contracts.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bread, per pound, one penny per four pound under Dublin price.				Meat, per pound,	0	0	6
Oatmeal, per cwt.	0	11	0	New-milk, per gallon,	0	0	8
Indian Meal, per cwt.	0	8	3	Salt, per stone,	0	0	4

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are all neatly kept. They appeared to me to be regular and correct, and the checks plain and satisfactory. There is no clerk; but one of the turnkeys assists in keeping the accounts, which appears to occupy the greater portion of his time.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Nolan, Esq. Local Inspector,	46	3	6	William Quin, 2nd Turnkey,	35	0	0
Andrew Nolan, Esq. Surgeon,	65	0	0	John Carolin, 3rd do.	35	0	0
Rev. R. Porter, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	5½	Edwd. Croghan, 4th do.	35	0	0
Rev. J. Grant, R. C. Chaplain,	36	18	5½	David Loughlin, 5th do.	30	0	0
Robert Barry, Governor,	100	0	0	John Pepper, 6th do.	20	0	0
Mary Barry, Matron,	30	0	0	Elizabeth Halpin, Deputy Matron,	20	0	0
Thomas Scales, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0	Mary Pepper, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0

The number of turnkeys do not appear to be sufficient. They do not wear any uniform. None of the officers are on gaol allowance. During the past year the following affirms attendance:—

Local Inspector,	124 Visits.	Protestant Chaplain,	290 Visits.
Surgeon,	240 „	Roman Catholic do.	214 „

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is small, but very clean and well ventilated. There is no apothecary. The medicines are supplied from Dublin, and made up in the gaol. The cost of medicine for the last year amounted to the small sum of £13 16*s.* 10*d.*

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

It will be seen by the Governor's return, that there were four male and ten female lunatics at the time of my visit. They were all harmless, and were mixed with the other prisoners, by whom they appeared to be treated with great kindness.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board-days are the second Mondays of each month. All the bills are paid as they are incurred, and the contractors at each assizes. The members of the Board are—

1. William Acton, Esq., J.P.
2. Robert H. Truell, Esq., J.P.
3. Francis Synge, Esq., J.P.
4. Charles Tottenham, Esq., J.P.
5. R. W. Hall Dare, Esq., J.P.
6. Arthur S. Bride, Esq.
7. Rev. Henry Brownrigg.
8. Rev. William N. Vickers.

General Observations.

General Observations.

On my inspection I was accompanied by the Local Inspector, the Governor, and the Surgeon. I found the whole establishment very clean and well regulated, and there were no complaints. One of the prisoners (who had been remanded for further examination) escaped on the 24th of last month, but was retaken the following day. Without entering into any regular investigation of the matter, I must say, from all I could learn, and my own observations on the spot, that there did not appear to me to be any neglect of duty on the part of the officers of the establishment when the occurrence took place.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Baltinglass.—This is a district bridewell, and is rendered available for carrying out sentences of imprisonment. There are five day-rooms and eight cells for males, and five for females. There is a small treadwheel, which, with net-making, is the only employment for the prisoners. There were only five males and one female confined here at the time of my visit. The provisions are supplied by contract. The dietary is not according to order; it is above the regulation, and consists of ten ounces of oatmeal made into stirabout for breakfast, and one pint of skimmed milk. For dinner, one pound of white bread and one pint of new-milk. Males and females the same.

The Keeper's salary is £50 per annum; Surgeon, £30; Turnkey, £25, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for rations; Matron, £20, and Local Inspector £10 per annum. The bridewell was clean, and the books appeared correct.

Tinahely.—There were only two male prisoners here at the time of my visit. There were eighty-one confined during the quarter ending the 31st December last. The accommodation consists of two cells and one day-room on each side, and for the whole there were only two bedsteads, some loose straw, three old blankets, and two rugs, and at times there are from eighteen to twenty-four prisoners confined here. Dietary, one pound of bread and one pint of new-milk for breakfast, the same for dinner. The charge is sixpence per day for each prisoner; which is at least one-third too high. At the Callan bridewell in the County of Kilkenny, the cost per head is twopence half-penny, and for the bridewells in the south riding of Tipperary, threepence. Provisions are full as cheap at Tinahely as at these places.

There is no visitors' book. The registry was correct and the place clean. It is regularly visited by the Local Inspector.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

APPENDIX No. 3.

SCHEDULE (A)—List of Prisons.

Schedule A.

List of Prisons.

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.
NORTH DISTRICT.		
Dublin	Kilmainham	County Gaol.
	Green-street	Newgate.
	S. Circular-road	House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane	Four Courts' Marshalsea.
	St. Sepulchre's	Manor Prison.
Antrim	Carrickfergus	County Gaol.
	Belfast	House of Correction.
	Antrim	Bridewell.
	Ballymoney	ditto.
	Ballymena	ditto.
Armagh	Armagh	County Gaol.
	Ballybot	Bridewell.
	Lurgan	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton	ditto.
	Markethill	ditto.
Cavan	Cavan	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell	ditto.
	Cootehill	ditto.
Donegal	Lifford	County Goal.
	Buncrana	Bridewell.
	Donegal	ditto.
	Glenties	ditto.
	Letterkenny	ditto.
Down	Downpatrick	County Gaol.
	Newry	Bridewell.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler	Bridewell.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore	Bridewell
	Manorhamilton	ditto.
Londonderry	Londonderry	County Gaol.
	Coleraine	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady	ditto.
Longford	Longford	County Gaol.
Louth	Dundalk	ditto.
	Drogheda	Town Gaol.
	Ardee	Bridewell.
Mayo	Castlebar	County Gaol.
	Ballina	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe	ditto.
	Belmullet	ditto.
	Swineford	ditto.
	Westport	ditto.
Meath	Trim	County Gaol.
	Kells	Bridewell.
	Navan	ditto.
Monaghan	Monaghan	County Gaol.
	Ballybay	Bridewell.
	Carrickmacross	ditto.
	Castleblayney	ditto.
	Clones	ditto.
Roscommon	Roscommon	County Gaol.
	Athlone	Bridewell.
	Boyle	ditto.
	Castlerea	ditto.
	Strokestown	ditto.
Sligo	Sligo	County Gaol.
	Ballymote	Bridewell.
Tyrone	Omagh	County Gaol.
	Clogher	Bridewell.
	Dungannon	ditto.
	Strabane	ditto.
Westmeath	Mullingar	County Gaol.
	Moate	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow	Carlow	County Gaol.
Clare	Ennis	ditto.
	Ennistymon	Bridewell.
	Killaloe	ditto.
	Kilrush	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge	ditto.
	Tulla	ditto.
Cork	Cork	County Gaol.
	Cork	City ditto.
	Cork	Bridewell.
	Kinsale	Corporation Goal
	Bandon	Bridewell.
	Bantry	ditto.
SOUTH DISTRICT—*continued.*		
Cork	Castletown	Bridewell.
	Charleville	ditto.
	Clonakilty	ditto.
	Cove	ditto.
	Dunmanway	ditto.
	Fermoy	ditto.
	Kanturk	ditto.
	Macroom	ditto.
	Mallow	ditto.
	Midleton	ditto.
	Millstreet	ditto.
	Mitchelstown	ditto.
	Rosscarbery	ditto.
	Skibbereen	ditto.
Galway	Galway	County Gaol.
	Galway	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe	Bridewell.
	Clifden	ditto.
	Eyrecourt	ditto.
	Gort	ditto.
	Loughrea	ditto.
	Outerard	ditto.
	Portumna	ditto.
	Tuam	ditto.
	Woodford	ditto.
Kerry	Tralee	County Gaol.
	Cahirciveen	Bridewell.
	Castleisland	ditto.
	Dingle	ditto.
	Kenmare	ditto.
	Killarney	ditto.
	Listowel	ditto.
	Milltown	ditto.
	Tarbert	ditto.
Kildare	Naas	County Gaol.
	Athy	ditto.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny	City Gaol.
	Callan	Bridewell.
	Thomastown	ditto.
	Urlingford	ditto.
King's Co.	Tullamore	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown	District Bridewell.
Limerick	Limerick	County Gaol.
	Limerick	City Gaol.
	Bruff	Bridewell.
	Croome	ditto.
	Glinn	ditto.
	Kilfinan	ditto.
	Newcastle	ditto.
	Rathkeale	ditto.
Queen's Co.	Maryborough	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory	ditto.
	Stradbally	ditto.
Tipperary	Clonmel	County Gaol.
	Nenagh	ditto.
	Borrisokane	Bridewell.
	Cahir	ditto.
	Carrick-on-Suir	ditto.
	Cashel	ditto.
	Clogheen	ditto.
	New Birmingham	ditto.
	Newport	ditto.
	Roscrea	ditto.
	Templemore	ditto.
	Thurles	ditto.
	Tipperary	ditto.
Waterford	Waterford	County Gaol.
	Waterford	City Gaol.
	Waterford	House of Correction.
	Dungarvan	Bridewell.
	Lismore	ditto.
Wexford	Wexford	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy	Bridewell.
	Gorey	ditto.
	New Ross	ditto.
Wicklow	Wicklow	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely	Bridewell.

SCHEDULE B.

Return of the number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st December, 1849.

SCHEDULE (B).

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st December, 1849.

GAOLS.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals		No. of Lunatics.		Convicts.		No. of Prisoners Sick in Hospital.
	Males.	Females	Tried.	Untried	Tried.	Untried	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
Antrim,	25	1	16	6	–	8	10	–	42	–	9
Belfast,	–	–	134	19	44	19	–	–	1	–	4
Armagh,	18	2	67	20	31	11	3	–	39	1	14
Carlow,	5	2	35	38	30	19	1	–	18	–	5
Cavan,	18	1	73	28	20	17	2	1	22	–	6
Clare,	20	2	180	101	55	42	1	1	96	–	23
Cork, County,	21	2	465	83	205	26	4	1	129	9	53
Cork, City,	11	–	96	5	39	1	–	–	3	1	8
Donegal,	13	2	116	17	22	24	18	3	23	–	3
Down,	22	3	69	32	30	13	11	–	43	–	14
Dublin County,	10	2	85	43	63	15	4	5	–	–	12
Dublin City:											
Newgate,	–	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	51	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	–	–	–	–	272	39	–	66	–	66	20
Richmond Bridewell,	–	–	409	–	–	–	15	–	254	–	55
Fermanagh,	12	1	53	17	46	15	2	–	34	2	19
Galway, County,	5	1	159	44	45	30	1	1	26	1	29
Galway, Town,	–	–	52	32	13	11	–	–	10	–	2
Kerry,	14	1	246	107	41	47	10	6	63	–	31
Kildare, Naas,	4	–	31	31	7	15	1	–	27	–	3
Kildare, Athy,	4	1	41	6	19	5	–	–	18	2	1
Kilkenny, County,	18	3	80	61	25	24	22	3	19	–	7
Kilkenny, City,	5	–	22	11	9	3	–	2	1	–	–
King's County,	12	4	88	51	40	11	1	–	38	–	3
Leitrim,	19	3	80	30	17	4	1	1	23	–	14
Limerick, County,	30	1	328	96	61	24	–	3	103	–	48
Limerick, City,	10	–	110	29	49	10	–	–	2	–	1
Londonderry,	12	1	60	25	30	17	3	–	26	1	6
Longford,	13	4	62	17	28	7	1	3	30	3	3
Louth,	10	–	39	26	22	14	–	1	–	–	–
Drogheda,	1	1	16	1	5	–	1	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	21	8	233	37	45	22	5	10	51	–	22
Meath,	9	–	130	36	12	17	10	9	34	–	29
Monaghan,	18	4	64	39	29	15	6	2	26	–	12
Queen's County,	8	2	127	59	41	33	2	2	30	–	8
Roscommon,	11	5	75	29	17	16	2	2	40	–	10
Sligo,	18	5	94	30	30	13	3	3	32	–	18
Tipperary, Nenagh,	20	–	176	81	47	23	3	2	43	–	42
Tipperary, Clonmel,	23	–	244	128	46	51	–	2	67	–	18
Tyrone,	21	–	112	29	39	25	4	3	35	1	16
Waterford, County,	10	1	156	58	29	25	–	–	41	1	18
Waterford, City,	2	1	45	8	29	2	–	–	3	1	4
Westmeath,	18	2	70	36	24	12	2	5	23	–	5
Wexford,	8	–	84	41	29	56	19	3	28	–	16
Wicklow,	3	–	43	20	18	20	3	9	27	–	3

SCHEDULE (C).

SCHEDULE C.

Return of Accommodation in the several County, City, and Town Gaols, 1849.

RETURN of ACCOMMODATION in the several County, City, and Town Goals, 1849.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Daily Average Number confined.	Highest Number	Number of Cells.	Other Rooms with Beds.	Number of Beds in the Rooms.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.	NUMBER OF RE-COMMITTALS.				
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	Total.
Antrim,	135	201	50	13	38	548	59	15	10	4	88
Belfast,	236	279	320	–	–	2,745	354	176	86	360	976
Armagh,	230	310	76	35	109	1,437	88	40	23	11	162
Carlow,	159½	228	75	6	3	1,595	9	5	3	2	19
Cavan,	231	344	86	16	4	1,251	12	12	7	1	32
Clare,	546	767	115	9	42	4,330	463	107	31	16	617
Cork, County,	1,238	1,705	245	11	645	8,062	1,217	310	96	94	1,717
Cork, City,	185	268	108	12	24	1,931	203	67	28	19	317
Donegal,	214⅜	271	85	15	37	1,265	78	8	15	6	107
Down,	277	358	210	16	32	1,574	166	63	35	62	326
Dublin County,	278	360	75	2	5	6,888	312	103	63	68	546
„ City, Newgate,	54	160	64	–	–	1,574	194	57	27	25	303
„ Grangegorman Penty.	353	445	201	–	–	10,255	324	117	66	96	603
„ Richmond Bridewell,	411	537	184	5	47	10,920	307	96	23	4	432
Fermanagh,	208	267	202	5	15	1,001	11	5	3	–	19
Galway, County,	569	807	92	6	18	3,219	36	12	5	7	60
Galway, Town,	175⅜⅜⅜	368	36	12	20	1,923	68	28	21	11	128
Kerry,	568¾	809	82	4	16	3,052	205	162	60	37	464
Kildare, Naas,	127⅜	268	62	8	8	810	31	9	6	5	51
Kildare, Athy,	72⅓	123	32	2	4	654	50	16	4	1	71
Kilkenny, County,	264	328	48	9	35	1,370	52	2	1	0	55
Kilkenny, City,	60	101	7	10	48	2,092	2	4	3	3	12
King's County,	290	343	114	8	16	1,621	11	7	3	1	22
Leitrim,	164⅞⅝	218	81	12	48	1,109	16	10	5	2	33
Limerick, County,	653½	860	179	–	–	2,943	46	18	7	–	71
Limerick, City,	238⅛	312	70	25	102	3,721	93	44	28	22	187
Londonderry,	196⅜⅜⅜	227	159	15	54	1,531	18	8	6	4	36
Longford,	195⅜⅜⅜	244	67	12	36	1,465	67	21	16	22	126
Louth,	128	155	40	11	20	1,236	17	13	6	4	40
Drogheda,	34	54	18	4	8	364	126	23	6	5	160
Mayo,	452	604	128	20	60	2,840	103	15	3	2	123
Meath,	216	279	112	29	29	1,282	70	8	2	–	80
Monaghan,	249	319	75	12	52	1,124	22	13	14	4	53
Queen's County,	280	372	95	8	35	1,878	112	17	9	4	142
Roscommon,	269⅕	380	60	16	32	1,504	79	14	5	2	100
Sligo,	225⅜⅝	301	84	27	61	1,307	137	54	22	25	238
Tipperary, Nenagh,	551⅛⅜⅜	780	192	22	31	3,978	93	68	44	105	310
Tipperary, Clonmel,	576	832	225	21	60	5,624	82	41	23	56	202
Tyrone,	248	323	70	20	61	1,309	126	30	10	5	171
Waterford, County,	327	432	82	9	27	1,659	204	52	13	11	280
Waterford, City,	125	211	56	8	24	2,226	38	14	7	9	68
Westmeath,	274	342	92	11	34	1,636	41	11	3	–	55
Wexford,	214½	403	114	9	24	2,893	113	76	16	10	215
Wicklow,	154½	189	77	4	6	735	84	30	15	20	149

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in

GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	Cost of Diet per Head per day.	Cost of Diet per head per Annum.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF			
							Fuel, for use of Prison.	Soap and Candles for same.	Straw.	Medicine &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, - - -	Mixed.	654 0 9½	3½	5 6 5¼	Coal.	21	73 5 0	25 12 3¼	10 11 10	16 2 8
Belfast, - - -	Do.	1,068 17 8	3 1 8 / 3 6 5	4 12 9 8 7 / 2 3 5	Do.	26	101 3 4	25 6 0	2 19 11	24 18 2
Armagh, - -	Do.	1,244 14 7	3⅝	5 10 3¼	Coal & Turf.	19	84 2 4	60 13 0	—	55 12 5
Carlow, - - -	Do.	681 1 8½	2⅝	4 5 2	Turf & Coal.	10	46 10 10½	12 13 9	14 7 3½	26 1 5
Cavan, - - -	Do.	947 15 0	3⅛	4 11 3	Turf.	16	146 13 3	25 16 6	11 2 3	50 15 5
Clare, - - -	Do.	2,656 11 0	2 1	4 2 0	Coal & Turf.	31	176 12 3	25 19 10	8 12 9	32 15 3
Cork County, -	Do.	3,733 4 9	2	3 0 10	Coal.	35	247 19 8	105 18 1	72 10 10	178 10 5
„ City, - -	Do.	794 7 8	3⅛	4 15 0⅝	Do.	33	57 7 0	26 3 3	16 19 1	19 15 4
Donegal, - -	Stirabout & Bread	915 0 10	2⅞	4 6 5⅛	Do.	28	72 6 1	11 18 8	14 18 6	30 7 3
Down, - - -	Mixed.	1,318 16 8	3 1 3 / 6 4	5 0 3	Do.	45	134 5 6	27 19 9½	13 9 11	28 17 6
Dublin County, -	Do.	1,150 8 9	2 1 / 1 0 5 5 3 1 / 4 5	4 6 9 3 1 3 / 3 3 3	Do.	22	105 10 2	41 13 10	14 10 7	49 9 5
Newgate, - -	Bread and Milk.	269 9 10	4	6 1 8	Do.	16	41 11 5	11 9 6	5 19 2	43 14 0
Richmond Bridewell,	Mixed.	1,497 14 11	2 8 / 1 1	4 2 11½	Do.	21	173 1 3	63 19 10	13 6 9	149 1 8
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	Do.	1,471 3 2	2 3 3 / 4 3	4 10 6	Do.	32	165 18 1	54 11 4	22 15 0	126 3 2
Fermanagh, - -	Oatmeal & Bread.	611 17 5½	2 5 / 2 0	3 6 0¾	Turf.	28	100 5 4½	29 7 9	11 3 2	61 1 8
Galway County, -	Mixed.	2,787 5 11	3 7 8 / 3 6 5	4 17 9	Turf & Coal.	15	103 14 1	45 13 2	20 2 0	36 8 1
„ Town, -	Do.	879 6 0	3 3 3 3 3 / 3 2 0 5 1	5 0 1 3 3 3 3 3 / 3 2 0 5 1	Turf.	10	46 7 8	7 2 0	11 5 6½	6 2 6
Kerry, - - -	Do.	2,326 18 0½	2 5 / 7	4 1 9½	Do.	17	77 3 10	10 2 6½	20 8 4	65 12 10
Kildare, Naas, -	Do.	556 16 4½	2 3 3 / 3 3	4 8 6 3 3 / 3 3	Coal.	28	190 0 0	26 2 9	15 0 11½	34 7 4
„ Athy, -	Do.	317 19 4½	3⅛	4 15 0⅝	Turf.	10	37 17 6	13 4 9⅓	6 0 3	21 13 1
Kilkenny County, -	Do.	1,194 8 1	3⅛	4 14 7	Coal & Turf.	20	107 1 5	20 4 10½	12 8 7	69 4 3
„ City, -	Do.	256 19 5½	2 1 / 2	4 3 7 1 / 4	Turf & Coal.	8	45 3 2	6 15 11½	3 19 4½	29 8 0
King's County, -	Do.	1,126 5 7	2½	3 17 8	Turf.	40	108 5 1½	34 15 0	11 7 2½	20 0 0
Leitrim, - - -	Do.	668 10 7	3 1 3 3 3 / 1 1 6 0 5	4 15 9 3 / 1 1	Turf & Coal.	35	127 7 5	27 15 9	6 17 5¾	70 3 3
Limerick County, -	Do.	2,375 7 0⅛	2 3 / 8	3 19 10½	Coal.	28	235 0 1 3 / 4	50 1 10	19 10 3½	155 15 2
„ City, -	Do.	1,089 2 7 3 / 4	3 1 / 8	4 13 2	Do.	18	65 1 2	17 0 0	8 11 7	30 0 0
Londonderry, - -	Do.	891 4 6	3⅛	4 14 9 1 3 3 / 8	Do.	25	85 17 0	27 0 10	7 19 1	47 10 7
Longford, - -	Do.	549 2 1	1 7 / 8	2 17 0⅜	Turf.	24	65 17 0	12 12 0	6 15 0	25 0 0
Louth, - - -	Do.	758 18 11¼	3 3 / 4	5 14 0¾	Coal.	16	27 8 9 3 / 8	15 12 4	10 0 1	16 7 2
Drogheda, - -	Bread and Milk.	166 0 10	3¼	4 18 10½	Do.	6	34 9 6	17 19 8	5 7 0	11 10 0
Mayo, - - -	Mixed.	2,173 15 4½	3½	5 6 5⅛	Turf & Coal.	35	218 14 2	89 5 3	40 10 9	20 19 11
Meath, - - -	Do.	788 19 5	2 1 / 4	4 3 7	Coal & Turf.	52	69 16 4	27 12 9	12 5 0	30 0 0
Monaghan, - -	Do.	1,056 5 2½	3 5 / 1 2	4 16 1¼	Coal.	19	47 11 0	8 1 0	13 8 4	65 8 6
Queen's County, -	Do.	989 14 0	2 1 / 4	3 10 0	Coal & Turf.	13	118 9 8	38 1 5	14 13 7	13 9 7
Roscommon, - -	Stirabout & Bread	1,239 18 1	3 1 / 1 3	4 12 2	Coal.	24	141 5 6	18 1 9	27 13 10	42 0 0
Sligo, - - -	Mixed.	955 14 0	2 1 5 / 1 0	4 9 4 7 / 1 0	Do.	21	135 15 7	51 16 11½	25 10 10½	29 16 10
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Bread & Stirabout	2,455 9 10	2½	3 16 1½	Coal & Turf.	23	129 5 6	72 18 3	21 12 6	47 4 4
„ Clonmel,	Mixed.	2,883 6 3	3½	5 6 5¼	Coal.	50	167 3 7	111 13 10½	22 0 7½	95 9 5
Tyrone, - - -	Do.	1,094 13 4	2 3 3 3 3 3 / 3 3 3 3 3	4 9 4	Turf.	51	207 5 6	41 1 8	8 18 1	36 15 4
Waterford County, -	Do.	1421 7 11	3 / 8 1 6 5	4 15 8¼	Coal.	23	66 0 0	59 0 0	7 17 12	72 3 11
„ City, -	Do.	571 13 2	3	4 15 3	Do.	12	47 9 6	15 16 9	16 2 10	35 1 7
Westmeath, - -	Do.	1,144 2 11	2 7 / 8	1 6 8 3 / 8 4	Turf & Coal.	19	85 6 11½	31 8 9	15 8 11	42 0 0
Wexford, -	Do.	1,547 0 10	4 1 / 3	6 11 9¾	Coal.	26	53 1 7	94 2 9	18 15 11	—
Wicklow, -	Do.	714 12 9½	3¼	5 2 9	Do.	12	51 0 4	35 5 9	15 9 0	13 6 10

THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1849.

COST OF								SALARY OF			
								MALE DEPARTMENT.			
									Chaplains.		
risoners' t and Sus- nance in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Local Inspectors.	Protestant.	Presbyterian	R. Catholic.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21 18 10½	26 2 11	62 11 11½	9 3 7½	36 7 3	42 3 7½	—	39 13 5½	92 6 2	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
26 3 1½	24 6 3	28 16 5	2 2 7	104 13 10	239 4 6	45 15 0	17 16 8½	55 7 8	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
03 15 4	25 6 5	22 19 3	20 17 5	19 2 4	249 15 1	—	31 14 5	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
—	13 15 7	71 15 3	35 17 7	17 13 4½	37 0 6	25 15 6	68 3 9½	36 18 4	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
74 18 2	19 1 9	88 2 8	36 2 1	20 9 3	30 1 5	—	28 0 9	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
16 8 11	14 10 9	54 5 11	3 11 8	200 15 2	22 3 8	76 13 0	470 14 5	—	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
99 14 8	47 2 7	301 1 0	113 2 5	152 1 3	340 5 3	60 0 10	300 1 8	150 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
10 13 8	37 16 9	126 10 6	63 5 3	73 8 4	318 14 10	39 17 10	40 19 6	75 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
77 4 7	29 8 4	112 6 1	19 15 9	84 8 8	51 1 2	53 4 7	43 17 6	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
65 2 2	20 8 9	268 8 10	71 10 10	100 16 11½	145 10 4½	—	70 0 5½	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
55 10 5½	21 3 9	88 10 9	39 2 3	44 13 4	72 16 11	7 0 8	125 13 0	100 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8
10 19 11	7 6 4	—	—	—	—	—	66 10 5	133 6 8	50 0 0	33 6 8	50 0 0
88 17 1	45 5 4	174 5 5	—	105 8 7½	247 18 11	—	297 1 8	133 6 8	40 0 0	33 6 8	40 0 0
92 2 6	35 19 11	—	147 17 6	84 11 8	185 10 2	—	146 17 8	133 6 8	40 0 0	33 6 8	40 0 0
72 4 6	2 4 1	8 4 9	9 6 7	3 13 8	2 10 0	10 6 0	19 5 11	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
77 10 0	26 3 0	—	—	—	268 10 2	—	66 7 11	133 16 10	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
66 15 1½	8 14 1½	23 15 0	2 17 6	—	7 10 0	—	46 12 0	36 18 6	27 13 10	—	50 0 0
10 17 7½	32 15 8¼	10 14 6	—	106 3 1	45 7 7	10 16 0	114 19 11¾	100 0 0	23 1 6	—	46 3 1
77 13 8	15 0 9	56 1 10½	19 15 0½	10 12 6	12 19 8	96 18 5	79 18 4	37 18 4	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
—	6 14 6	36 6 8½	21 15 7¾	5 18 9	51 11 10½	50 17 6½	33 17 9½	27 13 10	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
77 8 2	36 0 0	40 12 11	13 16 9	35 0 0	43 1 2	11 5 6	6 18 4	80 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
66 10 0½	2 14 0	3 3 7	1 2 0	2 14 0	5 0 0	0 16 0	18 1 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
10 4 0	11 2 9	191 19 2	95 19 7	55 18 3	81 3 6½	1 17 6	30 2 5½	130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
66 8 6½	56 0 4½	105 6 2¾	4 6 3	87 7 3½	94 2 7½	35 8 6	46 8 8	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
10 14 5⅜	16 5 3	143 13 4	12 16 7½	201 9 5	990 12 7	56 7 6	410 9 7	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
99 19 4	15 3 0	16 16 5¾	7 8 10½	70 16 4	223 15 8	—	86 4 11	150 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
66 0 3	16 13 9	121 11 1	6 11 10	150 4 3	41 14 10	—	24 13 4	90 0 0	46 3 1½	46 3 1½	46 3 1½
66 9 4	12 4 10	22 8 1	10 13 3	20 9 9	21 19 5	10 2 6	66 11 2	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
33 10 10¼	22 15 0	71 8 5½	4 10 8½	12 2 3	49 12 9	1 9 9	9 5 7½	50 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
10 18 6	6 10 0	4 9 2	—	—	9 8 0	—	20 7 6	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
10 15 10	36 1 0	285 3 6	—	282 17 4¾	260 7 1½	36 3 6	191 2 1½	75 0 0	37 10 0	27 13 10	37 10 0
10 8 9	14 9 10	11 4 8	0 17 4½	28 5 3½	40 0 2	28 15 4	18 2 8	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
66 14 8	11 1 9	117 19 2	8 17 0	35 9 3	49 3 2½	—	0 10 0	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
88 19 11	21 6 5	141 3 4	57 9 7	87 17 4	81 5 0	8 12 0	58 9 11	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
10 19 10½	15 3 10	2 0 6	4 0 2	26 11 8	62 3 9½	10 11 5	30 7 11	92 6 1	46 3 1	—	46 3 1
33 2 5	40 17 10	116 0 11	63 7 7	86 11 1	81 11 3	45 8 2	45 18 3½	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
22 7 1	36 12 6	—	—	78 0 10	359 5 1	—	107 15 6	85 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
88 6 2½	41 5 0½	208 0 7	14 10 6	259 15 6	295 3 10	—	96 17 7	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
77 12 11	22 10 4	77 7 8½	35 16 4	26 13 10½	183 3 8	56 2 7	43 6 8	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
88 17 3½	16 8 1½	146 16 3	29 4 2	118 2 3½	90 8 7½	61 2 0	93 11 8½	80 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
66 8 0	3 11 7	43 19 1	25 5 2	40 9 4	63 16 6	—	4 6 8	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
11 4 4	24 11 11½	175 10 3	29 19 4	66 5 11	80 8 9	—	30 2 8½	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
55 8 9	11 4 9	11 17 4	25 8 1	61 4 8	169 3 5	6 14 4	68 9 11	100 0 0	—	—	50 0 0
55 8 3½	17 5 10	151 6 1½	96 5 1½	21 17 7	31 2 6	5 5 6	82 4 1	46 3 6	36 18 5½	—	36 18 5½

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in

| GAOLS. | SALARY OF MALE DEPARTMENT. | | |

THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1849—*continued.*

SALARY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.				OFFICERS'					
Matrons. 34.	Assistant Matrons, or Head Turnkeys. 35.	Hospital Nurse-tenders. 36.	Other Prison Officers. 37.	Rations, Total Cost of. 38.	Clothing, Total Cost of. 39.	Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing. 40.	Total Expense of Gaol. 41.	Average Number of Prisoners per day dieted. 42.	Total Cost of Prisoners per head per day. 43.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per head per Annum. 44.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
35 0 0	—	22 13 2	—	58 19 4⅞	26 13 4	1,001 1 4⅞	2,018 15 8	126	0 10 1⅝	16 0 5⅛
40 0 0	50 0 0	—	22 8 0	62 8 2	1 19 0	1,195 3 4	2,907 6 10	236	0 8 1/10	12 6 4⅜
30 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	1 2 6	5 10 2	37 15 4	690 15 6	2,552 17 8	226	0 7⅜	11 5 11 3/5
50 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	142 12 10	11 12 0	900 10 4	1,951 6 11½	159½	0 8 1 1/10	12 4 8 3/4
40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	15 4 2	—	711 19 6	2,190 18 0	231	0 6¼	9 8 0¼
40 0 0	30 0 0	24 0 0	—	—	19 15 3	1,017 1 3	4,776 15 9	540	0 5⅞	8 12 8¼
50 0 0	81 0 0	36 18 0	130 17 2	120 18 0	51 5 9	1,676 7 3	8,206 12 7	1,141	0 4 1/4	7 3 10 3/10
35 2 0	23 8 0	24 18 4	5 0 0	65 4 4	35 3 9	926 11 5	2,592 11 4	167	0 10 1/10	15 10 5¾
30 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	143 13 4	35 14 0	715 15 0	2,171 12 11	214⅔	0 6 1 1/10	10 2 6 1/10
20 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	—	46 7 1	22 0 0	1,024 4 5	3,239 12 4	263	0 8 1/10	12 6 4¼
32 10 0	25 0 0	—	—	23 15 9	18 0 0	1,224 4 1	2,990 7 11½	265	0 7 9/10	11 5 8 3/10
45 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	—	113 7 3	—	1,895 1 11	2,355 2 6	54	2 4⅜	43 2 3 9/10
—	—	—	—	286 8 2	72 0 0	2,524 10 10	5,397 3 1	361	0 9⅝	14 19 0
200 0 0	605 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	273 14 3	—	2,131 11 0	4,664 11 1	340	0 9 1/5	13 14 4⅜
31 10 0	—	18 10 0	—	58 1 8	—	713 1 8	1,624 12 7	198	0 5 1/7	8 4 1 3/4
30 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	7 0 8	—	1,207 11 2	4,659 5 6	569	0 5 7/20	8 3 9¼
20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	61 12 10	—	510 14 4	1,577 2 0	175¾	0 5 1/11	8 19 7¼
44 3 4	19 3 4	20 0 0	10 0 0	131 7 9⅛	66 19 0	1,221 8 3½	4,263 8 4⅛	562 1/16	0 4 1 5/8	7 11 7⅛
20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	106 4 4	19 4 0	664 14 4	1,836 1 11¾	127¾	0 9 3/12	14 15 5 7/11
20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	106 12 6	11 0 0	431 14 0	1,065 11 9⅛	70 8/20/5	0 9 1/6 8	15 3 7 1/16
30 0 0	—	—	—	47 0 0	25 0 0	813 6 0	2,475 16 0½	252	0 6 9/16	9 16 5 3/8
15 0 0	—	—	—	34 2 7	—	269 2 7	671 9 4	60	0 7⅓	11 3 9 9/10
40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	35 3 10	57 8 6	963 14 6	2,822 14 8	290	0 6⅔	9 14 8⅓
30 0 0	—	20 0 0	15 0 0	11 17 0	20 6 7½	779 4 7	2,195 7 6½	161 7/7/8	0 8 1 9/11	13 11 8 3/11
40 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	15 5 7	1,127 5 7	6,025 8 9¾	648	0 6⅓	9 5 11⅔
30 0 0	—	16 18 0	24 0 0	5 0 0	—	722 3 6	2,382 3 6	234	0 6 3/4	10 3 7¼
30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	165 16 11	31 10 0	864 19 9½	2,322 1 1⅛	188	0 8⅛	12 1 0 2/7
40 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	743 15 6	1,593 19 11	190 1/3/5	0 6⅛	9 15 10⅓
30 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	46 18 7½	31 18 2	701 7 9½	1,704 10 6	125	0 8 2/8/3	13 12 8⅔
6 0 0	—	—	—	39 10 0	—	235 10 0	522 10 2	34	0 10⅛	15 7 4 7/12
40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	—	134 11 10½	—	1,217 5 8⅛	4,963 1 8	454	0 7 3/10	10 18 7⅝
40 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	41 13 0	31 6 6½	991 18 0½	2,182 15 7⅛	213	0 6½	10 4 11 4/10
24 16 0	16 8 0	—	—	42 2 0	33 10 0	711 8 2	2,242 7 3	244	0 6⅜	9 3 9 1/2
25 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	—	22 5 9	—	841 5 9	2,590 17 6	280	0 6⅖	9 5 0⅜
32 6 1	—	17 0 0	—	28 18 7	67 4 3	946 1 2	2,586 19 6	269 1/5	0 6⅘	9 12 3½
20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	195 2 10½	42 12 6	1,071 1 6½	2,822 13 4	225 4/8/0	0 8¼	12 10 8⅖
40 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	168 8 6	66 11 2	1,355 14 8	4,796 6 1	546 3/3/7	0 5 1/11	8 15 5 1/10
40 0 0	—	50 4 10	37 0 0	62 12 6	76 14 5	1,671 3 8½	6,024 16 8⅝	568	0 6 3/8	10 12 9⅓
30 0 0	—	24 0 0	—	137 6 0	63 5 5	896 11 5	2,787 19 5	246	0 7⅛	11 6 7 1/14
30 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	51 0 0	19 17 4	830 17 4	3,041 12 2½	297	0 6 1/11	10 8 3⅛
40 0 0	—	10 10 0	—	31 0 0	—	551 10 0	1,435 10 2	120	0 7 1/8	11 19 3 7/10
20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	52 2 3	25 2 4	692 4 7	2,468 15 4½	264	0 6⅛	9 7 0¼
45 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	168 7 11	16 16 0	940 16 2	3,153 8 6	214½	0 9⅜	14 14 0⅓
30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	535 0 5	1,775 10 2	154⅓	0 7 1/11	11 9 9⅓

SCHEDULE (E).

RETURN of Trades' Work, Hard Labour, and Schools in the several Gaols in Ireland on the 31st December, 1849.

GAOLS.	MALES.															FEMALES.						AMOUNT of Cost of Work.				AMOUNT of Return of Work.				Profit on Works.			Number of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread-Wheel: — Number of Feet Ascent per Day.	Total No. of Trades taught.	Total Number taught to Read and Write during the Year.	SCHOOLS.	
	Masons or Stone-cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Other Trades.	TOTAL OF TRADES.	Stone-breakers.	Treadwheel.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing.	Prison Duties	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.							Males.	Females.
																					£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.								
Antrim	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	6	60	–	14	19	99	1	–	5	1	2	9	126	4	1	19	19	8	180	11	1	30	11	11	64	19	3	2	–	2	101	1	1
Belfast	1	2	9	6	15	0	1	4	38	110	–	5	1	154	43	10	4	3	3	63	1,172	0	5	–			1,737	11	1½	36	14	10	602	5	6½	32	–	32	107	1	1
Armagh	1	1	3	2	–	–	1	5	11	46	13	10	67	147	25	–	12	5	3	45	23	16	3	1	12	9	62	3	0	73	19	0	110	13	0	8	7,632	8	27	1	1
Carlow	–	–	5	6	–	2	4	17	4	16	6	54	97	10	8	8	2	23	51	52	7	10	15	16	3	158	3	9	41	4	9	131	4	5	24	17,280	5	38	1	1
Cavan	2	1	6	4	3	1	1	2	20	57	36	12	18	143	10	18	4	3	4	39	49	2	6	21	3	5	381	2	6	92	7	10½	403	4	5½	32	240	32	55	1	1
Clare	–	4	13	15	14	3	4	30	83	240	24	29	22	398	20	48	21	3	8	100	266	1	7	17	9	8	612	9	4	104	18	0	433	16	1	49	10,240	11	85	1	1
Cork County	1	2	10	18	39	6	–	35	111	30	409	61	91	702	38	80	40	47	28	243	2,403	16	2	568	3	5	850	1	8	312	4	0	1,162	5	8	634	12,707	11	45	1	–
Cork City	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	29	54	15	14	112	10	8	12	8	2	40	–			–			–			–			–			–	9,890	–	–	4	–
Donegal	1	2	2	3	–	–	1	4	13	99	–	24	27	163	10	10	15	4	12	51	178	10	6½	20	16	1	219	15	7½	123	18	9	144	7	9	–	–	4	16	5	3
Down	–	–	3	2	9	–	–	6	20	18	78	15	4	177	4	12	12	8	10	46	476	14	6	169	14	7½	612	12	1	233	0	0½	199	3	0	23	–	6	40	1	1
Dublin County	–	1	2	1	–	–	1	1	6	94	–	18	15	127	16	2	12	8	35	73	84	7	1	16	15	11	92	10	8	51	10	7	42	18	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newgate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	53	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–			–			–			–			–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond Bridewell	1	2	4	7	20	2	2	30	68	164	48	36	108	424	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	12	0	–			197	6	9	–			142	14	9	–	9,920	–	62	1	–
George-town Pen.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	16	41	28	233	377	–			269	6	1	–			551	3	9½	281	17	8½	–	–	–	36	–	1
Fermanagh	–	1	2	4	6	–	1	3	17	17	–	33	21	118	6	12	28	8	10	64	79	8	7½	6	4	6	153	14	1½	34	10	0½	102	11	0½	8	–	8	51	1	1
Galway	3	4	6	4	8	–	10	4	39	36	30	62	88	255	20	20	–	32	15	87	137	6	8	68	13	4	188	0	0	94	0	0	76	0	0	6	2,610	6	283	1	–
" Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	24	8	16	94	3	4	3	2	12	24	–			–			–			–			–			–	12,000	–	–	–	–
Kerry	–	2	2	1	6	–	–	2	13	–	36	42	286	367	–	5	42	17	31	95	486	1	8	0	7	8	775	6	4	13	8	3¾	302	5	3¾	7	5,120	10	–	–	–
Kildare, Naas	2	1	–	1	–	1	5	18	28	43	–	9	10	90	6	5	7½	2	–	20	4	1	4	4	7	7	21	13	11½	32	14	1	45	9	0	9	–	4	145	1	1
" Athy	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	4	28	12	6	1	47	8	7	5	4	–	24	14	13	2½	11	12	4½	31	4	1½	5	15	11½	10	14	6	7	–	5	66	1	1
Kilkenny County	1	2	2	2	1	1	–	–	9	87	49	23	34	193	8	21	6	12	6	53	15	0	0	58	11	2	30	0	0	123	1	6	79	10	4	–	67,140	–	6	2	4
" City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	4	1	34	9	–	2	3	–	14	–			–			–			–			–			–	–	–	–	–	–
King's County	1	3	4	4	8	–	8	2	30	111	–	14	35	190	14	32	6	3	–	55	10	14	2½	23	18	6½	322	6	11	75	6	7½	373	0	9½	34	–	5	29	1	1
Leitrim	–	1	–	2	–	–	3	4	12	59	22	13	24	130	–	12	7	3	3	25	64	12	5½	30	16	1	84	6	1½	68	0	9	56	18	4	–	7,640	–	192	1	1
Limerick County	–	8	2	12	32	3	–	63	120	108	–	20	217	465	30	12	6	4	29	81	139	13	6	34	19	0	209	0	7	52	17	3	87	5	4	21	–	9	35	1	–
" City	–	–	–	8	–	–	56	64	44	9	12	22	151	9	28	8	8	6	59	56	5	4	48	7	10	89	4	11	77	5	9	61	17	6	–	8,900	–	58	–	–
Londonderry	2	5	5	6	–	–	–	2	20	77	–	8	21	136	8	19	7	3	12	49	429	13	4	–			620	19	9	–			191	6	5	11	–	–	2	1	1
Longford	1	1	2	3	8	–	–	–	15	13	19	13	31	133	3	22	8	5	7	45	40	0	0	–			70	0	0	–			30	0	0	12	9,600	3	37	1	1
Louth	1	2	1	4	1	–	1	5	14	28	24	9	–	75	3	3	22	2	7	37	231	12	8½	12	11	7	433	6	3	78	3	0½	257	5	0	–	4,800	–	20	1	1
Drogheda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				–			–			–			–			–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	60	181	347	12	2	15	9	47	85					–			–			–			–			–	8,640	–	16	1	0
Meath	1	1	3	5	5	–	–	1	16	71	49	11	39	186	8	4	6	6	13	37	45	11	2½	9	10	4½	96	10	4½	16	13	2	58	2	0	40	11,520	8	20	1	1
Monaghan	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	4	90	19	17	23	153	6	12	6	8	18	50	23	9	5	6	12	6	32	2	0	38	2	9	40	2	10	–	9,600	–	171	1	1
Queen's County	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	7	–	54	120	15	196	30	–	9	26	13	78	–			–			–			–			–			–	3,840	–	107	1	1
Roscommon	–	1	–	6	2	–	–	–	9	64	10	11	63	157	6	10	11	1	12	40	383	17	11	8	0	7½	490	3	2	12	9	0	110	13	7½	9	–	3	–	–	–
Sligo	–	–	4	5	–	–	2	4	15	75	22	18	47	177	14	4	12	5	16	51	234	17	10	178	10	4½	397	7	7	333	4	4½		–		35	6,400	4	30	1	1
Tipperary, Nenagh	3	5	8	12	10	3	2	19	62	41	96	60	64	323	10	8	18	19	17	72	476	3	0	67	13	9½	657	14	4	81	15	9½	195	13	4	35	40,320	15	75	1	1
" Clonmel	4	6	10	8	14	3	2	74	9	100	101	26	114	462	20	30	20	4	25	99	1,028	5	10½	210	8	7	1,170	18	8	290	2	7	222	6	10	39	12,450	10	–	1	–
Tyrone	1	5	3	4	8	1	1	2	25	91	21	29	35	291	9	13	12	7	27	68	144	14	3½	21	13	0¾	267	2	0¾	104	0	11	204	14	11½	7	6,380	8	293	1	1
Waterford County	–	2	4	15	20	–	–	20	61	–	20	12	172	265	14	4	32	4	2	56	800	2	0	130	16	0	891	9	11	260	6	0½	220	17	11	10	3,000	4	6	1	1
" City	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	24	8	25	62	16	10	4	3	–	33	11	9	8	39	17	0	12	9	4	97	2	11	58	5	7	–	6,720	–	22	1	1
Westmeath	–	5	6	7	6	2	2	9	37	39	35	22	16	149	11	13	7	8	4	43	227	5	3	–			319	6	11	–			92	1	8	19	6,720	8	79	1	1
Wexford	1	1	3	6	4	2	1	1	19	92	–	22	57	171	10	13	42	7	22	94	250	0	5½	–			459	13	11	–			209	8	5½	22	–	9	70	1	1
Wicklow	–	–	1	4	–	–	1	48	54	–	18	8	16	96	7	10	11	4	15	47	208	17	9½	160	0	0½	339	2	4½	223	13	5½	193	18	0	199	6,400	4	167	3	2

SCHEDULE (F).

A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	Six and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	Nine and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day. s.	d.
Ink-making	–	–	1	–	6	Wire-lattice making	1	–	–	1	6	Coopering	2	–	–	1	6	Collar-making	3	–	–	1	6	Cabinet-maker	12	–	–	3	0
Blacking-making	–	–	1	1	0	Sack cloth weaving	1	–	–	1	6	Bellows-making	2	–	–	1	0	Tackling making for Farmers	3	–	–	1	6	Carpenter	12	–	–	3	0
Lath-splitting,	–	1	–	1	0	Nail-making	1	–	–	1	0	Horse shoeing	3	–	–	1	6	Stone-cutter	12	–	–	3	0						
Putty making for glazing	–	–	1	1	0	Turner's Work for Kitchen use	1	–	–	1	0	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1	0	Shoe-maker	3	–	–	2	0	White-smith	12	–	–	3	0
Putty-making for plastering	–	–	1	1	0	Glue-boiling	1	–	–	1	0	Cap-making	–	–	–	—		Straddle-maker	2	–	–	1	0	Harness-maker (Coach)	12	–	–	3	0
Pegwood for Shoemakers	–	–	1	1	0	Varnish-making	1	–	–	1	6	Flesher of Hides	1	–	–	1	0	Candle-maker	2	–	–	1	6	Tailoring	6	–	–	3	0
Fleshing Skins	–	1	–	1	0	Baking (Bread)	1	–	–	1	0	Brush-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Sailcloth-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Hatting	6	–	–	1	6
Basil Skin-straining	–	–	3	1	6	Flax-dresser	1	–	–	1	0	Brogue-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Currier	2	–	–	1	6	Cutler	3	–	–	2	0
Cord-mak. (Twine)	1	–	–	1	6	Last-maker (Shoes)	1	–	–	1	0	Glazier	–	3	–	1	6	Comb-maker	1	–	–	1	0						
Size-making	–	1	–	1	0	Sieve-making	1	–	–	1	0	Glue-boiler	1	–	–	1	0	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker	3	–	–	1	6	Cart and Waggon-making	6	–	–	1	6
Mop-making	–	1	–	0	6	Spinner of Cotton	1	–	–	1	0	Pump borer	1	–	–	1	0	Brazier	3	–	–	1	0	Plough-making	3	–	–	1	6
Oakum cording	–	1	–	0	6	Straw Plat for Bonnets	1	–	–	1	0	Reed-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Whitesmith (Housesmith)	3	–	–	1	6	Block making for Ships	2	–	–	1	0
Paint-grinding	–	1	–	1	6	Whip-making	1	–	–	1	0	Sail-cloth maker	1	–	–	1	6	Glass-cutter	3	–	–	1	6	Engraving	12	–	–	3	0
Paint-mixing	1	–	–	1	6	Toy-making	1	–	–	0	6	Stone-cutter	1	–	–	1	6	Whip-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Harness-mak. (Car)	3	–	–	1	6	Printing	12	–	–	2	0
Lime-burning	–	1	–	1	0	Bird-cage making	1	–	–	1	0	Turner	2	–	–	1	0	Rope-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Saddler	3	–	–	1	6	Turning	2	–	–	1	6
Wire-drawing	–	2	–	1	6	Blacking-making for Shoes	1	–	–	1	0	Whip-maker	1	–	–	1	6	Patten and Clog-maker	1	–	–	1	6	Shuttle-maker	3	–	–	1	6	Waggon-wheel making	6	–	–	1	0
Mat-weaving	1	–	–	1	0	Paper-staining	1	–	–	1	6	Wheelwright	2	–	–	1	0	Upholsterer	3	–	–	1	0	Wire-worker	6	–	–	1	6
Wool-scouring	–	2	–	1	0	Lint-making	1	–	–	1	0	Block-maker for Ships	2	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Cloth	6	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Cord	3	–	–	1	0	Hair-cloth maker	6	–	–	1	6
Painting in Oil	1	–	–	1	6	Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes	–	2	–	1	6	Dyer	1	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Cotton	3	–	–	1	0	Hair-cloth maker	6	–	–	1	0
Hair-twist. (curled)	1	–	–	1	0	Sail-cloth making	1	–	–	1	0	Stocking-hosier	2	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Damask	6	–	–	1	0	Saddle-tree maker	6	–	–	2	0
Flax-scutching	–	2	–	1	0	Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1	0	Racket-maker	–	2	–	1	0	Weaver of Linen	6	–	–	1	0	Pin-maker	6	–	–	2	0
Slate-squaring	–	1	–	0	6	Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1	6	Thread-maker	1	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Broad Cloth	6	–	–	1	6
Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas)	1	–	–	1	0	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1	0	Cutler	2	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Cotton Cord	3	–	–	1	0
Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1	0	Wood-cutting	–	2	–	1	6	Wool-scourer	1	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Calico	3	–	–	1	0
Wax-making (Shoemakers)	–	–	2	0	6																			Weaver of Damask	6	–	–	1	0
Down-napping (Hatters)	–	1	–	1	0																			Weaver of Linen	6	–	–	1	0
Sack-making	–	1	–	1	0																			Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1	0
Basket-making	–	2	–	1	6																			Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1	0
Net-making	–	2	–	1	0																			Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	–	–	1	0
Besom-making	–	–	3	1	6																								
Bruising Oats	–	–	1	1	0																								
Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1	6																								
Wick-cutter (Chandlers)	–	1	–	1	0																								
Box-making (for Hatters)	–	2	–	1	0																								
Trunk-covering	–	2	–	1	6																								
Pulverizing Bones	–	1	–	1	6																								

SCHEDULE (G).

Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells, within the Year 1849.

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell: Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Charge for each Bridewell: Salary of Keeper, &c.	Total Charge to the County.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim	Antrim	29 16 0	20 0 0	
	Ballymena	61 5 8	20 0 0	
	Ballymoney	57 11 6	20 0 0	
				208 13 2
Armagh	Ballibot	50 13 1	12 0 0	
	Lurgan	42 17 8	15 0 0	
	N. T. Hamilton	20 19 2	10 0 0	
	Markethill	18 15 11	10 0 0	
				180 5 10
Cavan	Bailieborough	52 7 0	30 0 0	
	Ballyconnell	8 15 9	20 0 0	
	Cootehill	28 5 3	30 0 0	
				159 8 0
Clare	Ennistymon	67 0 11	20 0 0	
	Killaloe	65 15 11	20 0 0	
	Kilrush	77 17 1	30 0 0	
	Sixmilebridge	31 9 8	20 0 0	
	Tulla	113 2 3	20 0 0	
				405 5 10
Cork	Bandon	97 18 4	25 0 0	
	Bantry	91 19 4	25 0 0	
	Castletown	38 6 8	15 0 0	
	Charleville	41 4 6	15 0 0	
	Clonakilty	72 0 6	25 0 0	
	Cove	39 16 2	15 0 0	
	Dunmanway	51 1 11	15 0 0	
	Fermoy	152 19 10	20 0 0	
	Kanturk	177 7 7	25 0 0	
	Macroom	52 12 7	25 0 0	
	Mallow	151 19 8	25 0 0	
	Midleton	76 12 1	30 0 0	
	Millstreet	26 8 8	15 0 0	
	Mitchelstown	56 16 8	15 0 0	
	Rosscarbery	34 3 0	15 0 0	
	Skibbereen	200 7 11	25 0 0	
	Kinsale	18 16 3	15 0 0	
				1,725 11 8
Donegal	Donegal	36 6 5	30 0 0	
	Buncrana	9 8 0	25 0 0	
	Letterkenny	28 3 3	25 0 0	
	Glenties	15 12 10	25 0 0	
				194 10 6
Down	Newry	117 7 8	35 0 0	
				152 7 8
Galway	Ballinasloe	93 16 5	18 9 0	
	Clifden	103 3 11	27 9 0	
	Eyrecourt	47 3 2	18 9 0	
	Gort	123 18 4	26 9 0	
	Loughrea	243 6 4	27 9 0	
	Outerard	87 0 5	18 9 0	
	Portumna	119 4 8	18 9 0	
	Tuam	95 11 9	18 9 0	
	Woodford	72 14 0	18 9 0	
				1,178 0 0
Kerry	Cahirciveen	131 7 5	10 0 0	
	Castleisland	101 12 0	10 0 0	
	Dingle	104 0 7	10 0 0	
	Kenmare	91 16 8	10 0 0	
	Killarney	153 2 3	20 0 0	
	Listowel	215 11 0	20 0 0	
	Milltown	81 7 10	10 0 0	
	Tarbert	45 0 5	10 0 0	
				1,023 18 2
Kilkenny	Callan	18 18 7	9 4 8	
	Thomastown	24 12 0	18 9 4	
	Urlingford	23 19 9	9 4 7	
				101 8 11
King's Co.	Parsonstown	227 10 1	40 0 0	
				267 10 1

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell: Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Charge for each Bridewell: Salary of Keeper, &c.	Total Charge to the County.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leitrim	Ballinamore	19 2 2	30 0 0	
	M. Hamilton	33 18 5	30 0 0	
				113 0 7
Limerick	Bruff	45 3 3	20 0 0	
	Croom	44 6 8	10 0 0	
	Glynn	31 19 0	10 0 0	
	Kilfinan	54 9 5	10 0 0	
	Newcastle	59 7 5	20 0 0	
	Rathkeale	185 15 2	20 0 0	
				511 0 11
Londonderry	Coleraine	34 13 10	20 0 0	
	Magherafelt	36 5 2	15 0 0	
	N. T. Limivady	15 4 11	15 0 0	
				136 3 11
Louth	Ardee	28 14 8	15 0 0	
				43 14 8
Mayo	Ballina	62 16 2	10 10 0	
	Ballinrobe	105 3 4	10 0 0	
	Belmullet	39 14 10	10 0 0	
	Swineford	31 0 8	10 0 0	
	Westport	26 10 9	10 0 0	
				315 5 9
Meath	Kells	20 3 6	40 0 0	
	Navan	27 15 2	40 0 0	
				127 18 8
Monaghan	Carrickmacross	36 17 10	30 0 0	
	Castleblayney	87 10 5	30 0 0	
	Clones	23 11 10	10 0 0	
				218 0 1
Queen's Co.	Abbeyleix	39 0 0	25 0 0	
	Borris-in-Ossory	25 18 11	25 0 0	
	Stradbally	12 6 6	25 0 0	
				152 5 5
Roscommon	Athlone	44 2 6	15 0 0	
	Boyle	57 4 2	40 0 0	
	Castlerea	62 9 4	10 0 0	
	Strokestown	31 7 2	15 0 0	
				275 3 2
Sligo	Ballymote	23 17 11	40 0 0	
				63 17 11
Tipperary	Borrisokane	47 0 0	20 0 0	
	Cahir	91 15 0	30 0 0	
	Carrick-on-Suir	57 10 0	30 0 0	
	Cashel	149 3 11	25 0 0	
	Clogheen	60 0 6	30 0 0	
	N. Birmingham	79 5 6	30 0 0	
	Newport	46 8 10	20 0 0	
	Roscrea	182 1 0	20 0 0	
	Templemore	88 3 1	12 0 0	
	Thurles	282 11 0	30 0 0	
	Tipperary	130 9 3	30 0 0	
				1,491 8 0
Tyrone	Clogher	58 9 3	30 0 0	
	Strabane	29 14 10	30 0 0	
	Dungannon	242 5 3	126 0 0	
				516 9 4
Waterford	Dungarvan	151 11 2	40 0 0	
	Lismore	105 7 1	20 0 0	
				316 18 3
Westmeath	Moate	66 1 8	35 0 0	
				101 1 8
Wexford	Enniscorthy	59 0 0	30 0 0	
	Gorey	25 17 6	30 0 0	
	New Ross	26 6 6	30 0 0	
				201 4 0
Wicklow	Baltinglass*	272 19 3	50 0 0	
	Tinahely	19 12 10	15 0 0	
				357 12 1

* District Bridewell.

For H. M. Stationery Office.
PRINTED BY G. & J. GRIERSON, HER MAJESTY'S PRINTERS. DUBLIN.—1850.

TWENTY-NINTH

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1850;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

FOR H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE.
PRINTED BY G. AND J. GRIERSON, HER MAJESTY'S PRINTERS.
DUBLIN—1851.

[1364]

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

Page

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND, ... vii

APPENDIX No. 1.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS:

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham, ... 1
Richmond Bridewell and House of Correction for Males, ... 3
Richmond Female Penitentiary, ... 9
Four Courts' Marshalsea, ... 14
St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison, ... 15

County of Antrim Gaol, at Belfast; Ballymoney, Ballymena, and Antrim Bridewells, . 15
County of Armagh Gaol; Lurgan, Markethill, Newtownhamilton, and Ballybot Bridewells, 18
Carrickfergus Gaol, ... 20
County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan; Ballyconnell, Bailieborough, and Cootehill Bridewells, . 21
County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford; Donegal, Glenties, Letterkenny, and Buncrana Bridewells 24
County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick; Newry and Newtownards Bridewells, . . 26
County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen; Newtownbutler Bridewell, . . . 28
County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon; Ballinamore and Manorhamilton Bridewells, 31
County of Londonderry Gaol; Coleraine, Newtownlimavady, and Magherafelt Bridewells, . 33
County of Longford Gaol, ... 34
County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk; Ardee Bridewell, ... 36
County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol, ... 38
County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar; Ballinrobe, Westport, Swineford, Ballina, and Belmullet Bridewells, ... 39
County of Meath Gaol, at Trim; Navan and Kells Bridewells, ... 41
County of Monaghan Gaol; Castleblayney, Carrickmacross, and Clones Bridewells, . 43
County of Roscommon Gaol; Athlone, Castlerea, Boyle, and Strokestown Bridewells, . 45
County of Sligo Gaol; Ballymote Bridewell, ... 48
County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh; Dungannon, Clogher, and Strabane Bridewells, . 50
County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar; Moate and Castletowndelvin Bridewells, . 51

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol, ... 54
County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis; Tulla, Ennistymon, Kilrush, Sixmilebridge, and Killaloe Bridewells, ... 56

Page

County of Cork Gaol; Mallow, Charleville, Kanturk, Millstreet, Macroom, Dunmanway, Bandon, Clonakilty, Rosscarbery, Skibbereen, Bantry, Castletown, Mitchelstown, Kinsale, Midleton, Youghal, Fermoy, and Queenstown Bridewells, ... 58
City of Cork Gaol, ... 64
County of Galway Gaol; Portumna, Woodford, Eyrecourt, Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Oughterard, Clifden, Gort, and Tuam Bridewells, ... 68
County of the Town of Galway Gaol, ... 71
County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee; Kenmare, Killarney, Miltown, Cahirciveen, Dingle, Listowel, Castleisland, and Tarbert Bridewells, ... 73
County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy, ... 76
County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas, ... 77
County of Kilkenny Gaol; Urlingford, Callan, and Thomastown Bridewells, . . . 79
City of Kilkenny Gaol, ... 84
King's County Gaol, at Tullamore; Parsonstown (District) Bridewell, ... 87
County of Limerick Gaol; Kilfinnan, Bruff, Glin, Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Croom Bridewells, 89
City of Limerick Gaol, ... 92
Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough; Stradbally, Abbeyleix, and Borris-in-Ossory Bridewells, 94
County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh; Roscrea, Borrisokane, Newport, Templemore, and Thurles Bridewells, ... 98
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel; New Birmingham, Tipperary, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Cahir, and Clogheen Bridewells, ... 101
County of Waterford Gaol; Dungarvan and Lismore Bridewells, ... 103
City of Waterford Gaol; House of Correction, ... 107
County of Wexford Gaol; New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Gorey Bridewells, . . . 110
County of Wicklow Gaol; Tinahely Bridewell, and Baltinglass (District,) Bridewell, . 113

APPENDIX No. 2.

SCHEDULE (A), LIST OF PRISONS 117
" (B), RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN GAOLS on 31st December, 1850, ... 118
" (C), ACCOMMODATION OF COUNTY, CITY, AND TOWN GAOLS in the Year 1850, ... 119
" (D), EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS in the Year 1850, . . . 120
" (E), RETURN OF TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, AND SCHOOLS IN GAOLS, on the 31st December, 1850, . . 124
" (F), RETURN OF TRADES APPLICABLE TO GAOLS, . . 125
" (G), COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, &c., OF BRIDEWELLS in 1850, ... 126
APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE (G.)—EXPENSES OF BRIDEWELLS for Years 1849–1850, ... 127

INSPECTORS-GENERAL for { NORTH DISTRICT, . . JAMES GALWEY.
SOUTH DISTRICT, . . J. CORRY CONNELLAN.

Office of Inspectors-general of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
April, 1851.

Sir,

We have the honor to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1850.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

James Galwey, } *Inspectors-General*
J. Corry Connellan, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honorable

Sir William M. Somerville, Bart., M.P.,

Chief Secretary for Ireland,

&c., &c.

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

THE Reports of the Inspectors-General for the years 1846, 1847, 1848, recorded a progressive increase of destitution, of social disorganization, and of consequent crime, and that for the year 1849, in which the advance of these evils was stayed, exhibited but a slight diminution of offences, and but partial indications of moral amelioration.

In entering, however, upon our statement of the nature and amount of crime, and of prison discipline in Ireland during the past year, we approach the subject with grave anxiety indeed, but with a not unreasonable hope that the palpable abatement of the causes will be followed by a proportionate decrease of the lamentable consequences. We have carefully prepared some tabular statements, which we trust will be found not only to support this view, but to throw important light on the general condition of the country.

No. 1.

YEARS.	Number of criminal cases at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	Number of Males and Females sentenced to Transportation.	Number per cent. sentenced to Transportation.	Increase of Convicts sentenced to Transportation exceeding previous year.	Decrease of Convicts sentenced to Transportation.
1845	16,696	625	3·74	—	—
1846	18,492	687	3·71	62	—
1847	31,209	2,202	7·05	1,515	—
1848	38,522	2,733	7·09	531	—
1849	41,989	3,073	7·32	340	—
1850	31,326	1,858	5·93	—	1,215

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

YEARS.	Commuted from Death to Transportation.	Transported for				TOTAL.
		Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other periods.	
1845	10	39	14	428	134	625
1846	14	19	29	504	121	687
1847	17	87	71	1,587	448	2,202
1848	35	79	71	2,075	473	2,733
1849	23	61	32	1,896	1,061	3,073
1850	9	35	50	837	927	1,858

The above return exhibits a marked and salutary change both in the number of cases brought to trial, and in the severity of the sentences awarded. We next present an abstract of such outrages as may be fairly considered attributable to the pressure of want, and to be connected with that demoralization which the history of all nations has proved to arise almost necessarily from famine. This document is well worthy of attention, as furnishing a measure of the rise and decline of the awful visitation which fell upon the country, and of its attendant evils.

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT.

No. 2.

		Totals.	Ulster.	Leinster.	Connaught.	Munster.
Assault with intent to Rob,	1846	28	3	14	3	8
" "	1847	39	3	12	3	21
" "	1848	10	–	7	–	3
" "	1849	5	4	–	–	1
" "	1850	3	–	1	–	2
		85	10	34	6	35
Burglary and House-breaking,	1846	813	212	206	152	243
" "	1847	1,695	378	411	276	630
" "	1848	844	123	193	139	389
" "	1849	404	74	106	56	168
" "	1850	220	38	71	23	88
		3,976	825	987	646	1,518
Robbery, ...	1846	534	132	160	66	176
"	1847	1,163	258	283	167	455
"	1848	1,226	207	339	159	521
"	1849	957	190	263	127	377
"	1850	851	163	270	96	322
		4,731	950	1,315	615	1,851
Plundering Provision, .	1846	416	52	125	44	195
" "	1847	1,191	198	221	222	550
" "	1848	234	9	46	63	116
" "	1849	94	3	6	32	53
" "	1850	10	–	–	–	10
		1,945	262	398	361	924
Levying contributions, .	1846	176	9	59	51	57
" "	1847	285	2	25	51	207
" "	1848	94	2	1	9	82
" "	1849	37	–	6	1	30
" "	1850	7	–	4	2	1
		599	13	95	114	377
Attacking Houses, . .	1846	536	47	111	198	180
" "	1847	281	31	66	65	119
" "	1848	171	19	29	48	75
" "	1849	82	10	15	14	43
" "	1850	58	9	26	5	18
		1,128	116	247	330	435
Injury to Property, . .	1846	449	105	100	89	155
" "	1847	314	61	60	41	152
" "	1848	250	46	52	47	105
" "	1849	232	60	60	35	77
" "	1850	187	63	60	23	41
		1,432	335	332	235	530
Cattle and Sheep Stealing,*	1846	3,025	212	1,012	533	1,268
" "	1847	10,044	663	2,807	1,755	4,819
" "	1848	6,738	316	1,594	1,493	3,335
" "	1849	8,157	379	1,845	1,596	4,337
" "	1850	4,800	237	1,245	710	2,608
		32,764	1,807	8,503	6,087	16,367

* NOTE.—The above return gives the number of *cases* only, but the actual number of animals stolen in the years 1847 to 1850 stands as follows:—

	1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.
	11,232	4,059	8,479	2,596	9,527	4,110	5,126	2,743
Total Sheep and Cattle, . .	15,291		11,075		13,637		7,869	

Having thus dealt with the preliminary stages of criminal and judicial statistics, we now subjoin a return of the actual number of prisoners confined in gaols during the past and previous years, together with a schedule showing averages and fluctuations for a period embracing no less than eleven years.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, and number of Deaths in the years 1849 and 1850.

Comparative Statement of the number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, and number of Deaths in the Years 1848 and 1849.

No. 4.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.		Daily Average Number confined.		Highest Number at one time.		Deaths.		Accommodation.
	1849.	1850.	1849.	1850.	1849.	1850.	1849.	1850.	
Antrim,	548	94	135	$6\frac{1}{5}$	201	16	3	–	88
Belfast,	2,745	2,471	236	234	279	310	5	6	458
Armagh,	1,437	1,376	230	191	310	242	5	7	185
Carlow,	1,592	1,672	159	$153\frac{76}{365}$	228	244	1	1	93
Cavan,	1,251	1,003	231	205	344	265	12	1	150
Clare,	4,330	3,326	546	607	767	765	79	45	157
Cork County,	8,062	6,807	1,238	1,172	1,705	1,540	338	133	890
„ City,	1,931	2,781	185	217	268	297	7	6	152
Donegal,	1,265	1,098	214	$198\frac{7}{9}$	271	261	8	4	139
Down,	1,574	1,471	277	235	358	293	14	4	242
Dublin County,	6,888	9,034	278	$258\frac{1}{2}$	360	347	9	11	110
Dublin City, Grangegorman Penitentiary	10,255	11,758	353	370	445	497	14	7	201
Dublin City, Newgate,	1,574	—	54	—	160	–	–	–	–
Dublin City, Richmond Bridewell,	10,920	14,245	411	416	537	628	17	17	241
Fermanagh,	1,001	662	208	175	267	209	7	4	110
Galway County,	3,219	3,522	569	384	807	583	156	46	110
„ Town,	1,923	1,866	175	124	368	250	12	1	57
Kerry,	3,052	3,090	568	$454\frac{3}{4}$	809	631	64	27	98
Kildare, Naas,	810	749	127	$124\frac{56}{75}$	268	252	–	3	70
„ Athy,	654	698	72	$83\frac{189}{365}$	123	135	1	2	36
Kilkenny County,	1,370	1,431	264	232	328	275	7	9	108
„ City,	2,092	1,621	60	50	101	78	2	2	65
King's County,	1,621	1,191	290	230	343	325	28	8	130
Leitrim,	1,109	830	164	$133\frac{3}{75}$	218	191	2	6	108
Limerick County,	2,943	2,989	653	$642\frac{3}{4}$	860	849	158	43	175
„ City,	3,721	7,455	238	$254\frac{1}{4}$	312	335	3	4	172
Londonderry,	1,531	1,607	196	$189\frac{42}{75}$	227	212	3	3	213
Longford,	1,465	1,257	195	156	244	192	6	4	103
Louth,	1,236	1,189	128	119	155	152	2	4	63
Drogheda,	364	522	34	30	54	51	3	–	26
Mayo,	2,840	3,038	452	$376\frac{43}{75}$	604	487	54	20	188
Meath,	1,282	1,105	216	205	279	242	14	10	141
Monaghan,	1,124	809	249	177	319	239	8	11	111
Queen's County,	1,878	1,673	280	288	372	372	14	4	137
Roscommon,	1,504	1,069	269	173	380	209	16	5	92
Sligo,	1,307	1,155	225	$191\frac{219}{365}$	301	282	11	7	147
Tipperary, Nenagh,	3,978	3,873	551	$446\frac{21}{75}$	780	666	101	70	223
„ Clonmel,	5,624	6,576	576	706	832	904	69	22	285
Tyrone,	1,309	1,050	248	222	323	296	2	7	139
Waterford County,	1,659	1,429	327	291	432	379	10	3	109
„ City,	2,226	2,610	125	152	211	228	–	–	80
Westmeath,	1,636	1,289	274	183	342	237	14	7	120
Wexford,	2,893	1,708	214	303	403	435	13	4	173
Wicklow,	735	672	154	136	189	165	14	–	84
Total,	112,478	115,871	12,648	$12,496\frac{9029}{13140}$	17,484	15,566	1,306	578	6,779

No. 4.

County Gaol.	Average Daily Number for seven years ending 1846.	Average Daily Number for 1847–8–9.	Increase per cent.	Average Daily Number for 1850.	Increase per cent.
Londonderry,	90·29	180·52	99·93	189·57	5·01
Cork,	242·85	1099·66	352·18	1172·00	6·58
Louth,	65·8	111·63	69·65	119·00	6·60
Kerry,	123·5	415·50	236·43	454·75	9·45
Kildare (2 gaols),	83·05	170·54	105·34	208·01	21·97
Dublin,	125·26	210·66	68·17	258·5	22·71
Donegal,	81·07	161·30	98·96	198·78	23·23
Meath,	85·48	165·66	93·80	205·00	23·75
Waterford,	80·14	226·00	182·00	291·00	28·76
Queen's County,	110·19	223·33	102·67	288·00	28·96
Tipperary (2 gaols),	310·80	881·30	183·55	1152·33	30·75
Limerick,	130·05	479·73	268·88	642·75	33·98
Wexford,	96·57	202·16	109·34	303·00	49·88
Clare,	117·43	364·33	210·25	607·00	66·60

County Gaol.	Average Daily Number for seven years ending 1846.	Average Daily Number for 1847–8–9.	Increase per cent.	Average Daily Number for 1850.	Decrease per cent.
Cavan,	116·52	208·00	78·51	205·00	1·44
King's County,	113·76	234·00	105·69	230·00	1·71
Kilkenny,	97·36	238·00	144·45	232·00	2·52
Wicklow,	75·78	142·00	87·38	136·00	4·22
Mayo,	172·49	400·01	131·90	376·59	5·85
Down,	168·90	261·66	54·92	235·00	10·19
Carlow,	79·71	172·50	116·40	153·21	11·18
Tyrone,	107·18	256·00	138·85	222·00	13·28
Monaghan,	98·14	212·33	116·35	177·00	16·64
Westmeath,	116·28	221·33	90·34	183·00	17·32
Sligo,	93·02	235·05	152·68	191·60	18·48
Longford,	100·14	192·96	92·69	156·00	19·16
Galway,	138·85	475·33	242·33	384·00	19·21
Armagh,	126·00	239·00	89·68	191·00	20·08
Antrim, including Belfast House of Correction,	215·91	310·33	43·73	240·33	22·56
Fermanagh,	97·42	247·33	153·87	175·00	29·24
Leitrim,	94·35	200·45	113·50	133·04	33·96
Roscommon,	105·28	274·85	159·16	173·00	36·59

It will be seen by the preceding tables that there exists but a trifling difference in the number of prisoners actually incarcerated during the past year and that which preceded it, and it is necessary, therefore, that we should offer some explanation of this apparent anomaly, when we have shown so important a diminution of cases for trial, involving the punishment of transportation, and of the graver offences affecting property.

A considerable alteration has undoubtedly taken place in the character of crime, and a much larger proportion of the present inmates of gaols consists of those who have been committed or sentenced for comparatively trifling offences, chiefly larcenies and acts of vagrancy.

It is not, however, to be supposed that this equality of *totals* is created merely by the decrease of the greater offences being counterbalanced by the increase of the lesser. We apprehend that such is not the true solution, but that while the aggregate of the minor offences remains the same, or, perhaps, is even diminished, except in the metropolitan districts, the number of criminals brought to justice is steadily progressing—a result we do not hesitate to ascribe to the enlarged powers conferred on Magistrates sitting at Petty Sessions by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, to the more stringent carrying out of the Vagrant Act, by the adoption of shorter times of imprisonment, and to the increased activity of the Constabulary.

We wish to guard against any misconstruction with regard to the latter point, as it might be inferred that we imputed neglect, or dereliction of duty at some former period to this admirable Body, from the officers of which we have on all

occasions received the most valuable aid and co-operation, but what we would convey is, that the improved condition of the country, in the extinction of agrarian combinations and political disturbance, has left more time and a larger force at their disposal, and has enabled them, by the cessation of their *quasi* military duties, to devote their attention more exclusively to such matters as belong to their capacity of a corrective and detective Police.

We would further observe that the number of Prisoners is not to be accepted as a test of general demoralization, inasmuch as the re-committal of the same offenders tends largely to swell the annual returns. Of this multiplication the Report of Richmond Female Penitentiary (to which we invite attention) affords a remarkable proof, showing that the almost incredible aggregate of 2,178 committals is represented by only *twenty-six* individuals, whose names and ages are attached, one of whom had been imprisoned no less than 121 times!

Again, a cursory examination of the Table (No. 4) containing the averages, with the increase and decrease per cent., might lead to fallacious conclusions as to the destitution or the lawlessness of the *resident* population, unless considered with a regard to the concomitant circumstances of the locality—thus, for instance, in Dublin, in the single gaol of Richmond Bridewell, the male vagrants committed there amounted to 5,322, of whom 459 only were from the County and City of Dublin, and in 1850 they reached a total of 7,702, of whom 786 only were supplied from the same districts, giving in both cases a proportion of but one-tenth approximatively, the preponderant remainder being obviously attracted by the probability of obtaining a livelihood by casual employment, mendicancy, or pilfering, which the capital holds out.

No. 5.

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.

A Comparative Statement of the No. of Male Prisoners Convicted in the City of Dublin, in each Year, from 1847 to 1850.

	Class of Offences.	No. Committed.				Difference in each Consecutive Year.					
		1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1848.		1849.		1850.	
						Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
General.	Felony,	631	504	468	375	–	127	–	36	–	93
	Petty Larceny (Summary)	858	1,067	1,194	1,772	–	–	127	–	578	–
	Misdemeanors,	1,737	2,091	2,031	1,937	–	504	–	60	–	94
	Military, by Court Martial,	–	233	–	–	223	–	–	–	–	–
	Lunatics,	71	44	49	57	–	27	5	–	8	–
	Criminal Offences,	3,297	3,929	3,742	4,141	632	–	–	187	399	–
	Drunkenness,	1,447	1,621	1,856	1,982	174	–	235	–	126	–
	Vagrancy,	535	1,833	5,322	7,702	1,298	–	3,489	–	2,380	–
	Gross Totals,	5,279	7,383	10,920	13,825	2,404	–	3,237	–	2,905	–
	Average No. confined daily,	275	346	411	416	71	–	65	–	5	–
	Highest No.	403	433	537	628	30	–	104	–	91	–
Vagrants.	Average No. of Vagrants committed Daily	–	–	17	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. confined do.	–	–	75	56	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. confined any one day	–	–	173	278	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Country Vagrants committed	–	–	4,863	6,916	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Co. and City of Dublin do.	–	–	459	786	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	5,322	7,702	–	–	–	–	–	–

		1849.		1850.	
		Individuals.	Committals.	Individuals.	Committals.
General.	Individual persons never in prison before, Committed for Criminal Offences	2,320	2,320	2,166	2,166
	Committed once in the Year, but who had been in prison previously	398	398	463	463
	Individuals re-committed within the Year for Criminal Offences	432	1,024	608	1,512
			3,742		4,142

[TWENTY-NINTH REPORT.

Again, if the two Counties in which the advance has been greatest be taken, it will be found that the comparative comfort and opulence of Wexford has drawn from less-favoured districts the migratory population, which subsists by petty depredation, if not absorbed by labour; while, on the other hand, we fear that in Clare the pressure of destitution must be admitted as the primary cause of the overflowing of its Prison.

DIETARY AND EXPENDITURE.

Having ascertained that very beneficial effects had followed the alteration in the gaol dietary adopted in October, 1849, we felt it our duty to submit to the Court of Queen's Bench, and obtain its sanction to the substitution of gruel for milk, for Prisoners whose term of punishment should not exceed one calendar month, in consequence of the number of cases brought to our knowledge of offenders being committed for insubordination in Workhouses, and for acts of vagrancy, solely in order that they might have the advantage of being fed in the gaols, the quantity of milk being the chief inducement. As it appeared that no injurious consequences had been experienced in the sanitary condition of those who had been placed on the above dietary *exclusively*, and that a very important saving of expense had been effected, the cost of gruel being found on an average to amount to not more than one-eighth of that of milk, we addressed a circular to all the Boards of Superintendence in Ireland, with the view of taking their sense as to whether gruel might not advantageously be substituted for milk on *two days*, with intervals in each week, subject of course to *medical direction* in all cases requiring a relaxation of the Rule. Having received from more than five-sixths of the Boards an unanimous approval of the alteration, we did not hesitate to carry out the measure under the authority of the Queen's Bench, as upon a calculation of the average prices of meal and milk, and, upon a comparison of their relative cost, we were satisfied that a saving of nearly, if not quite *five thousand pounds* a-year would be effected upon the diet of the number of Prisoners at present confined in Ireland, while, at the same time, we guarded against the possibility of danger to their health, by specially reserving to the medical officers the discretionary power of discontinuing the less nutritive diet in cases of constitutional debility.

SCHEDULE I.—PRISON DIETARY.

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females under 10 years.
Breakfast,	8 oz. Meal in Stirabout, ½ pint New Milk.	7 oz. Meal in Stirabout, ½ pint New Milk.	5 oz. Meal in Stirabout, ½ pint New Milk.
Dinner,	14 oz. Bread. 1 pint New Milk.*	12 oz. Bread, ¾ pint New Milk.*	10 oz. Bread, ½ pint New Milk.
Supper,	—	—	4 oz. Bread, 1½ Naggin New Milk.

* *One pint of Gruel to be substituted for Milk at Dinner only, on two days, with intervals in each week, subject to Medical direction in all cases requiring relaxation of the Rule.*

SCHEDULE II.—DIETARY FOR PRISONERS WHOSE TERM OF IMPRISONMENT SHALL NOT EXCEED ONE CALENDAR MONTH.

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females under 10 years.
Breakfast,	8 oz. Meal in Stirabout, ½ pint New Milk.	7 oz. Meal in Stirabout, ½ pint New Milk.	5 oz. Meal in Stirabout. ½ pint New Milk.
Dinner,	14 oz. Bread, 1 pint Oatmeal Gruel, or Vegetable Soup.	12 oz. Bread, ¾ pint Oatmeal Gruel, or Vegetable Soup.	10 oz. Bread, ½ pint New Milk.
Supper,	—	—	4 oz. Bread, 1½ Naggin New Milk.

The Prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than Two Months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour, (should it be certified as proper by the Medical Officer,) receive for Breakfast 9½ oz. of Meal, and for Dinner 1 lb. of Bread, or an equivalent portion of Potatoes.

The Meal may be Indian Meal, or Oatmeal, or Rye Meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with Meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of Rice to 6 of Meal. Instead of New Milk, Buttermilk may be used in the proportion of half a pint of New Milk to one pint of Buttermilk.

The Bread shall consist of either of the following substances:—

1. Seconds Flour.
2. Half Seconds Flour and half Indian Meal.
3. Whole Wheat Meal.
4. Rye.
5. Rye and Barley Meal.

Provided that if Rye or Rye and Barley Bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of Rye or Rye and Barley Bread for 14 oz. of Wheaten or Indian Meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the Stirabout or Bread, in each meal, in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast,	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner,	4 lbs.	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper,	„	„	1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health, variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of Potatoes for Bread at Dinner may be made whenever practicable twice or three times in each week.

In fine, whether we consider the above subject with a view to its economical or sanitary relations, we have the satisfaction of exhibiting an important improvement in both.

	£	s.	d.
The total expense of Gaols in 1849 amounted to	128,630	12	0⅛
Do. Do. 1850 „	102,963	6	11⅛
Decrease	25,667	5	1*
The expense of Bridewells in 1849 was	10,634	4	10
Do. Do. 1850 „	8,173	13	1¾
Decrease	2,460	11	8¼*

It is to be borne in mind that as the Dietary of October, 1849, was not *universally* adopted until the latter half of 1850, and as the subsequent changes were not in operation within the period embraced by these calculations, we are entitled to anticipate a still greater reduction of outlay, proportionately to the inmates of gaols during the ensuing year.

Lastly, we present as matter for thankfulness and unmixed congratulation, the extraordinary decline in the number of deaths, amounting to 51·42 and 55·74 per cent. as compared with the two preceding years respectively. This remarkable difference may doubtless be partially accounted for by the exemption of the country generally from epidemic disease; but much is justly due to rigid discipline, to the observance of cleanliness and ventilation, and to watchful medical superintendence.

* *Vide* Appendix, schedules D and G.

We have shown above the entire inadequacy of such accommodation as can be reasonably supplied by the gaols in their existing form to receive the overwhelming numbers of the actual occupants, a large proportion of whom is derived from three classes, whose presence is peculiarly subversive of regular discipline—namely, convicts, lunatics, and vagrants; and we have now to record the improvements and extensions which have been adopted in various localities in order to mitigate the consequent evils.

Antrim.—The additional accommodation of 118 cells, three day-rooms, one day-room for lunatics, with three separate yards, a waiting-room, and washing-room has been provided.

Westmeath.—A mill has been erected in Mullingar gaol which gives employment to 48 prisoners. A Bridewell has been established at Castletown-delvin.

Dublin, Richmond.—A capstan mill on a large scale is in course of construction; 38 cells and 10 rooms with beds have been added.

Grangegorman.—A call-hall and consultation-room have been completed.

Kilmainham.—The increased accommodation of 22 cells, 1 day-room, and hospital has been obtained by the removal of convicts in June last to the Mountjoy prison.

Down.—The laundry has been much improved, and new washing tubs with other requisites provided; arrangements are in progress for putting the separate system into operation; a new Bridewell has been constructed at Newtownards.

Donegal.—A new hospital has been erected.

Wicklow.—Forty new cells fitted for separation have been completed.

Wexford.—Plans of extension, both of accommodation and employment, are under consideration.

North Riding, Tipperary, Nenagh.—A new store is now ready for the reception of stock, and will thus render available cells hitherto used for the stowage of goods.

Kilkenny.—Two wings, containing two hundred cells, with a chapel and a governor's house, are progressing rapidly towards completion.

Kildare, Naas.—A few juvenile offenders have been placed in separation.

County Galway.—A sum of £400 has been presented for the improvement of the sewerage of the gaol.

Town of Galway.—Some attempt is about to be made to extend the accommodation, and thus relieve the criminal wards.

County of Limerick.—A few of the most refractory juveniles have been placed in separation.

These are unquestionably efforts in the right direction, and it has been the earnest endeavour of the Executive, to aid them by the establishment of new convict depôts, and the enlargement of those previously in existence, with the view of withdrawing from the gaols this dangerous and insubordinate class of felons, always restless and eager for deportation, and for the superior diet of the government depôts, the supervision of whom taxes severely the time of the officers, or often renders an increase of the staff indispensable, while the obvious policy, and, indeed, necessity of keeping them separate, as much as practicable, from minor offenders, interferes with a better allocation of space, and with the proper sub-divisions of classification.

The amount of such relief is as follows, being nearly 85 per cent.—

Male convicts in gaols, Ireland, 1st January,	1850, ...	1323
Do	do. 1851, ...	201
	Decrease, ...	1122

Secondly, we have not failed to put forward urgent and continued applications for the removal of lunatics from prisons; and we have great pleasure in stating that the Inspectors of that department fully concur with us in the opinion, which is to be found repeatedly expressed in our County Reports, as to the deficiency of material and moral means in common gaols for tending these unfortunate beings, who require unceasing observation and great delicacy of mental treatment.

They offer a sad spectacle, committed as they sometimes necessarily are to hands of overworked officers, without any experience of their peculiar malady, and but too often intermixed, to the detriment of their chances of recovery, with sane prisoners, upon whom this charge, always irksome and sometimes dangerous, is unfairly cast, and who are thereby rendered incapable of performing the ordinary duties of the prison. There are now, however, in progress of erection, and on the eve of completion, several asylums which we are assured will afford ample accommodation, and thus transfer all the lunatics of Ireland from the gaols into fitting receptacles.

Thirdly, the increase, and as it were, the establishment of an extensive vagrant class among our population, constitute the most fearful of the evils which have been generated by famine and pestilence. Among other causes the abandonment and surrender of immense tracts of land, and the inability of occupiers to give employment, suddenly threw upon the world large masses, which latterly, perhaps, have been swelled in consequence of the diminution of those receiving out-door relief—the numbers standing thus :—

Recipients of out-door relief, in the last week of the year ending			1849, . .	95,468
Do.	do.	do.	1850, . .	2,780
			Decrease, . . .	92,688

Probably at first the greater portion of these did not fall below the level of average morality; but, stimulated by the pressure of hunger, they soon became familiarized with depredation, while the difficulty of conviction, and the unwillingness of proprietors to prosecute, in cases of extreme destitution, contributed to perpetuate this violation of property, until the habit of robbery became confirmed, and the unhappy results are a total demoralization, and an effacement of all distinction between right and wrong.

This wandering population has been turned to account by professional thieves, and divided into gangs, who prowl throughout the country reconnoitring, or, to use their own phrase, "setting" such houses and premises as appear to offer an easy entrance, and then rifling them at a favourable opportunity. This system of plunder has fallen with peculiar hardship on the humble farmers, whose out-houses and yards are more accessible, and less vigilantly guarded, for, not only is their smaller live-stock, such as poultry, carried off, but every petty article of a portable size is swept away, and finds a ready sale at the shops in towns, the owners of which purchase without inquiry whatever is tendered. To these are to be added the strolling beggars, a most unruly body, whose incarceration is too short to place them within the reach of moral improvement, but long enough to render their personal filth, and brutality of language and demeanour, great and continuous obstructions to the order and management of Prisons. But, although there does not exist any separate institutions set apart for the vagrant class, as for the convicts and lunatics, to which we can look for relief from pressure, yet we are not without hope that many causes will combine to abate this migratory nuisance :—

Firstly. It is to be hoped that the just severity of the sentences passed, during the last year, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, upon the organized depredators and their accomplices, the receivers of stolen goods, who had hitherto escaped with impunity, will not be without a deterring effect.

Secondly. The growing agricultural industry of the country will multiply the demand for labourers, and thus absorb the able-bodied who are willing to work, and upon the indolent and refractory will be brought to bear the increased vigilance of the Constabulary and Police, and the stringency of punishment for vagrancy involving what is most distasteful to them : low diet, hard labour, and compulsory cleanliness. The efficacy of the latter system, as contrasted with those previously adopted, is exhibited in the subjoined extract from a letter addressed to us upon this subject by Mr. Marques, the able and experienced Governor of Richmond Bridewell :—

"The experiments tried in the early part of last year of committing vagrants for long terms of imprisonment proved a perfect failure, their number having subsequently reached, in this prison, the alarming extent of 278 in confinement, which not only destroyed the discipline, but affected most seriously the health of the entire establishment by the spread of contagious diseases brought

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT.

in every day. This state of things having been represented to Government, the magistrates undertook to commit all the vagrants for twenty-four hours only, in order to avoid feeding them, except in cases of actual *want*, which were always relieved, for it is right to remark that on the persons of many considerable sums of money were occasionally found. This plan commenced in the month of March, and soon produced the result which had been anticipated, the average number in confinement having been reduced from 190 to 24 daily. On the 1st January, 1851, this system was discontinued, owing to a doubt having been raised as to the legality of withholding food in any case even for this very short period, and we then commenced feeding all Prisoners committed for twenty-four hours, by giving each of them one pint of gruel and fourteen ounces of bread for dinner on the day of their committal, and the following morning they were discharged before breakfast. The effect of this change produced a greater amount of evil than had been experienced from any other plan tried before. There was scarcely a day that the number of vagrants committed did not reach to nearly 100. In one day last month 145 Prisoners were committed, of which 103 were vagrants, and, on the following day, we discharged 154, the most of them being well known to have come here every day for their dinner and lodging for the night. Their conduct on passing out was disgraceful beyond conception, and they had become such a terror and nuisance to the neighbourhood that an escort of mounted Police had to wait on the road every morning to disperse and pursue them. Such a state of things having come under the knowledge of the Board of Superintendence, they at once devoted their serious attention to the subject, and adopted the only means they saw that could be applied to remedy the evil. The first step they took was to confer with the magistrates so as to act in concert with them. Those who were enabled to attend the meeting unanimously concurred with the Board, and agreed to adopt the uniform practice of committing for forty-eight hours instead of twenty-four, to test the effect of one day's 'hard labour,' either on the tread-mill or at stone-breaking, and, if this should not succeed, to extend the sentence to seven days, or longer if deemed advisable. It was quite obvious that nothing short of a most rigorous system of discipline, combined with the application of hard labour would produce any good effect, and the Board accordingly authorized me to carry out the course which I have been since pursuing with satisfactory results. To accomplish our object, however, I have had to sacrifice a very material branch of Prison discipline, by being unable to use the tread-mill for such criminal offenders as that species of hard labour is particularly applicable to. The system I have adopted is simply this:—On the arrival of the Police vans the vagrants are immediately conducted to the reception-ward, their hair is cut off close, and they are then plunged into baths, where every one is scrubbed from head to foot, by Prisoners selected for that purpose, under the immediate inspection of an officer. On the next day, all able-bodied vagrants are put on the tread-mill, and the old, the infirm, and the children, are put to a task of stone-breaking, and if they fail to perform a fair share of labour proportionate to their bodily strength, half of their dinner allowance is stopped. So far as we have gone, I am warranted to state that the result enables me to hope that within a short time we shall be able to effect our object, not only in keeping the Prison free from any considerable number of such an objectionable class of Prisoners, but to clear the streets of so great an evil to the public."

We have thus put prominently forward whatever can be deemed of a hopeful character as to the decline of the graver crimes, as to the probable diminution of the three classes which peculiarly impede reformatory classification, and as to the united exertions of the Executive, of the Boards of Superintendence, and Grand Juries to lessen the evils we have detailed. We have on our part addressed ourselves carefully to a reduction of expenditure as far as is compatible with a sound economy, and a due regard to the health of the prisoners; and we have prepared a new form of Bridewell returns, which will afford a more accurate and satisfactory check than was supplied by those lately in use, upon the registry and committals, so as to enable us to detect and expose neglect, injustice, illegality and fraud, instances of which have come within our cognizance. Our reports for the past year present many such cases, but it is sufficient to call attention to those of Templemore and Kilfinnan, in the reports of the North Riding of Tipperary, and of the County of Limerick, as examples of some of the defects we propose to remedy. We further think it due to the majority of Boards of Superintendence with which we have placed ourselves in communication, to state that we have experienced an anxious desire to meet and carry out our suggestions with regard to financial, educational, and industrial improvement. But all such efforts must be considered to be a mere palliation of the difficulties which oppress our gaols, many, indeed we lament to say, almost all of which are still crowded with such numbers as to affect health and morals, thus cutting off those important branches of prison discipline—classification, schooling, and industrial employment, and above all, rendering separation impossible, which we continue to regard as the *sole effectual* system for deterring from crime and promoting eventual reformation. Much then remains to be done both by the local authorities, and by legislative interference, and it is only by taking a wide and comprehensive view of the whole question, and by avoiding a false economy, that permanent safeguards can be devised against the general social corruption arising from the contamination of lesser offenders by their intermixture with the irreclaimable veterans of crime. Firstly,

as one of the matters more immediately within the scope of local exertion and administration, we would point to the condition of the Bridewells, which calls imperatively for immediate amendment, attainable as it is at no undue expense, and we have to repeat here some of the observations which we put forward last year, together with additional suggestions.

With regard to *ordinary* bridewells, we regret to report, that they labour under evils of the gravest character: viz.—insufficient buildings, defective inspection, and the want of medical attendance. In many of these places, containing perhaps not half a dozen cells, from fifty to one hundred prisoners are sometimes confined during the sessions. The majority are not supplied with water, and there is no proper sewerage: the walls too are generally very insecure: in some there is no separation between the sexes; male and female prisoners herd together in the same day-rooms, while the sleeping apartment of the former, forms occasionally an anteroom to that of the latter.

The Prisons Act throws the charge of inspection of the bridewells upon the Protestant clergyman of the parish, and we are glad to bear testimony to the punctual and faithful manner in which this duty is *generally* performed; but as the office is merely *voluntary*, and without any remuneration, it follows, as a matter of course, that it is occasionally not undertaken at all. Arrangements are sometimes made, under which the bridewells in a county are visited by the Local Inspector of the Gaol; but this is merely for the sake of convenience, and not authorised by law, and is also liable to interfere with the proceedings of the "*de jure*" inspector. If any sickness should occur in a bridewell there exists no means of securing medical attendance: this is a point which seems to have been entirely overlooked by the legislature; and many distressing cases have happened in consequence, sometimes leading to fatal results.

We would further notice, as a consequence of the want of proper supervision, the great discrepancy in the general expenditure, and in the cost of diet in bridewells, situate in the same or adjoining counties, varying in some instances more than fifty per cent. in localities where no material difference exists in the price of provisions. This anomaly could be easily obviated by the general establishment of local boards or committees (such as have already been advantageously adopted in some parts of Ireland), consisting of the bench of magistrates attending petty sessions, whose duty it should be to inspect the bridewells, to enforce due repairs, and a proper supply of necessaries, to measure the cost of dietary by the neighbouring markets, and to report upon all requirements affecting the health and discipline of the prisoners to the Central Board of Superintendence, so that an uniform and equal system of outlay and management would be thus ensured.

We lament to state that magistrates have almost universally fallen into the practice of committing prisoners *to* and sanctioning their detention *in* bridewells for illegal periods. We are aware that the expense of transmitting prisoners to the county gaol is commonly urged as the apology for such neglect or evasion of the law, but we cannot consistently with our duty avoid noticing so direct a violation of the Prisons Act.

It is commonly proposed to obviate these difficulties by carrying out the 92nd section of the Prisons Act, 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and by establishing *district* bridewells, in which persons convicted at the sessions might pass short terms of imprisonment. There are now but two such bridewells in existence, namely, those of Parsonstown and Baltinglass; that of Belfast having merged in the new gaol for the county of Antrim. As there is no legislative provision for placing this class of prison in a proper state as to inspection and management, and hence presentments cannot be legally made for the necessary expenses, we have felt compelled on more than one occasion to report against the erection of any more of them, unless measures were taken to provide for their constant maintenance in an efficient condition.

It further appears to us, that if district bridewells were universally erected, with sufficient accommodation to receive, and a competent staff to superintend prisoners, the expense of such buildings and salaries would far exceed the present amount levied for the conveyance of prisoners, to say nothing of the want of proper requisites for carrying out the principles of amended prison discipline in such minor establishments. We apprehend that no good general result could be expected from confinement in gaols unprovided with moral and physical means of reformation, in which in fact it would be impossible to classify and

separate, and to give due employment and education to prisoners during a period of *four months*, the present legal term of detention in *district bridewells*. Further, the average cost per head of dieting prisoners in these small prisons would far exceed that of the county gaols, from the greater facility of obtaining advantageous contracts, and from the better appliances for cooking, baking, &c. &c., which exist in the latter. We would not be understood, however, to condemn entirely the principle of district bridewells, inasmuch as from the geographical position of the gaols in some of the larger counties, an undue expense is incurred by the transmittal of prisoners from distances, sometimes amounting to more than one hundred English miles; and hardship and injustice to those committed for short terms are unavoidably produced, particularly in trivial cases, where the accused are unfitted by infirmity, extreme youth, or old age, for the exposure and fatigue of a long journey.

This state of things throws discredit on criminal process, and prevents justice by producing a natural disinclination to prefer complaints in such offences as involve a more severe punishment *before arrival at the gaol*, than would be awarded if they were dealt with summarily on the spot, or in cases where the committal actually takes place, by cutting off all the personal communication which is ordinarily indispensable for preparing a defence. Again, when such prisoners are discharged on the expiry of their sentences, or upon their acquittal, they are thrown friendless and helpless among strangers, and are but too often driven back by necessity as beggars and pilferers, to the local gaol, to become thoroughly demoralized by association with the most depraved and degraded wretches, and to swell the cost of the prison, which is thus converted into a mere place of incarceration, the pressure of numbers rendering any reformatory discipline impossible.

Extract from a circular letter written by Mr. Berwick, Q.C., Assistant-Barrister for the East Riding of the County of Cork.

As an instance of the horrible working of such a system, I may here state that I have procured from the Books of the County Gaol, a list of one hundred and twenty-four cases, *within one year*, of Prisoners transmitted for punishment from Petty Sessions to the County Gaol, distances varying from 28 miles *at the least*, to 98 miles, not one of whom was sentenced to a greater length of imprisonment than one *fortnight*. Of these, seven were transmitted 53 miles, sentenced to 48 *hours' imprisonment*, and seven more from the same place, sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment; five from a distance of 28 miles, sentenced to 3 days' imprisonment; thirty-four sentenced to one week's imprisonment, and 69 to one fortnight, from the different Petty Sessions of Castletown Bere, Goleen, Carrigboy, Bantry, Skibbereen, Roscarberry, Union-hall and Kildorrery. I found three cases of prisoners sent within one week 53 miles, under sentence of "*One day's imprisonment, for absconding from the Workhouse.*" All the above cases were for trifling charges—a trespass on a neighbour's fence or garden, breaking a tree, *absconding from the Workhouse*, insubordination in the Workhouse. In one case a Prisoner was transmitted 53 miles, sentenced to 48 hours' imprisonment *for drunkenness*. In two cases at the last Cork Sessions, the bills were ignored by the Grand Jury, in one of which a Prisoner had been in custody for upwards of two months, charged with stealing a *quart of milk*, transmitted from a distance of 17 miles; and in the other, the Prisoner charged with stealing *One Hen*, had been nearly five weeks in gaol! It appears from the books of the gaol, that of the Prisoners confined for *trifling offences*, no less than 560 have died in gaol within the last four years. The result of the accumulation of wretchedness and crime thus created may be understood by the fact, that within the last year there have been 2,958 committals to the City of Cork Gaol and Bridewell, for *begging* in the streets of that city, of whom it is calculated that only one out of every fifteen belongs to the city. *On the 27th November* last, there were 58 *Children* in the gaol of the City of Cork committed for begging, all under the age of fifteen—several not more than *six years old*—most of them friendless and orphans, of whom only six belonged to the City of Cork."

Viewing, therefore, all the difficult circumstances of the case, and having regard to the impoverished state of the country, we are, perhaps, warranted in submitting that the most advisable course would be to extend the jurisdiction of magistrates sitting at Petty Sessions in cases of larceny, and to legalize imprisonment in *ordinary* bridewells for a term not exceeding a fortnight, on the distinct understanding, however, that the crying defects to which we have adverted should be effectually remedied, and that an enlargement of accommodation be provided to meet the consequent increase of inmates. Such outlay would be more than compensated, not only by the greater space thus rendered available in the county gaols, but by the proportionate diminution of prisoners for transmittal, the cost of escorting whom would appear to be capable of further reduction, by an alteration of the present Constabulary arrangements; but as this matter does not fall within our province, we merely throw it out as worthy of consideration.

Lastly, with regard to gaols. The select committee on prison discipline appointed in the last session of Parliament has furnished a very valuable report, embracing among others the following resolutions :—

No. 1.—" That many prisons have been rebuilt or materially altered since 1835, by which uniformity of construction has been extensively promoted, and that the internal discipline of prisons has been materially improved, but that great variety of construction and discipline still exists.

No. 2.—That this committee concurs in the opinion expressed by former committees of both Houses of Parliament, that such variety is a great evil; and considers it desirable that the legislature should entrust increased powers to some central authority, of enforcing uniform adherence to rules laid down from time to time by Parliament in these respects.

No. 3.—That such increased powers would be best exercised by a board, subject to the authority of the Secretary of State.

No. 4.—That this committee also concurs in the opinion expressed by a committee of the House of Lords in 1835, that entire separation, except during the hours of labour and religious worship and instruction, is absolutely necessary for preventing contamination, and for securing a proper system of prison discipline; and this committee is of opinion, that with this view, every prison ought to contain such a number of cells as would enable each prisoner to be kept separate, by day as well as by night, both before and after trial.

No. 13.—That hard labour is not incompatible with individual separation, and that where they have been tried in combination as in the county prison at Leicester, the effect has been remarkable in the decrease of the number of committals, especially under the Vagrant and Malicious Trespass Acts.

No. 14.—That after prisoners under long sentences have *undergone a period of separate confinement*, the remainder of their sentences ought to be passed under a system of combined labour, with effectual precautions against intercourse.

No. 15.—That this object would be greatly facilitated by the erection of district prisons, at the national cost, for the reception of prisoners under long sentences, after they have undergone such previous confinement.

No. 16.—That such district prisons should be maintained at the national cost, and the government of such prisons, and all appointments and salaries of officers, ought to be under the control of her Majesty's government.

No. 19.—That the committee concurs with some of the most experienced witnesses they have examined, in the opinion that a great majority of convicted prisoners are open to the same good motives and good impulses which influence other human beings, and therefore that a system of encouragement to good conduct, and endeavours to inspire feelings of self-respect, self-reliance, and hopefulness for the future, which have been tried in some of our largest establishments, ought to be adopted, so far as it is practicable, without impairing the penal and deterring character essential to any system of imprisonment."

These resolutions we earnestly trust may be carried into effect, because they offer practical means of completing the system which can only be imperfectly worked in ordinary places of confinement, even under the most advantageous circumstances. We consider the principle contained in them to be applicable to all cases of attempted amendment, but peculiarly so to that of juvenile offenders, a class which, susceptible as it is of impressions of good or evil, of contamination or reclamation, engages the anxious attention of all those to whom the charge and direction of prison discipline is committed.

In Dublin alone it is estimated that 25 per cent. of petty larcenies are committed by youths, a majority of whom have found their way into the capital from the most distant parts of Ireland, and have become pickpockets and thieves from falling into the company of old offenders in the streets, and in the wretched lodging cellars, which are the hotbeds of vice, and the scenes of hardened iniquity. Many of these boys have the strongest claim on the public care, being the destitute and friendless orphans of those who fell victims to the famine; but their condition, however unhappy, is less to be lamented than that of the children of dissolute parents, who have been educated in crime, and who on their return after *a short* imprisonment to their homes, soon forget, or are easily shamed out of the lessons of improvement which might have been permanently established in their minds had they been submitted to a longer and more systematic supervision. In such cases the plan recommended by the committee would prove an invaluable benefit, and might be easily adapted to embrace a

combination of industrial training, with a sound elementary education. Thus the great social peril to be apprehended from the corruption of the rising generation would be averted, and those, who without such intervention would appear destined to be a moral pest and a burden on the public purse, could be converted into orderly and self-supporting members of the community. Nor is this merely a speculative anticipation of a likely result, for many instances have come to our knowledge, in which even adults of the worst character who had been the terror of their neighbourhood, were effectually reclaimed by being trained to trades during a long confinement in gaols where works are carried out with profitable activity, and have since betaken themselves to a life of peace, honesty, and usefulness.

But these resolutions, it is to be observed, are based on the position that sufficient provision shall have been previously made in the ordinary gaols for carrying out fully the principle of separation, for which the space now available is wholly inadequate, nor even if the most sanguine calculations were realized of probable depletion, on the grounds which we have submitted above, could such accommodation be obtained at any future period.

We would therefore earnestly impress upon Grand Juries and rate-payers the necessity of directing their utmost energies to this subject, and in the hope that they will respond to the appeal, we refrain at present from urging any proposition for conferring authority upon the Executive to compel the building of new gaols, or the extension of those already erected.

There are matters however beyond the reach of mere local administration, or official direction, which can only be cured by legislation, and we would submit that the subjoined heads which are in harmony with the first resolutions recited above, show what is essential to the correction of the vital defects now existing.

I.—The want of power in the Government to enact or alter as occasion may require, and to enforce all regulations affecting the expenditure, management, and discipline of gaols and bridewells.

II.—The want of control over the appointment and removal of prison officers. These latter we submit should be nominated by those to whom the selection shall hereafter be entrusted, subject to the approval of the Executive after a probationary period of at least three months, and liable to removal at any time upon sufficient cause shown after due inquiry.

Such a power—corrective rather than imperative—preventing any abuse or neglect of duty by subordinate officers, but not assuming the right to nominate them, would, if put into execution by the machinery of an amended Prisons Act, establish an uniform system of internal management, and ensure the carrying out of the two first objects of all gaol discipline—equal and certain punishment, and moral superintendence with a view to ultimate reformation.

JAMES GALWEY,
J. CORRY CONNELLAN, } *Inspectors-General.*

APPENDIX I.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.—Visited 6th and 7th December, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Morning state, December 6th, 1850 :—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, - -	5	3
Poor do. - -	1	–
Felons convicted, - -	57	9
Misdemeanants do. - -	5	–
Felons untried, - -	30	7
Misdemeanants do. - -	3	1
Vagrants, - - -	30	31
Soldiers, - - -	1	–
Committed summarily, -	40	18
Drunkards, - - -	–	1
Lunatics, - - -	13	16
	185	86
Total, -	271	

Contrary to what generally prevails, the above return shows a considerable increase over the number in custody at the last inspection, at which period there were only 187 prisoners of all classes confined here. The accommodation consists of 95 single cells, one solitary cell, and 10 rooms with beds, which includes that part of the gaol occupied as a convict depot, until June last, when it was given up to the county, and the convicts removed to the Mountjoy and other Government prisons in Dublin. It consisted of 22 cells, 1 day-room, hospital, and a large wooden work-house, which stands in the centre of one of the yards. The whole gaol is generally an ill-constructed building, the chapel quite inadequate, and there are no rooms or sheds adapted to carrying on industrial or separate employment. Classification is generally observed, but silence is not enforced even when the prisoners are at work. There were 14 convicts, and in the same yard were four lunatics. The debtors' apartments are the best in the gaol, and, I should say, occupy a greater space than is necessary. I regret to state that I found in the day-room of this department (which was in a very disorderly state) a master and pauper debtor, together with a visitor, sitting at the fire, with a bottle of whiskey before them; the visitor was quite drunk, and the other two were not sober. The rooms, cells, and passages of the gaol were tolerably clean, the bedding by no means so, and generally very carelessly folded. The supply of water is sufficient. The punishments amounted to 103 since the 1st of January last, and very many of them for riotous and disorderly conduct. The commitments, &c., for the past year were as follows:—Males, 5,583; females, 3,050; total, 8,633.

Re-Commitments.

Re-commitments.

	Once.	Twice.	3 times.	4 times and over.	Total.	
Males—Criminals, ...	48	16	2	2	68	
„ —Vagrants, ...	267	109	54	134	564	
						632
Females—Criminals, ...	26	10	8	7	51	
„ —Vagrants ...	76	37	20	92	225	
						276

Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year :—Males, 245; females, 110; average, males, 178; ditto, females, 76.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is very little useful or profitable work carried on in this gaol; one only of the turnkeys is a handicraftsman; and as long as this is the case, there can be but little instruction or progress in trades or manufactures. Stone-breaking is the principal employment, which may in some degree be useful as a punishment, but none at all as a reformatory discipline, and more particularly useless as such when there is no separation of the prisoners, which I found to be the case here; over 50 of them were ranged round the yard on two occasions when I visited, and they were not prevented from talking to each other whilst at work. There is no regular school-master; the boys, however, are well instructed by one of the turnkeys, who keeps a registry; and the progress of several of them whom I examined, justified the favorable account given of their advancement in reading and writing.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Dublin Prisons. *County of Dublin (Kilmainham) Gaol.* Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is not very deficient in accommodation, and yet I was sorry to observe that there was no classification of the prisoners, some few of them were employed in sewing, and a good number in the laundry, which is roomy and convenient, and to which are added a drying-room and a large apartment used for ironing. There was no school at the time I visited, but I was informed that instruction was occasionally given by one of the matrons.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast: Males—2 oz. rice, 6 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, ½ pint milk. Females—1¾ oz. rice, 5¼ oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, ½ pint milk. Children—1 oz. rice, 4 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, ½ pint milk.

Dinner: Males—14 oz. wheat meal bread, 1 pint milk. Females—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint milk. Children—10 oz. bread, ½ pint milk.

Supper: Children—4 oz. bread, 1½ naggins milk.

Prisoners committed under one calendar month: Males—1 pint of gruel: females—¾ pint gruel, at dinner, instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per. lb. 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; new-milk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; butter-milk, per gallon, 1½*d.*

The late alteration of dietary for prisoners confined under a month had been adopted, and there were 81 of this class on the last day of my inspection. I was informed that many of the prisoners preferred the gruel to milk, and had asked permission to change with other prisoners; the cost of gruel is not one-eighth that of milk. The bread and meal were of excellent quality, the milk very bad; there were no complaints, however, and the provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appeared to me to be all very accurately kept, and the check on the daily consumption clear and satisfactory. There is no watch-porter's book, as required by the Act, which is a great omission. A registry should be kept at the gate, in which the names of all persons, and the contents of all parcels, articles, &c., inward and outward, should be specified, thus affording a most desirable check, and to which at times it might be very advisable to refer.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

The non-resident officers' visits were, during the past year—

Local Inspector,	155	Protestant Chaplain,	155
Surgeon,	171	Roman Catholic do.	116

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. R. H. Nixon, Prot. Chaplain,	55	7	8	William Blakeman, 1st Turnkey,	52	0	0
Rev. Samuel Simpson, Dissenting do.	55	7	8	Michael Doyle, 2nd do.	48	0	0
Rev. Geo. Canavan, R. C. Chaplain,	55	7	8	Thomas Ward, do.	48	0	0
Rev. R. H. Nixon, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Richard O'Neill, do.	48	0	0
Francis Rynd, Surgeon,	80	0	0	Simon Hency, do	48	0	0
Robert Allison, Governor,	250	0	0	Christr. Dunne, Kitchen Turnkey,	30	0	0
John M'Manus, Deputy-Governor,	100	0	0	Thos. White, Hospital Turnkey,	20	0	0
Michael Cavanagh, 1st Turnkey, Clerk, and Storekeeper,	52	0	0	Catherine Mary Judge, Matron,	32	10	0
Thomas Miles, 1st Turnkey,	52	0	0	Frances Judge, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
				Frances Woods, Fem. Nursetender,	10	0	0

The hospital turnkey and nursetender are the only officers who receive gaol allowance.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation is very limited, it consists of only one room in each department, both of which were very clean and well ventilated. There were 11 males and 4 females sick at the time of my visit; there were also 16 lunatics, 3 males and 13 females, confined here; some of the latter very violent and unmanageable. The medicine is furnished by an apothecary, who does not receive any salary for his attendance. The cost of medicine is very moderate as compared with many other gaols. From the 1st of June, 1849, to the 1st of June last, there were 449 cases in hospital; total number of days, 4,563; apothecary's bill, £37 8s.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were altogether 29 lunatics, 13 males and 16 females. The charge of this unfortunate class gives great additional trouble to the officers, and interferes materially with the order and discipline of the gaol. I made application to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, with a view to their immediate removal, and was informed by them that they were most anxious to transfer these unhappy creatures to institutions suited to their condition, but that the district asylum was already so overcrowed, that there was not a single vacancy; that the gaols of Trim, Dundalk, Drogheda, &c., and all the Dublin prisons, were suffering inconvenience alike, to alleviate which, they had and were pressing on as much as they could the enlargement of the Richmond Asylum, and that they hoped in a short time to have the inmates removed from this as well as the other gaols above referred to.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin (Kilmainham) Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets every month, and the attendance in general is very regular. The bills and accounts are examined and discharged quarterly. The members are—

Robert Quinn Alexander, Esq.	J. W. Stubbs, Esq.	Henry J. M'Farlane, Esq.
James H. Hamilton, Esq. M.P.	Charles Cobbe, Esq.	John Brennan, Esq.
Hon. St. John Butler.	H. H. Woods, Esq.	William Caldbeck, Esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq.	Thomas Thompson, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I regret very much to state that I have little to say in favor of this gaol. I visited it about three months since, and found it by no means clean or in a regular or orderly state; the Governor was absent at the time of my visit, and I refrained from making any remarks in the visitors' book. I sent for Mr. Allison, however, and pointed out to him the irregularities of which I had to complain; I found matters a little better on the two last occasions, but there is still great room for improvement. It must be admitted that the enormous influx of beggars, to which this gaol has long been subject, renders it difficult to carry out a proper system of discipline, and interferes with the order and cleanliness of the prison. The absence, too, of a proper system of industrial occupation is much to be regretted. Now that the late convict department is available, I should say that arrangements might easily be made so as to convert some of the apartments into workshops for tailors, shoemakers, matmakers, and other branches of useful and remunerative labour, which, under good management, would have a salutary effect upon the characters of the prisoners, as well as tend to the moral discipline of the gaol.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond Bridewell. Visited 4th & 6th Jan., 1851.

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.—VISITED ON THE 4th AND 6TH JANUARY, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THE following table gives the state and accommodation of this gaol at the time of my inspection:—

No. of each class, &c.	Debtors.	Further Examination.	Trial.	For Felony.	Petty Larceny.	Summary.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.	Totals.	No. of Cells.	Hammocks.	Bed-Ticks.	Pairs of Blankets.	Rugs.	Airing Yards.	Remarks.
No. 1	–	–	21	1	–	–	–	–	–	22	10	15	2	15	15	1	Untried class.
„ 2	1	–	29	3	–	–	–	–	–	33	21	32	5	36	36	1	Do.
„ 3	–	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	15	–	15	15	1	Further examination.
„ 4	–	–	–	2	13	12	9	–	–	36	11	26	6	55	9	1	For 1 week and under.
„ 5	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	–	–	6	4	15	–	17½	4	1	Reception ward.
„ 6	–	–	–	23	2	–	–	–	–	25	21	28	–	41½	8	1	Weaving class.
„ 7	–	–	–	2	21	28	–	–	–	51	21	42	28	75½	14	1	Misdemeanant do.
„ 8	–	–	–	13	11	10	–	–	–	34	19	36	–	40½	29	1	General trades do.
„ 9	–	–	–	11	15	–	–	–	–	26	13	40	–	40	40	1	Tread-wheel do.
„ 10	–	–	–	11	10	2	–	–	–	23	11	27	–	27	27		Mat-making do.
„ 11	–	–	–	16	63	5	–	–	–	84	28	58	17	82½	18	1	Juvenile do.
„ 12	–	–	–	3	3	1	–	–	–	7	4	12	–	12	12	1	Labouring do.
Lunatic, „ 13	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	4	13	22	4	–	24	22	28	1	2 wards with 20 beds.
Kitchen, „ 14	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	12	–	9	9	1	The 4 cells are for drunkards.
Laundry, „ 15	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	6	–	6	6	1	
Hospital, „ 16	–	–	–	12	11	4	–	–	1	28	–	–	37	45	35	1	3 wards with 34 beds.
Totals in the morning,	1	10	50	116	150	64	9	4	14	418							
Discharged, . .	–	2	–	–	2	4	5	5	–	18							
	–	8	–	–	148	60	4	–	–	400							
Committed, . .	–	–	2	–	11	6	8	9	–	36							
Total No. in the evening, . .	1	8	52	116	159	66	12	8	14	436	181	364	119	539½	305	15	

This table shows a decrease of 35 as compared with last year's returns, notwithstanding that the untried prisoners have been recently transferred from Newgate to this prison. The average number has been about 60; therefore, the decrease on the whole may be said to be 95. Newgate having been abolished as a City prison, and handed over to the Government for a convict depot, all untried male prisoners will, in future, be committed to this gaol: the alterations and arrangements referred to in last report have been carried out, and a section of the prison set apart for their accommodation. It contains four wards with 36 cells, and two rooms with beds for special cases. This part of the building is admirably arranged, and generally sufficient to afford a separate cell for each prisoner between the sitting of the courts: most of these cells are very small, being only nine feet long by seven wide; they are seldom occupied by more than one prisoner, and then only for a short period at a time. There is a want of light, and the ventilation is defective, in such a manner as to be difficult to remedy, owing to the construction of the cells. Each ward is sufficiently heated by means of hot water pipes. The scarcity of

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Dublin Prisons.
Richmond Bridewell.

water referred to in last Report is about being obviated, the necessary funds having been granted by the grand jury for a new main pipe, and also for providing filtering cisterns, which are very desirable, from the quantity of mud that interferes with the present supply. There is a sufficient number of hammocks and bedding, and all were in good order—clean and neatly folded. The hammocks are slung by chains and hooks in the wall—a great improvement on the old plan of hanging them by ropes, when they were often destroyed by the prisoners: the new plan is simple and economical.

Classification is observed as far as it is practicable, and silence generally enforced; indeed, from the order and system apparent during my several visits, I am satisfied that the general arrangements are excellent, and such as belong only to a well regulated establishment. The system of lock-up is a good one; a book is kept by each turnkey, which is filled up after six o'clock, and signed by him, and it must agree with the number furnished of each class in the general lock-up; and from this, a docket is issued in the evening, showing the quantities of provisions required for next day, forming a principal check on the dietary account. The check on the hospital dietary, also, is clear and satisfactory.

Capstan Mill.

Capstan Mill.

A building is now erecting, and will be soon completed, for a capstan mill, intended as a source of hard labour to carry out the sentence of prisoners who cannot be put on the tread-mill, and to be used for grinding corn for the consumption of the prison. The Board have contracted for the machinery and fittings with Mr. Perrott, of Cork, who is the patentee, and who has erected similar ones in several of the gaols and work-houses in Ireland. It is to work two pair of stones with twenty men, but as many as fifty may be put to the capstan at the same time. The building has three stories, the top being for a granary, the middle for the stones, and the ground for the machinery. Adjoining at one side is a covered space, of about fifty feet square, for working the capstan, and on the other side a coal store, and a large loft for straw are provided in connexion with the building for the mill. The funds granted by the grand jury for the entire is £400, which is expected to be fully adequate to cover all the expenses, in consequence of a great part of the work being done by the prisoners.

RETURN

Showing the Number of Committals in the Year 1850 (exclusive of Vagrants and Drunkards), also the Number of Re-committals.

Total number committed within the year,			4,111
Re-committed once in the year,	421		
do. twice „	111		
do. thrice „	50		
do. 4 times „	21	Making a total of	1,512
do. 5 times „	3		
do. 6 times „	2		
Total number of individuals re-committed in the year,	608		
Committed once in the year, but who had been in prison previously,			463
do. once only,			2,166
Total,			4,141

RETURN

Showing the Number of Prisoners committed in the Year 1850, as compared with the previous year.

Class of Offences.	1849.	1850.	Difference.	
			Increase	Decrease.
Further examination,	–	186	186	–
Trial,	–	234	234	–
High treason,	1	–	–	1
Felony from commissions and sessions,	467	375	–	92
Petty larceny, &c. (summary),	1,194	1,772	578	–
Misdemeanants,	2,005	1,900	–	105
Under the customs and excise laws,	7	15	8	–
Under the Poor Law Act,	18	22	4	–
Military by Courts Martial,	1	–	–	1
Under the Vagrant Act,	5,322	7,702	2,380	–
Drunkards,	1,856	1,982	126	–
Lunatics under the Act for Insanity,	49	57	8	–
Totals,	10,920	14,245	3,325	–
Average number in confinement daily,	411	416	5	–
Highest number at one time,	537	620	91	–
Lowest number do.	302	323	21	–
Average number in hospital daily,	20	24	4	–
Average number of extern patients,	13	20	7	–
Do. of lunatics,	18	21	3	–
Deaths,	17	17	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

DUBLIN PRISONS.
Richmond Bridewell.

RETURN

Showing the Periods of Imprisonment of the Numbers committed in 1850, their Ages, Religion, Education, &c., &c.

Class of Offence.	2 Years.	18 Months.	12 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.	14 Days.	7 Days.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.	Totals.	Remarks.
Untried,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	420	420	
Felons and misdemeanants,	4	7	46	6	112	270	628	629	534	642	528	675	60	4,141	
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	807	626	223	6,019	–	7,702	
Drunkards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	1,915	–	1,982	
														14,245	

Vagrants born in Dublin, . . 786
„ in other parts, . 6,916
Total, ... 7,702

Class of offence.	Total number committed in 1850.	Ages.						Religion.			Education.		
		10 Years and downwards.	11 to 15 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 Years and upwards.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.
Untried,	420	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	346	2	240	42	138
Felons and misdemeanants,	4,141	46	682	1,228	1,297	491	397	393	3,745	3	1,942	287	1,912
Vagrants,	7,702	–	–	–	–	–	–	343	7,349	10	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1,982	–	–	–	–	–	–	155	1,818	9	–	–	–
Gross total,	14,245												

Number of Punishments for breach of Discipline and Prison Rules.

In solitary confinement, and fed on bread and water from one to three days,	90
Confined in separate cells, and allowed only half prison diet from one to three days,	114
Allowed only half diet, and kept on the tread-mill, and at work in the wards,	391
Allowed no milk from one to four days to pay for glass broken or property damaged,	63
Total,	658

One lb. of bread, per diem, is the allowance of food for a prisoner on bread and water.

Half of the usual diet has hitherto consisted of 4 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and a quarter pint new-milk for breakfast; 7 oz. bread, and a half pint of milk for dinner.

Employment.

Employment.

Useful and profitable employment is carried on with very good results; and the highest credit is due to the Governor, Mr. Marques, for his unceasing exertions to promote this important branch of prison government; and all the prisoners are provided with work of one kind or another. The accounts of each prisoner's labour, and the materials supplied, &c., are kept with great simplicity and regularity. Each turnkey keeps a book for his own class, in which all particulars are entered, and these afterwards are transferred by the clerk to the general account, under the immediate inspection of the Governor. There is an excellent laundry and drying loft. All the clothes and bedding, &c., are washed by the prisoners.

The following tabular statement as to the general employment is very gratifying:—

Bricklaying,	1	Weaving corduroy,	3
Brushmaking,	1	„ calicoes,	2
Baking,	4	„ matting,	4
Cooking, and in kitchen,	6	„ mats,	2
Carpentering,	4	Warping and winding,	6
Coopering,	1	Washing in laundry,	6
Hammock-making,	1	Whitewashing,	10
Labouring,	20	Wardsmen cleaning,	27
Mat-making,	23		
Plastering,	1	Total employed,	339
Picking oakum,	61		
„ cocoa fibre,	50	Lunatics, 14	
„ „ after school,	66	Sick in hospital, 24	
Sawing timber,	2	In reception ward—discharged and committed, 59	
Shoemaking,	5		97
Tailoring,	4		
Treadmill, &c.	26	Total,	436
Weaving linsey,	3		

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Dublin Prisons. *Richmond Bridewell.*

The profits returned from the industrial employment of the prisoners for one year ending the 8th of May last amounted to £335 4s., after deducting the expenses and paying to the prisoners on their discharge £57 3s. 8d. as their portion of the earnings. In that amount is not included the saving effected in the works and repairs done for the prison, especially in the extensive alterations and improvements made for the accommodation of the untried prisoners, the value of which is estimated at upwards of £400.

The work accounts for the last half year have not been closed, in consequence of the numerous accounts which have to be posted from different subsidiary books, and which require much time; but the Governor anticipates that the profits will exceed £250.

School.

School.

I have not visited any gaol in which the school is so admirably conducted as here. It is altogether confined to the juvenile classes, and there were 83 receiving instruction at the time of my visit. I must confess I am one of those who think that little advantage is obtained by teaching adults the alphabet, which I find to be so often the case elsewhere. Mr. Hamil, who acted as store-keeper for a year, in addition to his duties as teacher, now devotes his entire time to the school. Subjoined is his report:—

SCHOOL REPORT.

For one Year, to 31st of December, 1850.

1850.	Remaining at school	105	
Jan. 1st,	Admitted since—		
	Such as did not know letters	104	
	„ could spell only	602	
	„ read, write, or cypher	471	
			1282
	Attended school in periods varying from 7 days to 2 months each	955	
	Ditto from 2 months and upwards	327	
	Learned to spell, read, or write at this Bridewell during the period aforesaid		65
	Generally improved in education		90
	Total under head of improvement		155

The books in use are those published by the National Board of Education, and religious books for the use of both Protestant and Roman Catholic prisoners.

The class of prisoners who attend school here are principally juvenile offenders, who are taught spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to whom the most scrupulous attention is paid, in order to improve their moral and general condition, religious instruction by the chaplains, by myself, and the assistant schoolmaster, forming a leading and important part of their education.

Little, however, can be stated, with reference to the advancement of any class of prisoners who have not had an opportunity of attending school for some months. In almost every instance, the minds of all, but especially of the young, are diverted from giving due attention when the term of imprisonment is limited to a few days or weeks; in such a case, the mind of the individual cannot be brought to apply itself to that which would, if rightly attended to, prove to be an incalculable blessing, but is constantly recurring to the period when all wholesome restraint shall be removed, and when an opportunity will be afforded to the unhappy youth of once again joining his former associates in crime, and with them participating in the imaginary bliss which his release from confinement confers upon him.

I have cause to regret that we have at all times a class of young offenders upon whose minds little or no good impressions can be made, who are alike regardless of the blessings of religious and moral instruction as they are of the necessary salutary severity of prison discipline. In many instances, the parents or guardians of such children are much to blame for this, owing to their bad example or palpable neglect. There are, however, some distressing cases of unhappy orphans who are left exposed to the seductions of adepts in crime. I have in various instances, in my school reports, made representations to the proper authorities on this subject, and pointed out the necessity of opening an asylum for destitute boys discharged from prison, where they might be taught habits of industry, be rescued from ignorance and vice, and have the means afforded to them of becoming useful members of society.

Many of the boys who attend our school are capable of receiving the highest improvement. I endeavour to cherish their natural abilities, and to develop them, and I am happy at being able to add, not without some success. Visitors have in repeated instances been pleased to express themselves highly gratified at the manner in which the school department of our establishment is conducted.

I trust that from personal observation of the Inspector-General of Prisons, on his inspection, he may have perceived that the best attention is devoted to discharge with efficiency and good effect the important duties assigned to me and the assistant schoolmaster.

The foregoing is given as my report this 6th day of January, 1851.

Robert Hamil,
Schoolmaster, Richmond Bridewell, Dublin.

On the visit of the Inspector-General to the school this day, 83 boys were in attendance, 30 of whom were re-committals. The whole school was formed into six divisions, three of which formed reading classes, and three ditto spelling. The hours for school from 10 to 2, and from 3 to 4 for the untried prisoners, who receive literary instruction.

The ages of the above number of boys were as follows:—

15 from 10 to 12 years old.	
53 from 12 to 15 do.	
15 from 15 to 17 do.	
Total	83

The terms of imprisonment of most of these are from 2 to 3 months, some from 14 days to 1 month, and a few for 6 and 12 months; their offences being chiefly petty larcenies tried summarily by the magistrates.

Dietary.

Dietary.

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females under 10 years of age.
Breakfast.	8 oz of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new-milk	7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new-milk.	5 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new-milk.
Dinner	14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk.	12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint of new-milk.	10 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of new-milk.
Supper.	—	—	4 oz. of bread, and 1½ naggin of new-milk.
All persons whose period of Imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal gruel instead of milk for dinner.			

Provisions.

Provisions.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains, and are all of excellent quality. Bread for the use of this and Grangegorman prison is baked here; it is remarkably good, and the cost is under one penny per pound.

The alteration in the dietary for all prisoners whose sentences do not exceed a month has been adopted, and there were 76 of this class on the day of my inspection. The substitution of gruel for milk at dinner is a considerable advantage, and effects a large saving, the cost of the former being about one-eighth only that of the latter. There were no complaints.

Average price of Provisions, Clothing, &c., for Twelve Months ending 25th Nov., 1850.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
	Provisions.			
Per Contract,	Flour, best second quality, per cwt.	0	12	6
	Wheatmeal, best quality, „	0	10	0
	Oatmeal, „	0	12	6
	Beef, „	1	12	6
	Salt, „	0	1	9
	New-milk, per gallon,	0	0	4½
	Buttermilk, „	0	0	2
	Coals, Whitehaven, per ton,	0	12	11
	„ Scotch, „	0	12	0
	Soap, per cwt.	0	19	0
	Candles, per dozen lbs.	0	4	5
	Straw, per contract, per cwt.	0	1	4
	Bedding.			
	Blankets, per lb.	0	1	4
	Rugs. each,	0	2	2
Made in the prison,	Bed-ticks, „	0	3	0
	Hammocks, „	0	4	0
	Clothing.			
Made in the prison,	Corduroy, per yard,	0	0	9
	Checked calico for shirts, „	0	0	5½
	Shoes, per pair,	0	3	0

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

Local Inspector	£200	0	0	Weaving master	£52	0	0
Physician	150	0	0	Trades' warder	52	0	0
Surgeon	150	0	0	Kitchen do.	52	0	0
Protestant Chaplain	50	0	0	Laundry do.	52	0	0
Presbyterian do.	33	6	8	Hospital do.	52	0	0
Roman Catholic do.	100	0	0	Warder over lunatics	52	0	0
Governor	300	0	0	Do. treadmill class	52	0	0
Chief warder	80	0	0	Gatekeeper	52	0	0
Registrar and clerk	90	0	0	Hall porter	40	0	0
Assistant clerk	40	0	0	1 second class warder	41	12	0
Master of works	60	0	0	7 do. 40*l.* each	280	0	0
Storekeeper	50	0	0	1 watchman	40	0	0
Schoolmaster	72	0	0	1 do.	30	0	0
Assistant do.	40	0	0	Carter and messenger	26	0	0
1st class warder	69	12	0				
Do.	62	0	0	Total	2,420	10	8

The above are the salaries presented by the Borough Council for the several officers to the 1st of January, 1852. Those of the medical officers have been reduced from £400

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Dublin Prisons. *Richmond Bridewell,*

to £300 each, and having only two prisons to attend, half of their salaries is charged to this prison.

In place of the Deputy-governor, who has been superannuated, a chief warder at £80 a-year has been appointed, at the recommendation of the Board, and in addition to the number of 24 officers on the staff last year, a store-keeper, four warders, and a watchman, have also been recently appointed in consequence of the transfer of the untried prisoners from Newgate, none of the officers of that gaol being found competent for active service. The increase in the entire amount of the salaries, notwithstanding so large a number of officers added, being not more than £80 per annum.

With the exception of one weaver, there is not a handicraftsman amongst the turnkeys, and I regret being obliged to add that some of them did not appear to me to be smart or efficient officers; so long as this is the case, it is hopeless to expect that a proper system of reformatory discipline can be effectually carried out to any extent in the gaol.

The additional accommodation gained by the superannuation of the late Deputy-governor, Mr. Cooper, has afforded the means of providing suitable apartments for the chief warder, the clerk, store-keeper, and assistant schoolmaster, whose duties require that they should be resident in the prison; and the largest of *seven rooms* which he occupied has been attached to the weaving class, and converted into a workroom for the exclusive manufacture of mats and matting: it holds eight looms, six of which are now at work, and the other two are in progress of being put up. In order to effect this arrangement, it became necessary to remove the weaving class from the middle to the upper floor adjoining the room, a change attended with advantages beneficial to discipline, and to the health of the prisoners, the cells being better lighted and ventilated.

The store used by Mr. Cooper within his apartments has been added to a similar one adjoining it, by removing away the wall which divided one from the other, and both together are made use of for a flour store, as it is convenient to the bakery, and communicates with the general store, where the store-keeper has his office.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector	87	Protestant Chaplain	150
Physician	167	Roman Catholic do.	360
Surgeon	211	Dissenting do.	147

Each of the medical officers visits alternately every day at a regular hour in the morning to inspect the prisoners before they are classed, and to prescribe for the sick.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital consists of three large rooms, which it would appear is insufficient for so large a prison: generally, however, it is healthy; there were only 28 inmates at the time of my visit, and no very serious cases. The cost of medicine appears to be enormously high, in comparison with other gaols, and it would be most desirable if the recommendation of the Board to the grand jury, with regard to providing medicines, were adopted. The following table shows the condition of the hospital department:—

Daily average number Sick and prescribed for in 1849.

Sick in hospital—Physician's patients	10
„ Surgeon's ditto	10
Externs—Physician's patients	6
„ Surgeon's ditto	7
Lunatics	18
Total	51

Cost of medicines and necessaries in 1849, £149 1s. 8d.
Cost of each patient in hospital per day, exclusive of medicines and necessaries, 3½d.

Daily average number Sick and prescribed for in 1850.

In hospital—Physician's patients	12
„ Surgeon's ditto	12
Externs—Physician's patients	11
„ Surgeon's ditto	9
Lunatics	21
Total	65

Cost of medicines and necessaries in 1850, £187 5s. 2d.

The expediency of buying medicines to the best advantage, and appointing an apothecary to compound them in the prison, has been on different occasions recommended by the Board of Superintendence, and on the question being considered by the last Michaelmas Term grand jury, they entered into an arrangement with the apothecary to supply all the medicine prescribed for by the physician and surgeon at £100 per annum for each prison. All the necessaries for the sick, formerly supplied by the apothecary, are now procured by the Governor from respectable traders, with whom pass-books are kept, the quantity of each article used being so small as not to be worth making contracts for.

Cost of the maintenance of each patient in hospital per day, exclusive of medicines and necessaries, in 1850, 3¼d.

Books and Accounts.

The books, of which there are a great number, appeared to me to be all very accurately kept, and the check on the daily consumption account satisfactory.

Lunatics.

There were 22 lunatics, all very harmless. It is to be hoped that when the neighbouring asylum is finished, the whole of these unfortunate creatures will be removed from this prison, for here, as well as in all other gaols, they interfere very injuriously with proper management, and take up a great portion of the time of the officers. The number of lunatics confined during the year 1850 was as follows:—

In confinement on the 1st January, 1850	19
Committed during the year	86
Committed under the Act for insanity	76
Found insane on committal for time	29
Discharged cured of the number committed under the Act	32
Transferred to Richmond Lunatic Asylum	28
Ditto Dundrum District Asylum	1
Discharged on the expiration of sentence	21
Ditto by special orders	4
Died	4
In confinement on the 1st January, 1851	15
Total	105

Each lunatic is allowed 6 ounces of beef for dinner, and 8 ounces of bread for supper, per diem, independently of his regular allowance of the prison diet; the cost of the entire, for each lunatic, per day, being, at the present prices, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$, or £7 4*s.* 6*d.* per year.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart., J. P.	Francis Codd, Esq.
Sir Edward Borough, Bart., J. P.	George Studdart, Esq.
John M'Donnell, Esq., J. P.	Henry Courtney, Esq.
Joseph Boyce, Esq., J. P.	Henry Davis, Esq.
Thomas L. Kelly, Esq., J. P.	Joseph Long, Esq.
Robert H. Kinahan, Esq., J. P.	Charles Thorpe, Esq.

The above Board held weekly meetings during the last half-year alternately in each prison, Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman, and the attendance was very regular.

A new Board has been appointed by the Borough Council out of their body to act until January, 1852; three members of the late Board, happening to be in the council, have been re-appointed to the new Board, namely, Sir T. O'Brien, Bart., Mr. Boyce, and Mr. Codd.

It is but justice to add, that the general state of the gaol, the additions and improvements already made and those now in progress, reflect the highest credit on the gentlemen who composed the late Board, and whose names appear above; and it is to be hoped that the new Board, appointed by the Corporation, will follow the example of their predecessors, so as to render this prison a credit to the city of Dublin.

Although not exactly in place here, I would briefly advert to the great necessity which exists for an asylum for juvenile offenders discharged from prison, where, by a course of moral and industrial training, they may be enabled to earn an honest support, and become useful members of society. This really is a matter of very serious moment, involving as it does the first principles of humanity. Prevention of crime is better than cure; but where there are no means of prevention in this case, cure must be the great desideratum. In England and elsewhere, the deep importance of reclaiming the young criminal has not been overlooked, and of protecting him for a time after the expiration of his sentence,—a house of refuge to prevent them from falling back with old associates, and into old habits of vice and crime. It is unnecessary for me to dwell either on the necessity for some step in this direction, or on the benefits likely to accrue to those lost children and the public at large. The subject has been oftentimes before urged by my predecessors in office and others; year after year the same great want is pointed out, and yet nothing is done. I most earnestly recommend this subject for serious consideration.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.—Visited 19th February, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

A great deal of interest has always been felt in the welfare of this prison; being exclusively for females, and established in 1836, with the view of reclaiming, by the adoption of a course of improved moral training, the class of females who in large cities crowd the prisons, driven to the commission of crime by want or other circumstances. The reports of my predecessors have always been favorable to the manner in which this

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman.

establishment has been conducted—the system and regularity observed; and I have here the pleasure of adding my testimony to the perfect order and cleanliness, in which I found all departments of the prison.

The following return shows the state of the prison and its accommodation on the day of my inspection:—

OFFENCES.		EMPLOYED AT	
For trial,	21	Sewing,	78
Further examination,	3	In laundries,	53
Felons convicted,	79	Cooking,	6
Having goods in possession,	65	Cleaning,	37
Assaults,	25	Nursing,	21
Wilful trespass,	16	In hospital,	26
Pawning illegally,	4	In reception ward,	36
Selling spirits unlicensed,	1	Beggars,	24
Misdemeanants,	93	Lunatics,	52
Beggars,	24	Untried,	24
Drunkards,	18	Drunkards,	18
Lunatics,	52	Unemployed,	26
Total,	401	Total,	401

The accommodation consists of,		Stores.	
Cells,	176	Prisoners' private clothing,	1
Day-rooms,	17	Prison clothing and bedding,	1
Yards,	14	Bread and milk,	1
Baths,	4	General store,	1
Chapel,	1	Straw store,	1
Church,	1	New store,	1
Hospital,	1	Coal vaults,	6
Kitchen,	1		
Laundries,	2		

The number of committals during the year 1850 is very large, amounting to the extraordinary figure of 11,758, and showing an increase of 1,500 over the previous year; a most lamentable fact. Of this number, it appears that 6,292 were committals by magistrates for 24 hours; and these offenders, being chiefly vagrants, drunkards, &c., they only receive the gruel dietary, which would lead one to suppose that there is no inducement, on account of food and shelter, for these creatures to seek commitment; yet here they are, to prove that all efforts to produce an actual diminution in these classes of offenders, have hitherto failed in their object. There is another point in connexion with the diminution of crime, yet bearing more directly on the system of punishment, that deserves serious consideration: I mean the number of *re*-commitments during the year. It will appear below that their number is fearfully great, and such as should call for some effectual system of discipline to be applied at once to this increasing and dangerous disorder—prison contamination. It is hopeless to expect reformation in a prisoner who has been 121 times in gaol, 117 times, 114 times, and so on, and there are 26 females, all of whom have been in this prison several times, the lowest number amounting to 63, the highest 121. Then, I say, is it not hopeless to expect that *any system—any punishment*—will effect a change, much less a reformation, in these lost beings? It is only in the criminal noviciate that any good can be hoped for, to save her from association and consequent contamination; and by degrees, saving her *in* prison, and saving her, *after her dismission therefrom*, by means of an asylum or probationary refuge, that any practical diminution of crime can be made to appear. I beg to subjoin the following statistical returns:—

NUMBER OF COMMITTALS FOR THE YEAR 1850.

	For trial,	481	
	Further examination,	232	
			713
By Judges and Recorder.	Felons convicted,	173	
	Receiving stolen goods,	11	
	Having base coin in possession,	3	
	Uttering base coin,	8	
	Deserting her child,	1	
	Assaults violent,	5	
			201
By Magistrates.	Assaults common,	322	
	Having goods in possession,	872	
	Wilful trespass,	104	
	Pawning illegally,	54	
	Selling spirits, unlicensed,	23	
	Misdemeanants,	2319	
			3694
	Beggars under Vagrant Act,		3121
	Drunkards,		3974
	Lunatics,		55
	Gross Total for the year,		11,758

Average number confined daily through the year,	370
Highest number confined at one time,	497
Lowest do. do.	281

PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT, VIZ.:—

Class of Offences.	12 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.	14 Days.	7 Days.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited	Total.
Felons and Misdemeanants, .	18	76	130	297	1,083	477	689	849	274	770	4,663
Vagrants, ...	–	–	–	–	15	529	348	125	2,104	–	3,121
Drunkards, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	3,914	–	3,974
Total, . . .	18	76	130	297	1,098	1,006	1,037	1,034	6,292	770	11,758

AGE, RELIGION, AND DEGREE OF EDUCATION, OF FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS.

Age.		Religion.		Education.	
10 Years and under .	8	Protestants, . . .	649	Read and write, . .	841
11 do. to 15, . .	110	Presbyterians, . .	8	Read, . . .	1,419
16 do. to 20, . .	769	Roman Catholics, .	3,238	Neither, . . .	1,635
21 do. to 30, . .	1,869				
31 do. to 40, . .	789	Total, .	3,895	Total, .	3,895
41 do. and upwards, .	350				
Total, .	3,895				

NUMBER OF COMMITTALS AND RE-COMMITTALS OF THE ABOVE.

Committed . .	Once,	1507	1507
„	Twice,	372	744
„	Thrice,	138	414
„	4 times,	85	340
„	5 „	52	260
„	6 „	26	156
„	7 „	16	112
„	8 „	19	152
„	9 „	6	54
„	10 „	2	20
„	11 „	2	22
„	12 „	2	24
„	13 „	2	26
„	14 „	2	28
„	15 „	1	15
„	21 „	1	21
		2,233 Persons.	3,895 Committals.

Return of the undermentioned persons who have been frequently committed to the above prison, showing their ages, and the number of times they were imprisoned, February 22nd, 1851.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	How often Imprisoned.
1	Mary Egan, ...	47	121 times.
2	Anne Carr, ...	41	117 „
3	Mary A. Humphreys, . . .	33	114 „
4	Sarah Nolan, ...	37	114 „
5	Catherine Cooper, . . .	37	112 „
6	Emily Browne, ...	36	106 „
7	Mary A. Daly, ...	41	99 „
8	Eliza Holden, ...	28	94 „
9	Anne Caulfield, ...	33	85 „
10	Anne Murray, ...	37	79 „
11	Agnes Dowd, ...	26	79 „
12	Sarah Nugent, ...	31	77 „
13	Ellen Mackay, ...	37	75 „
14	Ellen Byrne, ...	35	75 „
15	Catherine M'Mahon, . . .	32	74 „
16	Mary A. Thompson, . . .	28	74 „
17	Anne Moffatt, ...	33	73 „
18	Mary Lawlor, ...	32	71 „
19	Anne Fannin, ...	26	70 „
20	Catherine Flynn, ...	24	69 „
21	Mary A. Molloy, ...	32	68 „
22	Margaret Keane, ...	35	68 „
23	Emily Hughes, ...	23	68 „
24	Julia Philips, ...	31	68 „
25	Catherine Connor, ...	22	65 „
26	Catherine Kelly, ...	37	63 „

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Dublin Prisons.
Richmond Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The laundry is the chief source of employment in the prison, and there are between 50 and 60 prisoners daily employed in it; washing for public institutions and private families is taken in, and recently a contract has been entered into with the Board of Ordnance for the washing of the Royal Barracks. This reproductive source of employment is in full operation, and conducted in a most satisfactory manner. I should recommend that contracts be entered into for soap, starch, &c.

There has been a school-matron appointed recently, at a salary of £40 a-year; but as she was absent from severe illness on the day of my inspection, I cannot say anything of her capabilities or qualifications further than that she has been trained for some time in the model school of the National Board of Education, and, therefore, I presume she will prove fully competent for the duties of her situation.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary consists of 7 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new-milk for breakfast; 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new-milk for dinner, for all prisoners committed for more than one calendar month. 12 oz. brown bread, with one pint oatmeal gruel, for all prisoners committed for one calendar month and under. Cost of a ration per day, 2*d.*

The bread is baked at Richmond Bridewell, and supplied to this prison daily; the other articles of provisions, &c., are supplied by contract, at the following prices, viz.:—Oatmeal, 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; new-milk, 4½*d.* per imperial gallon; beef, for sick in hospital and lunatics, 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coal, 13*s.* 2*d.* per ton; straw, 1*s.* per cwt.; soap, 19*s.* per cwt.; candles, 4*s.* 5*d.* per dozen lbs. The provisions were all of excellent quality.

There were 110 on the gruel dietary, besides vagrants and drunkards committed for 24 hours only.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept in an admirable manner. The head-matron, Mrs. Rawlins, has been relieved from keeping the washing accounts, since last inspection; an arrangement which no doubt will prove very beneficial, as it will enable her to devote more time to the general superintendence of the prison. The division of the books of any establishment is bad in principle and practice, and much benefit may be looked for by the concentration of all the accounts of this important prison into the regular office. The Governor, Mr. Synnott, is indefatigable in his attention to this department; he went through all the accounts with me, explaining the items and the corresponding checks, &c. All appear to be in a most satisfactory state, and Mr. Synnott deserves the greatest commendation for the clearness of even the most minute details of income, management, and expenditure. From the following list of books kept in the office, it will be seen that there are no by-laws, neither does there appear to be any rules and regulations for the government of the prison. I beg leave to recommend that both these omissions, which are of the greatest importance, should be supplied with the least possible delay.

BOOKS KEPT IN THE OFFICE.

1 Registry, Untried Prisoners.	1 Dietary Book.
1 Do. Tried do.	1 Ledger.
1 Do. Court Record.	1 Journal
1 Do. Further Examination.	1 Store Ledger.
1 Do. Vagrants.	1 Store Journal.
1 Do. Drunkards.	1 Stock Book.
1 Do. Lunatics.	1 Stock do. and Record of Materials.
1 Do. Deaths.	1 Watch Report Book.
1 Daily State of Prison.	2 Officer's Visiting Books.
1 Daily Nos. Committed.	2 Waste Books.
1 Discharge Book.	2 Order and Receipt Books.
2 Alphabets to Registries.	2 Order Books for Physician and Surgeon, and Sundry Pass Books with Contractors.
1 Book, Record of Fines.	
1 Board (Requisition of Wants,	
1 Officers' Signature Book.	

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1 Governor,	200	0	0
1 Head Matron,	200	0	0
1 Assistant do.	60	0	0
1 Store do.	70	0	0
1 School do.	40	0	0
1 Hospital do.	40	0	0
1 Kitchen do.	40	0	0
1 Laundry do.	40	0	0
3 Class do. at £40,	120	0	0
7 do. do. „ £30,	210	0	0
1 Lunatic nurse,	30	0	0
1 Assistant do.	25	0	0
1 Clerk,	90	0	0
1 Assistant do. & storekeeper,	60	0	0
1 Court attendant,	70	0	0
1 Hall-door keeper,	52	0	0
3 Guardsmen at £30,	90	0	0
2 Servants at £12,	24	0	0
Total,	1,461	0	0

Each officer residing in the prison is allowed two pounds of bread, and one quart of new-milk, with two stone of coal, per diem; and half a pound of soap and three-quarters of a pound of candles, per week.

The following is the report of attendance of the non-resident officers :— North District.

Local Inspector,	74	Presbyterian Chaplain,	158
Protestant Chaplain,	213	Physician,	179
Roman Catholic ditto,	466	Surgeon,	209

Reports on separate Prisons.

Dublin Prisons. *Richmond Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman.*

From which it will be seen that the Local Inspector seldom visits; he is unable to do so from ill health.

By a late arrangement an apothecary has been appointed, at a salary of £100 a-year, to give his attendance and supply all medicine required; it is anticipated that the plan will prove both efficacious and economical. The newly appointed Roman Catholic chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Lee, devotes almost his whole time to the duties of his office, which he pursues with mildness and zeal, showing the greatest anxiety for the moral and religious improvement of all those committed to his charge. I have also to bear my testimony of the continued zeal and attention of Mrs. Rawlins, and of Mr. Synnott; they are both very valuable officers.

Hospital. Hospital.

The hospital accommodation consists of three large wards, with 36 beds; four large rooms for fever, or other contagious disease; two bath-rooms, and two water-closets; a surgery, store-room, kitchen, and two exercising yards. The hospital matron resides in this part of the building. Every department was remarkably clean, and all the arrangements evinced that the most scrupulous attention is bestowed on them. The ventilation is excellent; indeed this entire department would reflect credit on any prison in the kingdom.

PATIENTS ADMITTED AND PRESCRIBED FOR IN THE YEAR 1850.

Physician's Interns,	261 adults, and 28 children.	
Do. Externs,	1222 do.	
	1483	
Surgeon's Interns,	140	
Do. Externs,	879	
	1019	
Average number daily in the Hospital,		19
Number of deaths in the year, including four lunatics,		7

Lunatics. Lunatics.

I have been in communication with the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, with the view of having this unfortunate class removed from a place which has at all times been allowed to be unsuitable for their proper treatment. A gaol is not a fit place for lunatics, and the Inspectors are fully alive to the necessity which exists for providing accommodation for them, as also the great inconvenience which always attends their detention in prisons. These gentlemen are most anxious for their removal, and are now engaged in hastening the completion of the additions in progress at the Richmond District Asylum, which will be finished in the course of the summer; they will then be enabled to relieve this and other prisons from the weight in this respect which presses upon them. Every possible exertion should be made to carry out this desirable object. It is cruel to detain these poor creatures in prison, unless in cases of the most vital necessity.

Number of lunatics in custody on the 1st of January, 1850,	66	
Do. committed during the year,	55	
	—	121
Number discharged convalescent,	37	
Do. removed to Richmond Lunatic Asylum,	25	
Do. died,	4	
	—	66
Number remaining in custody, 31st December, 1850,		55

The Board of Superintendence. Board of Superintendence.

Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart., M.P.	Alderman Denis Moylan.
John Reynolds, Esq., M.P.	Francis Codd, Esq, T.C.
George Roe, Esq., D.L. and J.P.	John D. Atkin, Esq., T.C.
Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L. and J.P.	William Harvey Pim, Esq., T.C.
Joseph Boyce, Esq., J.P.	Patrick Sweetman, Esq., T.C.
Alderman John Keshan, J.P.	Richard Kelly, Esq., T.C.

The above are all members of the new Corporation, and include three members of the late Board of Superintendence. They hold alternate meetings at this Prison and Richmond Bridewell.

General Observations. General Observations.

I have again to revert to the large number of committals and re-commitments during the past year, and to impress upon the proper authorities the necessity of trying some measures to counteract evils so dangerous to society. Separate confinement is looked

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Dublin Prisons. *Richmond Female Penitentiary, at Grangegorman.*

upon as a system in every way calculated to break into this growing evil—this increase in crime. In Belfast and Armagh prisons the number of re-commitments have diminished considerably, and would no doubt further decrease were there in this country asylums for prisoners on discharge. In a statement from Mrs. Rawlins, in the appendix to the report of the Board of Superintendence, assembled at last Michaelmas term, it is pointed out that, "until some refuge is established on an extensive scale for these unfortunate outcasts (that is, first and second committals), and an opportunity thus afforded them of returning to a life of industry and virtue, neither moral restraints nor religious obligations will effect any permanent improvement." In these sentiments I fully concur, and furthermore in her opinion, after twenty years' experience, that association of any kind in prison is open to the most serious objections. The separate system certainly appears the only code suitable under such circumstances; but the portion of this prison allotted to it, being only 45 cells, is too contracted to work any decided proofs in its favor. The prisoners placed under this system are chiefly those of first committal, and, as far as it goes *in the prison*, nothing can be said against its reformatory results. It is not *in the prison*, but after discharge therefrom that thorough reformation can be tested.

Since the last inspection, a call-hall and consultation room have been added to the prison, and it is in contemplation to build a reception-ward, to put up a fumigating stove and baths, for which the government will provide funds, getting in return 25 cells to add to the convict department. The convict depot has been entirely separated from the city, and the Governor, matron, and hall porter are now the only city officers employed in its management.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

Four Courts Marshalsea. Visited January 23, 1851.

Four Courts Marshalsea.—Visited 23rd January, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number of prisoners in custody amounted to 55, and were classified as follows:—

In free rooms,	22	Pauper building,	14
In Deputy Marshal's rooms,	1	Hospital,	3
In Hatchmen's rooms,	12		
Common hall,	3	Total,	55

The following statement of the accommodation was handed me by the Marshal, viz.—

I. The accommodation consists of free rooms, for which rent is paid, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, not to exceed on the whole £1.

II. State rooms, which are seldom occupied, and for which a sum of £5 is chargeable.

III. Hatchmen's halls, which are occupied by prisoners, and for which 5*s.* per week is paid by each prisoner to the hatchmen—including the accommodation of beds, furniture, &c. The hatchmen have the privilege of furnishing free rooms at the same rate, and they are allowed in summer—viz., from 1st May to 1st November—for the use of their halls, ten stone of coals per week; and in winter—from 1st November to 1st May—20 stone of coals per week.

IV. A common hall, which prisoners are allowed to occupy rent-free, supplying themselves with food and furniture.

V. Pauper building, occupied by prisoners who receive the gaol allowance on taking the pauper declaration prescribed by the 5th and 6th Vic. cap. 95.

VI. The deputy-marshal has the privilege of setting three rooms, at the rate of 20*s.* per week each room, for the accommodation of prisoners who wish for privacy.

The old useless laundry, complained of in last Report, has been altered, and a new commodious wash-house, with the modern improvements, rebuilt on the same site. The alterations were executed by the Board of Works, at a cost of about £60. I understand that it is about being placed in charge of the matron, and the practice of washing in the rooms or lobbies prohibited; at any time a most objectionable practice, but particularly so now that a sufficiently commodious wash-house has been provided.

Officers.

Officers.

The only alteration in the officers, since last inspection, has been caused by the death of the late Local Inspector, the Rev. Arthur Burke.

The following are the visits made by non-resident officers during the year:—

Surgeon,	176	Presbyterian Chaplain,	68
Protestant Chaplain,	101	Roman Catholic do.	99

Dietary.

Dietary.

Each pauper prisoner receives 2 lbs. of bread and 2 pints of new-milk daily, and which are of very good quality. Contracts are now entered into for provisions, coals, &c., from which a considerable saving will be effected. Reductions in the allowances, and other

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

arrangements which have been carried out recently, will prove equally beneficial to the public. The cost of bread, supplied by contract, is $4\frac{7}{8}d.$ per 4 lb. loaf, and $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per imperial gallon for new-milk.

Hospital.

Dublin Prisons. *Four Courts Marshalsea.* Hospital.

This department was clean and well ventilated. It consists of two rooms—one for males, and the other for females. An hospital nurse, wife to one of the hatchmen, superintends the sick, and receives a salary and other allowances from the Government. There were three males under treatment at my inspection. I would recommend that the hospital nurse be held responsible for the proper cleaning and sweeping of the rooms, lobbies, and stairs, in this part of the building, by the parties whose duty it may be to keep them clean.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The prison, generally speaking, is very healthy; and, under all circumstances, as clean as could be expected. All the inmates seemed to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy of the Marshal—excepting, indeed, one of the prisoners, who had a complaint to make, but which on inquiry proved to be frivolous. Cases of drunkenness are few; and, when persevered in, are punished by solitary confinement. There is no employment for the prisoners—not even do they clean their own yards: this is a matter for consideration, at least as regards the pauper prisoners, who receive support at the expense of the public. The prison is closed at eleven o'clock at night, which is much too late an hour; and the Marshal informed me, that when excesses are committed it is generally after ten o'clock. All the prisoners sleep in separate beds; sheets are used, and the bedding appeared clean. A practice prevails of permitting women and children, and also the wives, mothers, and children of the officers, to sleep within the prison; which, in my opinion, is very objectionable. On the day previous to my visit, one of the prisoners got married in the prison, and his wife had taken up her abode in the prison with him.

The state of the law, as regards the duration of pauper prisoners' confinement, appears to require alteration. At present it oftentimes becomes a refuge for the fraudulent debtor, where he may remain during his natural life. On the day of my inspection, there were some instances of the evil effects of the present state of the law in this respect:—

Mr. S.	committed in	1823.
Mr. S.	,,	1840.
Mr. G. I. . . .	,,	1847.

And several others, who long since should have been removed to some other establishment. During the last year the commitments were: males 418, females 24. The greatest number in the prison at one time, during the year, was 71 males and 10 females, in all 81 prisoners. There is no classification, at least not sufficient, between the unfortunate and fraudulent debtor. The prison is, by the 7th Geo. IV., separate and distinct from all other prisons, and is under the control of the Court of Queen's Bench. But, under all circumstances, I do feel that the time has arrived when the system pursued in this prison should be altered, and thoroughly remodelled, under the sanction of a new Act of Parliament.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.—Visited 26th February, 1851.

Saint Sepulchre's Manor Prison. Visited February 26. 1851.

This prison appears to me to be quite unnecessary. It is merely for debtors; none had been confined here for eight months previous to my visit, and only two or three for the last two years. It belongs to the see of Dublin, and is used for the reception of prisoners committed by the Seneschal. The Marshal receives no salary; indeed his office as such is almost a sinecure.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Antrim Gaol, at Belfast.—Visited 29th January, 1851.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Belfast. Visited January 29, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The following was the morning state on the day of my visit:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . .	14	–	Under revenue laws, .	8	–
Poor debtors, . .	13	–	Committed summarily,	60	17
Felons convicted, . .	102	29	Lunatics, . . .	9	–
Felons untried, . .	19	4		241	50
Misdemeanants untried .	2	–	Total, . .	291	
Soldiers tried, . .	13	–	Of whom sick in hospital	2	– 1
Deserters, . . .	1	–			

This shows a decrease of 57, as compared with the last inspection, notwithstanding the amalgamation of this bridewell with the county gaol at Carrickfergus, there were 47 male convicts and 4 females confined here at the time of my inspection.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Antrim Gaol.

The number of commitments during the past year were as follows:—Males, 1290; of whom 396 were drunkards: females, 517; of whom 268 were drunkards. The number of re-commitments—males, 335; of whom 109 were drunkards: females, 184; of whom 142 were drunkards. The greatest number of prisoners in custody during the year was 243 males, and 67 females; average number, 175 males, and 59 females.

Additional accommodation has been provided since the last inspection, as follows:—118 cells, 3 day-rooms for debtors, one day-room for lunatics, with 3 separate yards, a visiting room, and washing room, so that, notwithstanding the transfer of the county prisoners from Carrickfergus, there is fully sufficient accommodation now in this gaol for all the ordinary requirements of the county of Antrim. The wing on the extreme right has been vacated by the women, and is now occupied by male criminals, debtors, lunatics, &c. The decrease in crime, above alluded to, does not appear as great, *bona fide*, as it really has been; inasmuch as Belfast and the county of Antrim suffered less from the general distress and depression than many other counties; yet still a large decrease on the past year is exhibited: a great proportion of the crime of the last and previous years was caused by the depression of the times. But here such depression was not much felt, and yet there is a large decrease (57) in the number of criminals. This is a fact which, considered together with the few *re*-commitments to this prison, speaks volumes for the separate system, as a *deterrent*, as well as reformatory, mode of punishment. The recommittals from the rural districts are very few; they principally consist of juveniles belonging to Belfast, and for whose protection, after discharge from prison, unfortunately, there are neither the ways nor the means—no house of refuge, nor asylum of any kind; and of necessity the young criminal, thus again cast upon his own resources, must plunge into crime to keep him from starving. The same observations apply to prostitutes. It is a melancholy thing to reflect that these classes of persons are discharged from prison, with no other positive means before them than to avail themselves of the first opportunity that offers of again committing crime.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

The employments of the prisoners, on the day of my visit, were as follows:—

	Males.
Weaving,	11
Winding,	2
Mat making,	4
Tailoring,	9
Shoemaking,	7
Netting,	2
Carpenters,	2
Rug weaving,	1
Plastering,	1
Painting,	1
Gas fitting,	1
Brushmaking,	1

	Males.
Pounding freestone,	4
Gardening	4
Cleaning Prison,	6
Stone breaking,	104
	Females.
Whitework,	22
Quilting,	4
Spinning	3
Carding wool, &c.	2
In laundry,	15

Stone breaking is carried on here to a large extent, and returns a good sum annually to the county, while it is the only means of employment for prisoners undergoing short terms of confinement. There are several handicraftsmen amongst the officers, they teach the prisoners the several trades carried on in the prison.

The laundry is very productive, and it also affords instruction to the females to earn their bread by washing, on their discharge. It was opened in May last; and the average washing for the town is from 800 to 900 pieces a-week, exclusive of the prison washing.

The gross amount of earnings during the last year are as follows:—males, £1,516 5*s.* 11*d.*, females, £326 1*s.* 9½*d.*, which leaves a profit to the establishment, on the year, of £648 11*s.* 3*d.*

The school is very well conducted; and, on making a personal examination of several of the prisoners, I found that many of them had made considerable progress in reading and writing. I caused the prisoners to be assembled in the school-room, and put through their exercises by the teacher, and all appeared to work in a satisfactory manner.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This part of the prison is very creditable indeed; every thing neat, clean, and orderly. The accommodation is for 102 females, but there were only 50 in custody on the day of my inspection. The females are employed in their separate cells at needlework, knitting, or spinning; and in the laundry several were employed in washing, each having a separate compartment, with trough and all necessary apparatus. Nothing can exceed the compact and regular system of the laundry department. Washing is taken in from the town, and which, as will be seen above, affords a sure source of profitable employment.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—Eight ounces of oatmeal made into one quart of stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—One pound of best household bread, and one pint of new-milk.

Supper—Two ounces of oatmeal, made into one pint and a-half of gruel.

The gruel dietary, for prisoners whose term of imprisonment did not exceed a month, had not been yet brought into use here, it being considered its adoption would prove very inconvenient in working with the separate system: but the proposed dietary for all prisoners, for two days in the week, appeared to meet the approbation of the Physician and Governor. The general dietary has undergone no change, nor has the alteration directed by order of the 28th August, 1849, been carried into effect; the impression being that persons undergoing separate confinement stand in need of better diet than those under the other system. I think, however, that two pounds of bread and a quart of new-milk, together with a supper of stirabout, for female prisoners, is, under any circumstances, too much. There is no difference between the dietary of males and females. The provisions were all of excellent quality; and the following are the contract prices:—Bread per lb., $1\frac{1}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, 4*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts were all in a satisfactory state, and appeared to be kept with accuracy. The checks on the issue and consumption of provisions, sufficient.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

The officers appeared very smart and efficient in the performance of their duties. A neat uniform is worn, and adds much to the appearance of order and discipline in the prison. I subjoin a list of the officers:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Richd. Oulton, Local Inspector,	55	7	8
Rev. Charles Allen, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. George Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. H. O Loughlin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6
Thomas Henry Purdon, M.D. Medical Attendant,	74	0	0
John Forbes, Governor,	250	0	0
William Kernohan, Deputy Gov.	50	0	0
Hugh Fisher, John M'Aninch, } Wardens, 1st Class,	40	0	0
William Watson, James Gorman, } Wardens,	35	0	0
John Mullan, James M'Keown, } 2nd Class,	35	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
John Moore, Francis Boyd, John Brown, David Beatty, James Williamson, Thomas Haddock, } Wardens, 3rd Class,	30	0	0
	30	0	0
	30	0	0
	30	0	0
	30	0	0
	30	0	0
John Coleman, Watchman,	30	0	0
John Monair, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Mrs. Ashe, Matron,	40	0	0
Miss Martin, Deputy Matron,	25	0	0
Mrs. Gilroy, Laundress,	24	0	0
Mary Larmour, Nursetender,	18	0	0
George Campbell, Gas maker,	39	0	0
Michael Monaghan, Servant,	18	5	0
Catherine Lenaghan, do.	7	16	0

The visits paid by the non-resident officers were:

Local Inspector,	174	Presbyterian Chaplain,	175
Surgeon,	215	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	164
Protestant Chaplain,	169		

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is in connexion with the entrance hall of the prison. There were only three under treatment. It was very clean and well ventilated. There were nine lunatics in custody, they were all in good health, and appeared harmless; they were confined in the division lately vacated by the females. I made inquiry, but found, unfortunately, that there were no vacancies for these unfortunate creatures in the district asylum. The physician gave a very satisfactory account of the state of health in the prison. This officer is most attentive in the performance of his duties; indeed, I never saw a set of officers who appeared more able or more efficient to perform their several duties, than in this prison. The cost of medicine for the year was £19 5*s.* 11*d.*, and the total cost of diet, &c., for all prisoners in hospital, only £16 17*s.* 2*d.*; cost per head per day, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ Number of prisoners confined in hospital during 1850, 37. Total number prescribed for, but not removed to hospital, 954.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board give much attention to the well-being of the prison, and hold their meetings every month, when the accounts are examined and orders made thereon. The following gentlemen comprise the Board:—

John M'Neill, Esq.	William Burleigh, Esq.
John Clarke, Esq.	Sir W. G. Johnson,
Robert Thomson, Esq.	Rev. R. W. Bland,
Thomas Verner, Esq.	Samuel G. Fenton, Esq.
Conway R. Dobbs, Esq.	Wm. T. B. Lyons, Esq.
Thomas Montgomery, Esq.	William S. Tracy, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

Having brought under the notice of the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains, the general system and its effects, as pursued in this prison, they con-

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Antrim Gaol.

curred with me in opinion that separation is chiefly adapted to prisoners for short terms; but that, in general cases, reformation was difficult to be brought about, as evidenced by the re-commitments; the great drawback being the want of a proper asylum for discharged juveniles and females. The punishments in the prison were numerous, being over 500 for the last year, but the offences were almost all of a light character. No cases of insanity had occurred, although some of the prisoners were undergoing sentences of two years' imprisonment. The Roman Catholic chaplain requested that the prisoners might be allowed certain religious books, and catechisms; he said he had made frequent applications for them, but they had not yet been supplied. I found in each cell a copy of the Protestant or Douay version of the Bible, according to the faith of the inmates respectively. There were, however, no Prayer-Books or Catechisms; and here I would respectfully again direct the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the subject; it having been already brought under their notice by my late colleague, Mr. Long, in his Report dated November, 1849. Those prisoners placed in separate confinement stand peculiarly in need of such occupation for the mind; and the 4th section of the 3rd and 4th Vic. cap. 44, directly enacts that such prisoners "shall be furnished with the means of moral and religious instruction, and with suitable books." The ventilation throughout the prison appeared very excellent; the cells were all remarkably clean, and were furnished with every physical requisite for a prisoner undergoing separate confinement.

With reference to the bridewells reported on below, I beg to call attention to the cost of dietary, as compared with others in the north of Ireland. At Markethill, for instance, the cost is only $2\frac{3}{4}d.$, while at Ballymoney it is 6*d.* per day for all classes, at Ballymena 5*d.*, and at Antrim 5*d.* The charges at the three last mentioned places are manifestly too high; the prices of provisions being nearly the same as at Markethill.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballymoney, visited June 28th.—I found only three prisoners here at the time of my visit, 352 had been confined here since the 1st of April, most of whom were committed for one night. The dietary, *for all classes*, was 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk, for breakfast; the same for dinner, which is over the regulated allowance. (See Circular of the 28th August, 1849.) The charge is 6*d.* per day for each prisoner. The amount charged for dietary for the last quarter, ending 30th June, in this bridewell, is £14 2*s.* 0*d.* for 564 nights. For the same period, the sum charged in the quarterly return for Caher (County Tipperary) is £14 15*s.* 0*d.* for 1313 nights. On inquiry I found the prices of provisions at both places to be about the same. The bridewell was in excellent order, and very clean. It is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Creery.

Ballymena.—I found the dietary in this bridewell the same as at Ballymoney, but the charge 5*d.* per day for each prisoner. 192 had been confined here since the 1st of April. There were only three prisoners at the time of my inspection. It is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Reeves. The registry appeared to be correct, and the bridewell was clean and orderly in every respect.

Antrim.—I was certainly much astonished when I entered this bridewell, having just visited the other two very convenient prisons at Ballymoney and Ballymena. It was, however, as clean and orderly as it was possible; but it is a wretched place, and altogether unsuited for a bridewell. There were 128 prisoners confined here in the last quarter. Dietary the same as the other bridewells, and the charge 5*d.* per day for each prisoner. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Armagh Gaol. Visited January 27th and 28th, 1851.

County of Armagh Gaol.—Visited the 27th and 28th January, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I was very glad to find that this gaol exhibited a decrease of prisoners, and no scarcity of accommodation. The following are the numbers of the respective classes of prisoners in custody on the 28th January, 1851:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . .	7	1	Soldiers, . . .	1	–
Poor do. . .	10	–	Under Revenue Laws, .	1	–
Felons convicted, .	33	15		106	33
Misdemeanants do. .	15	3			
Felons untried, . .	13	1	Total, . .	139	
Misdemeanants do. .	1	–	Of whom were Sick in Hospital, . .	3	
Committed summarily,	25	13			

The decrease in the number of prisoners has been considerable since 1848; at the last inspection there were one hundred less than at the inspection of the year before, and this year shows a diminution as compared with last of 34. This may, in a great degree, be attributed to the number of re-committals being gradually lessening since the separate system has been introduced. The total number of commitments during the past year was 926 males, and 450 females; re-commitments 41 males, 29 females. The re-commit-

ments in 1848 of male prisoners amounted to no less than 356. The general accommodation consists of 61 separate cells, 15 solitary cells (only 3 of the latter are used), and 35 rooms, or large cells, with beds. The new part of the gaol is admirably adapted and arranged for carrying out the separate system, and which is observed to almost its full extent. The supply of water is abundant; there are three baths; the sewerage perfect. The chapel is on the plan of separation by means of the stalls, and contains 78 seats. Two turnkeys sleep in the new part of the building; and a watch patrols the galleries during the night. The bedding, of which the supply was sufficient, was clean and in good order; sheets are used. The prisoners are generally furnished with gaol clothing. The entire gaol was clean, and well ventilated. The number of punishments during the past year did not exceed 73; and, with few exceptions, these were of a very light and trivial nature.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

There were two shoemakers, two tailors, and three weavers employed at the time of my inspection; there were also five making mats, and a number picking oakum. Useful employment might be extended with advantage, there being sufficient room for workshops in the old gaol.

The schoolmaster is generally occupied as store-keeper. Two of the turnkeys give instruction to most of the prisoners, for an hour daily during the winter months, and for two hours daily in summer. A registry is kept, by which it appeared that some of the prisoners had made considerable progress in writing, reading, and spelling.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The accommodation here is lamentably deficient, and renders it quite impossible to carry out any system of discipline or useful employment. All that can be said is, that the matron and her assistants do all that the limited means placed at their disposal can effect. This part of the prison forms a sad contrast to the new gaol; and its construction is such, that little can be done by any alterations to improve it; and until a new building is erected, it is hopeless to expect that in this department any system of reformatory discipline, or a proper classification of the prisoners, can be adopted.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The provisions were all of good quality, and are regularly inspected by the chaplains. There were no complaints either against the quantity or quality of the articles supplied.

The following is the scale of dietary in use; but the gruel dietary has been adopted for all prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month.

Males: Class 1.—Breakfast—8 ounces of oatmeal, in stirabout; 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 ounces of brown bread; 1 pint of new-milk.

Females: Class 2.—Breakfast—7 ounces of oatmeal in stirabout; 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 ounces of brown bread; ¾ pint of new-milk.

Males and Females under 10 *years of age: Class* 3.—Breakfast—5 ounces of oatmeal, in stirabout; ½ pint of new-milk. Dinner—10 ounces of brown bread; ½ pint of new-milk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appeared to be all accurately kept. I should, however, recommend that a book be provided in which each turnkey may enter and sign the number in his class respectively locked up for the night; it would afford a simple check on the daily consumption account. There is no gate-porter's book: this I also hope to see supplied, and brought into use.

Officers.

Officers.

The non-resident officers visited the gaol, during the past year, as under:—

Local Inspector, . . .	195	Presbyterian Chaplain, .	125
Surgeon, ...	129	Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	104
Protestant Chaplain, . .	144	Apothecary. . . .	234

The turnkeys seemed to be smart and efficient; three of them are handicraftsmen, and give instruction in trades to the prisoners; their respective salaries only £25 a-year, which, I should say, is scarcely sufficient. I find it the practice (and a very good one), in other gaols, to pay the turnkeys who are tradesmen something extra: it is an inducement to exertion in instructing the prisoners.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital was clean and well ventilated. There were only 3 males and 7 females under treatment, at the time of my inspection. The gaol is generally healthy. There were no lunatics. The cost of medicine, with total number in hospital, for the last two years, was as follows:—

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Number in Hospital from Summer Assizes, 1848, to Summer Assizes, 1849; and total number of days, with the cost of medicine for that period; also, like number from Summer Assizes, 1849, to Summer Assizes, 1850.

Year.	Number in Hospital.	Total Number of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Apothecary's Salary.
			£ s. d.	
1848 to 1849,	396,	5377,	55 12 5	£20 per Annum.
1849 to 1850,	410,	5808,	58 2 11	£20 „

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The meetings of the Board are held monthly, and the attendance generally is regular. The accounts are examined and all necessary payments made at these meetings. The following are the members of the Board:—

Acheson St. George, Esq.
William Paton, Esq.
Henry L. Prentice, Esq.
Maxwell Cross, Esq.
Thomas Dobbin, Esq.
George Robinson, Esq.
James Harden, Esq.
Thomas A. Prentice, Esq.
John M'Kinstry, Esq.
John Hancock, Esq.
John H. Porter, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The Grand Jury of this county deserve the highest praise, for having already allocated a large sum to erect the present handsome and well-constructed addition to this gaol, with the purpose of testing the separate system; it is satisfactory to find that it works so well, and requires only the building of another wing to bring it fully into operation, and to render this one of the best gaols in the country. The Board of Superintendence are, I understand, unanimous on this point; and the saving to the county will be considerable, by the great decrease in the number of re-commitments, an important result of the separate system, viewed as a punishment. By the following Report of the Bridewells, it will appear that there is a great difference, in the cost of dietary, between one bridewell and another; and I see no reason why the charges for Ballybot, Newtownhamilton, and Lurgan, should be higher than for Markethill. The prices of provisions are nearly the same in all four places.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballybot.—This is a very ill-constructed and insecure bridewell. 170 prisoners had been confined here during the last quarter, three of whom escaped on the 3rd of November, and have not since been re-taken. There were only three prisoners at the time of my visit. There is no water, and no sewerage. The keeper, who has been but a short time appointed, appeared to be a respectable, steady man. His salary, I should say, is not sufficient—only £12 per annum. Dietary not according to order, and the cost too high—five pence per day on the average for all classes. Registry correct. Local Inspector frequently visits. Bridewell very clean and orderly.

Newtownhamilton.—I found here 6 males and 3 females; 63 last quarter. Dietary 4½*d.*; 2 lb. of bread and 1 quart of new-milk daily, for each prisoner. Keeper's salary quite inadequate, only £10 per annum. Prisoners regularly transmitted to county gaol. Bridewell clean, and registry correct. Frequently visited by Local Inspector.

Markethill.—There were only 58 prisoners altogether confined here during the last quarter, and none at the time of my visit. The charge for dietary here (which was according to the late order) was on the average only 2¾*d.* for each prisoner. The books were correct, and the place clean and orderly. Keeper's salary £10 per annum only. Local Inspector frequently visits. Prisoners regularly transmitted to county gaol.

Lurgan.—Seven male and six female prisoners; 170 confined here during the last quarter, 77 of whom were for drunkenness. Dietary not according to order, consists of 2 lb. of white bread, and 1 quart of new-milk daily; average cost, 5*d.* per day for all classes. Local Inspector frequent in his visits. Prisoners regularly transmitted to county gaol. Books correct. Bridewell exceedingly clean and orderly, and well supplied with bedding and all necessaries. Keeper's salary £15 per annum.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

Carrickfergus Gaol. Visited January 30, 1851.

Carrickfergus Gaol.—Visited 30th January, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I found this gaol remarkably clean; there were only eight prisoners in custody, viz:—

	Males.		Males.
Under rule of transportation,	2	Debtors,	3
Convicted felons,	3		
		Total,	8

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Carrickfergus Gaol.

All the county of Antrim prisoners have been removed to the new gaol Belfast, and the above belong exclusively to the county of the town of Carrickfergus. This prison, now about to be surrendered by the county, is very well adapted for a permanent convict depot for the northern counties, and, with few alterations and a small expenditure, could readily be made to accommodate from 250 to 300 convicts. I beg leave to recommend this subject for the consideration of the Executive and the authorities of the county of Antrim. The only officers at present retained are Mr. Forbes, the Governor; Alexander Palmer and Charles Stewart, turnkeys. The other officers have been discontinued, two only are at present employed in the new prison at Belfast; and as regards those who have not been provided for, or whose services are no longer required as gaol officers, I conceive that the subject of awarding some sufficient compensation would be one very desirable for the Grand Jury and the Board of Superintendence to take into their consideration. The salaries of the three officers above-named amount to £210 a-year, which for eight prisoners, and considering the accommodation at Belfast, may very fairly be put down as an unnecessary item in the expenditure. I beg to subjoin a list of the officers:—

No.	NAMES.	Date of appointment.	Salaries. £	s.	d.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	Robert Forbes, Governor, . .	May, 1831, .	150	0	0	Has acted in the capacity of Deputy Governor as well as Governor. Is still in charge of the prison, which only contains inmates committed from the County of the Town of Carrickfergus. Knows nothing of any other business—having been employed as a prison officer since an early period of life.
2	Alexander Palmer, Turnkey, . .	November, 1837,	30	0	0	Still doing duty, as Turnkey.
3	Charles Stewart, do. . .	October, 1849,	30	0	0	Ditto, ditto.
4	Edward Rowan, Local Inspector, .	July, 1834, .	92	6	2	Lost office in consequence of the abolition of the gaol.
5	John M'Gowan, M.D., Physician, .	Year 1819, .	74	0	0	Ditto, ditto.
6	Rev. F. Bewley, Protestant Chaplain,	February, 1850,	36	18	6	Ditto, ditto.
7	Rev. James White, Presbyterian Chaplain, ...	December, 1838,	36	18	6	Ditto, ditto.
8	Rev. Arthur O'Neill, Roman Catholic Chaplain, ...	Year 1818, .	36	18	6	Ditto, ditto.
9	John Blair, Deputy Keeper, . .	May, 1850, .	45	0	0	Ditto, ditto.
10	Thomas Johnston, Turnkey, . .	February, 1832,	35	0	0	Ditto, ditto.
11	Nathaniel M'Elbage, Turnkey, . .	February, 1838,	30	0	0	Was appointed Watchman in the New Gaol at Belfast but was since dismissed for sleeping on his post at night.
12	Andrew Willis, Turnkey, . . .	August, 1839,	30	0	0	Lost his office in consequence of the abolition of the Gaol.
13	Robert Moore, Turnkey, . . .	May, 1840, .	30	0	0	Ditto, ditto.
14	Gilbert Thompson, Turnkey, . .	October, 1846,	30	0	0	Refused to take an appointment in the New Prison at Belfast.
15	George M'Donnell, Turnkey, . .	July, 1847, .	30	0	0	Has been appointed as an Officer in the New Prison at Belfast.
16	Stephen Walker, Schoolmaster, .	July, 1848, .	27	13	10	Lost office in consequence of the abolition of the Gaol.
17	Jane Quin, Matron, . . .	April, 1840, .	35	0	0	Ditto, ditto.
18	Mary Jane Larmorer, Hospital Nurse,	July, 1844, .	22	13	2	Has been appointed in Belfast Gaol to a similar situation.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cavan Gaol.—Visited on the 18th & 19th of October, 1850.

County of Cavan Gaol. Visited October 18 an 19, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number confined in this gaol on the 19th of October, was thirty-nine less than at the last inspection. They were classified as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females
Master debtors, - -	7	—	Drunkards, - -	2	—
Poor ditto, - -	11	2	Committed summarily, -	7	2
Felons convicted, -	64	20	Lunatics, - -	2	1
Misdemeanants ditto, -	21	10			
Ditto untried, - -	1	1		118	36
Under revenue laws, -	3	—			

Total, - 154.

To accommodate the above there are eighty-six single cells and seventeen rooms with beds, all of which, together with the passages, were very clean and well ventilated, and the general arrangements such that the gaol did not appear to be at all overcrowded. The prisoners were supplied with good clothing, as well as shoes or clogs; they are classified as far as it is practicable, and silence is enforced; they take their meals in their cells. There is a sufficient supply of water pumped up by the treadwheel; the bedding and bed-clothes were all clean and in good order. There were twenty-eight male convicts and one female.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Cavan Gaol.

The number of committals during the past year was, males 726, females 291. Re-commitments, males, 32, females, 11. The punishments amounted to 47 since March last: they were, however, principally confined to a few of the prisoners, and one boy was so refractory that he was no less than twelve times placed in solitary confinement for short periods, and which at length had the desired effect, and he has latterly been tolerably well conducted.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

A good number of the prisoners were employed in tailoring, shoemaking, clog-making, and at smiths' and carpenters' work; but here again, as in most gaols, stone-breaking was the principal occupation of the prisoners; it paid better, however, than in any other prison I have visited; they are delivered at 6*d.* for 14 cwt., and when broken, sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The school is well conducted, and nearly all the prisoners are instructed in classes judiciously arranged. A register is kept; and on my examining several of the junior prisoners (taken indiscriminately from the list), I found they justified the return made as to their progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is under the charge of a matron and her assistant; the prisoners are divided into three classes according to character; and most of them were employed in spinning, knitting, needle-work, and washing; the assistant matron acts as school-mistress. The laundry is small and inconvenient, and there is no drying loft. The cells, bedding, and indeed the whole department, were very clean, and the matron seemed to manage every thing under her charge in an efficient and creditable manner.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast: males, eight ounces meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner: fourteen ounces wholemeal bread, and one pint of new-milk.

Breakfast: females, seven ounces meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner: twelve ounces wholemeal bread, three-fourths pint of milk. Average cost of dietary per day for all classes, 2¼*d.*

Some few complaints were made by the convicts of the dietary, but I believe without just cause. The bread and milk on both days that I visited the gaol were most unobjectionable, and the oatmeal in store of excellent quality.

The contracts, taken for twelve months from the 1st December last, were as follow:—bread, per lb. 1*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 9*s.*; new-milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1½*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appeared to be all accurately kept, and the checks on the daily consumption simple and satisfactory.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
George Gallogly, Governor, -	200	0	0	James Bannister, 3rd Turnkey, -	30	0	0
Theo. Thompson, Esq. Local Inspector,	80	0	0	George Reilly, 4th „ -	30	0	0
Rev. D. Preston, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Francis Montgomery, 5th „ -	30	0	0
Rev. R. Fleming, Presbyterian ditto,	30	0	0	Alexr. Dickson, 6th „ -	30	0	0
Rev. Thos. Reilly, Roman Catholic do.	30	0	0	Walter Stafford, Schoolmaster, -	30	0	0
George Roe, Esq. Physician, -		—		Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron, -	40	0	0
William Brice, Apothecary, -		—		Margaret Sturdy, Assistant do. -	16	0	0
Charles Clendenning, 1st Turnkey,	55	7	2	Fanny Dowling, Nurse-tender -	10	0	0
Edward Sturdy, 2nd „ -	55	7	2				

The physician is paid by the county for his attendance at the Infirmary and Gaol. The apothecary does not receive any salary, but supplies the medicine.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, - -	220	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	152
Surgeon, &c., - -	120	Roman Catholic ditto, - -	182
Protestant Chaplain - -	199		

The turnkeys do not wear uniform, which is a great disadvantage, and detracts much from their appearance of order and respectability, either on duty or when absent from the gaol.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is situated at the top of the old gaol; a most wretched, confined, and ill-ventilated place, having only two small rooms for males, and one for females. The cost of medicine for the last three years appeared to me to be enormously high in comparison with other gaols, taking into account the number confined and the total number of days; it is explained however, in the following letter which I received from the surgeon, and as it points out very particularly the necessity of providing hospital accommodation, I determined to insert it at full length.

The return of the cost of medicine is as follows :—

No. 1.	Apothecary.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Number sent to Hospital.	Total number of Days.
Summer Assizes, 1848, to Summer Assizes 1849, - - -	No Salary.	50 15 5	98	1608
Summer Assizes, 1849, to Summer Assizes 1850 - - -	. . . . .	44 1 6	75	1890

" Cavan, 19th October, 1850.

" SIR,—The very large, and, I would say, extravagant amount of the annual medicine account for the apparently small number of patients treated in the hospital, has most justly and properly arrested your attention. The only reasonable answer I can give to it is, that the smallness and inconvenience of the present hospital or sick rooms, have precluded me from occupying them with any diseases but those of a most acute and urgent nature, or of an infectious character, which require a perfect separation of the sick from the healthy. The consequence is, that all the other sick, or infirm, or chronic cases, of which there are a great number, are prescribed for as externs in dispensary practice, and of course receive all medicine and medical appliances, as trusses, bandages, nourishment, &c., from the apothecary *as medicine.* Over and over again have I represented this to the Board of Superintendence, and their directions to me were generally, " to use my own discretion." But in fulfilling this it would seem as if I had neglected the prison; and complaints have been made and inquired into, of prisoners stating they were ill and had received *no medicine, and not seen a doctor.* Now there exists a regulation or rather an understanding, that any prisoner ill, must report himself sick to the Governor or Local Inspector, and then be brought to me on my next visit; or should he appear to be very ill sent to the hospital.

" By this regulation I have, at almost every visit, a number of prisoners, usually from four to twelve, who are prescribed for as patients, but of which no registry has been kept except that of the prescription book. The total number annually thus treated, may amount to between five and *six hundred* persons.

" I need not, sir, allude to the great deficiency and want of hospital accommodation; you have seen and heard that the hospital, which was built soon after the great epidemic of 1817 and '18, *and at my earnest solicitation,* has been, with additions to it, converted into a female prison; and I may say, that the Cavan gaol is again *without an hospital.* I am not without hope, that your strong representations to the Grand Jury and the government, will have the effect of prevailing upon them to provide proper and suitable accommodation, not only for the sick, but also for the lunatics of the county, for whom NO SORT OF PROVISION has been made in the gaol, notwithstanding the great numbers which are unavoidably sent to it.

" I have the honor to be, Sir,
" Your obedient servant,
" GEORGE ROE, M.D.,
" *Physician to the Gaol.*

" *The Inspector-General of Prisons at Cavan.*"

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham,	William Humphreys, Esq.
The Lord Bishop of Kilmore,	Henry T. Killbee, Esq.
Rev. Doctor Carson,	Robert Erskine, Esq.
Theo. L. Clements, Esq.	William A. Moore, Esq.
George M. Knipe, Esq.	Michael Phillips, Esq.
Robert Burrowes, Esq.	John E. Vernon, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, and the attendance is generally very regular.

General Observations.

General Observations

I visited this gaol on the 18th of October about four o'clock. I went through the whole prison, and again on the following day did the same; I feel great pleasure in stating, that I found no difference, for on both occasions everything appeared to me to be conducted with accustomed order and regularity. I beg to direct the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the difference that exists in the charge for dietary in the bridewells, and I can see no reason why it should be double the cost at Cootehill and Bailieborough to what it is at Ballyconnell, the prices of provisions in all three places being about the same.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Bridewells.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Cootehill, Visited July 4th.—Only one prisoner at the time of my visit; 108 had been confined here during the last quarter. Dietary above the regulation, and cost 6*d.* per day for each prisoner. Clean and orderly, and registry correct. Regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Moore. Keeper's salary, £30 per annum.

Ballyconnell, October 18th.—No prisoners; 58 confined here during the last quarter. Cost of dietary, 3*d.* per day for each prisoner. Bridewell clean. Regularly visited by Local Inspector. Keeper's salary £20 per annum.

Ballieborough, October 21st.—One male prisoner; 59 last quarter. Dietary above the regulation; consists of 1lb. of bread and pint of new-milk for breakfast; same for dinner; supplied by contract by a baker in the town, at 6*d.* per day for each prisoner. The yards so insecure that the prisoners are never allowed in them expect in presence of the keeper; the walls might be raised at a trifling expense. Keeper's salary, £30 per annum. Place clean, and books correct.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Donegal Gaol. Visited June 24, 1850.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL.—VISITED 24TH JUNE, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THE Governor's return the day of my inspection was as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	7	–
Pauper do.	8	1
Felons convicted,	48	4
Misdemeanants do.,	15	8
Felons untried,	19	3
Misdemeanants do.,	4	3
Under revenue laws,	30	–
Committed summarily,	25	9
Lunatics,	15	2
Crown witnesses,	3	1
	174	31
Total,	205	

The above, I regret to say, shows an increase of 24 over the number confined at the last inspection, and includes 30 for breaches of the revenue laws, and 23 convicts; all males. The accommodation consists of 88 single cells, 15 small rooms with beds, and 13 day-rooms; there are also 5 solitary cells, which are not all required: two of them were used as workshops at the time of my visit. There is no tread-wheel. Classification is observed as far as it is practicable, and silence appears to be strictly enforced. The supply of water is sufficient; the bedding is extremely good, and sheets are used. All the cells, passages, and rooms, are dry and very well ventilated. The number confined here for the past year was, males 841, females 236. Greatest number in gaol at one time: males 214, females 59. Re-commitments: males 70, females 29. Average number confined daily, in 1848, 149. Average number in 1849, 214.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is not much employment in this gaol for the prisoners, it being principally confined to stone-breaking. In the winter months bone-breaking is also carried on to a considerable extent, and yields some profit. There were only two carpenters, four tailors, and four shoemakers at work at the time of my visit. The school is very well conducted; I examined several of the classes, and they appeared to have made good progress under the tuition of the schoolmaster, who appears to be steady and attentive to his duties.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female department is well managed by the matron and her assistant, as far as cleanliness and regularity, but there is very little employment for the prisoners; they attend school, I was informed, for two hours daily.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast.—8 oz. meal, half oaten and half Indian, made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner (4 days in the week).—12 oz. meal, as above, for dinner, and 1 pint new-milk; the other three days, 14 oz. of bread.

There were no complaints about the dietary; it is regularly inspected by the chaplains, as appears by the visitors' book.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are all neatly kept, and appeared to be correct in every particular. I went through them with attention, and the Local Inspector explained every item in each account with a clearness that was most satisfactory. The checks are simple and easily understood.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. E. M. Clarke, Local Inspector, .	100	0	0	4th Turnkey . . .	23	0	0
Protestant Chaplain, . .	30	0	0	5th do. . . .	20	0	0
Dissenting do. . .	30	0	0	6th do. . . .	20	0	0
Roman Catholic do., . .	30	0	0	Schoolmaster, . . .	20	0	0
Governor, . . .	100	0	0	Matron, . . .	30	0	0
1st Turnkey, . . .	40	0	0	Assistant do. . . .	10	0	0
2nd do. . . .	25	0	0	Nurse, ...	10	0	0
3rd do. . . .	25	0	0				

The turnkeys had all been either in the army or police, and they wear a neat uniform; I have not in any gaol seen more intelligent active officers.

The visits during the year were:

Local Inspector, . .	149	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, .	108
Surgeon, . . .	151	Roman Catholic do. . .	132
Protestant Chaplain, .	149		

Hospitals.

A new hospital is in course of erection—it is much required; when finished it will give considerable additional accommodation to the gaol; the present hospital can then be converted into sleeping apartments at a very trifling expense. The medicines are provided from Dublin at a cost that appears to me to be extremely moderate, and not one-third of what it amounts to in other gaols, where there are generally about the same number in hospital.

	£	s.	d.
The bill for medicines for one year to the 1st inst. amounted to .	8	8	5
Apothecary for compounding, ...	15	0	0
Total, . . .	£23	8	5

Lunatics.

There were fifteen male lunatics, and two females, the former were under the charge of a turnkey; and it was quite evident that he bestowed the greatest care and attention to those poor creatures; they were all harmless, and appeared to be in excellent health; two of them have been here for near nine years, and others since 1845 and 1846.

Board of Superintendence.

The days of meeting are the first Mondays in each month; the accounts are then examined by the Board, and the bills discharged.

Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart.	J. V. Stewart, Esq.	B. G. Humfrey, Esq.
Sir James Stewart, Bart.	Francis Mansfield, Esq.	William Sinclair, Esq.
James Johnston, Esq.	William Fenwick, Esq.	R. G. Montgomery, Esq.
Rev. William Knox.	Johnston Mansfield, Esq.	One Member, A. R. Stewart (dec.)

General Observations.

The order, cleanliness, and regularity of this gaol at the time of my inspection were most satisfactory. It is to be regretted that its very crowded state interferes so much with useful employment being carried on, as well as a proper classification of the prisoners. I am bound, however, to state, that in all matters which depend upon the supervision of the officers, I had every reason to be pleased with their general management of the gaol.

The total cost of the gaol for the year 1848, £2,052 14*s.* 5*d.*; for 1849, £2,171 12*s.* 11*d.* Paid to prisoners, as gratuities, to enable them to get home after their discharge, £8 13*s.* 7*d.* Total number so assisted, 393. Average sum to each, 5¼*d.* The difference in the charges of dietary in the bridewells is worthy the attention of the Grand Jury.

Bridewells.

Letterkenny, Visited June 24th.—There were no prisoners at the time of my visit, but 101 had been confined here since the commencement of the quarter. The dietary consists of 8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk, for breakfast; and 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk for dinner. Average cost for each prisoner per day, 5*d.* The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Smith;—it was very clean and orderly. The keeper's salary is £25 per annum.

Donegal, Visited June 25th.—Eight prisoners had been transmitted from this bridewell to the County Gaol just before my visit; 85 had been confined here since the 1st of April. Dietary—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk at breakfast; 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk at dinner; and frequently in place of bread at dinner, 4lbs. of potatoes, which, even at this late period, are to be had in the market at 5½*d.* per stone; cost of dietary, 5*d.* per day for each prisoner. The bridewell is frequently visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Bennett. It was very clean, and the registry correct.

Glenties.—There was only 1 prisoner confined here at the time of my visit, and 26 altogether since the 1st of April. Dietary—10 oz. of Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk for breakfast; dinner, the same quantity of stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Cost for each per day, 2½*d.* The bridewell was clean and orderly.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Buncrana, 27th June.—The quarter sessions were going on here at the time of my visit, and several prisoners had been sent in for trial from the County Gaol, it was, however, very clean and orderly. Dietary—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Average cost per day for each, 4*d.* The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Reed. The keeper's salary is £30 per annum.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Down Gaol. Visited January 31 and February 1, 1851.

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.—Visited 31st January & 1st February, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number of prisoners confined in this gaol, on the first day of my inspection, was 180, classified as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	18	3
Pauper do.	10	1
Felons convicted,	50	22
Misdemeanants do.	12	2
Felons untried,	12	2
Vagrants,	5	–
Deserters,	1	–

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Revenue laws,	1	–
Committed summarily,	26	8
Lunatics,	6	1
	141	39
Total,	180	
Of whom sick in Hospital,	8	2

Contrary to what generally prevails, the accommodation is more than sufficient for the number at present confined in the gaol: it consists of 210 single cells and 16 double cells. Notwithstanding this, I observed that, in some instances, three prisoners were put to sleep in one cell; a practice which should, when at all practicable, be avoided. There are twenty-three workshops, and twenty-six separate sheds for stone-breaking. The above number of prisoners shows a decrease of 51, as compared with the returns at the last inspection. There were twenty very young boys confined here; and I regretted to find most of them associated with men, which might easily have been avoided, there being sufficient room for their separation. Four of them were pounding freestone in one small cell, and there appeared to be a want of strict supervision over these juvenile offenders. The prisoners take their meals in their cells. The gaol is well supplied with water; the bedding good, clean, and sufficient.

The commitments during the past year were—males, 934; females, 537: re-commitments—males, 159; females, 105. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 214; females, 98: average—males, 174; females, 61. Punishments, 173, and generally of a light character.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There was a good deal of employment, of one kind or another, going on at the time of my inspection. Most of the clothing is manufactured, and all of it made up, in the gaol. The trades are carried on in workshops in the lower ranges, and I regretted to observe that some of these apartments were unoccupied. There is an excellent capstan mill, which gives employment to those sentenced to hard labour. Wheat is purchased by the purveyor, ground in the mill, and bread of excellent quality baked in the gaol for the use of the prison. Most of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, and give instruction in their different trades. The employments were as follows:—

Capstan mill,	43	Making mats,	7
Breaking freestone,	9	Picking oakum,	5
Labouring,	5	Baking bread,	3
Carpentry,	1	Cooking,	3
Shoemaking,	4	Whitewashing,	1
Weaving,	5	Prison duties,	10
Winding yarn,	2	Attending sick prisoners and lunatics,	3
Tailoring,	3		

The following return was handed to me as the account of work and manufactures in the gaol for the year 1850, distinguishing the amount manufactured for the public, and that for prison use:—

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To Cost of Materials for Male Work,	622	9	5½	By Cash received for Work done, and Articles sold to the Public,	180	18	3½
„ Ditto do. Female Work	105	10	6½	„ Amount credited to Work Account for Bread baked and used in the Prison,	257	3	9
Paid to Male Prisoners for Earnings, £8 6 6				„ Amount credited to Work Account for Indian Meal for Prison use,	85	10	0
„ to Female Prisoners for Earnings 5 10 3	13	16	9	„ Amount credited to Work Account for Articles of Male and Female Clothing, Furniture, and Bedding manufactured for Prison use,	512	9	9
Profit on Work done for the Public, £75 10 0							
Profit on Work for Prison use, 218 15 0½	294	5	0½				
	1,036	1	9½		1,036	1	9½

The school appeared to be tolerably well conducted; and a registry is kept, from which I selected some names, and, on my examining them, I found the boys had made some progress in spelling and reading, but very little in writing.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department was very quiet and regular, but there did not appear to me to be much useful employment for the prisoners. They were divided into three classes, according to character. There are two matrons. The laundry has been much improved since the last inspection, and new washing tubs provided. The present drying room is quite useless; it might easily be rendered available, and the plan of doing so, as pointed out to me, might be carried out at little expense, and I should strongly recommend its being adopted.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast for males—8 ounces of oat and Indian meal, mixed, and made into stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 ounces of whole-meal bread, with one pint of sweet-milk.

Breakfast for females—7 ounces of oat and Indian meal, mixed, and made into stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 ounces of whole-meal bread, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of sweet-milk.

Prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding one calendar month, get gruel instead of new-milk for dinner.

The provisions were all of excellent quality; they are regularly inspected by the chaplains. Some complaints were made as to the quality of the stirabout; but on inquiry I felt convinced they were without cause.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb, baked in gaol, 1*d.*; Oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; new-milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; Salt, per stone, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The gaol books are kept by the deputy-governor, assisted by one of the turnkeys, and the other books by the schoolmaster, who also acts as purveyor. I went through the accounts, and they appeared to be accurately kept, and the checks sufficient. There is no gate-porter's book: I should recommend one being provided. I did not see the Governor's journal; and there are no bye-laws.

The officers' visits during the past year were :—

Local Inspector,	143	Presbyterian Chaplain,	192
Surgeon,	270	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	99
Protestant Chaplain,	119		

The turnkeys all appeared to me to be very steady, respectable men; they wear a neat, plain uniform, with which they have been provided since the last inspection. I was present at the lock-up for the night, and I was much pleased with its system and regularity. I afterwards attended at the office, and found the returns given in by each turnkey to correspond exactly with the total number confined in the gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
S. H. Rowan, Local Inspector,	50	0	0	Robert Shields, Turnkey,	30	0	0
G. F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0	Joseph M'Bride, do.	30	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Gov.	100	0	0	James Erwin, do.	30	0	0
Ph. E. Brabazon, Surgeon,	—			Allen Mackey, do.	30	0	0
S. K. Parkinson, Apothecary,	27	13	10	John Mathews, do.	30	0	0
Rev. James Ford, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	James Moore, do.	30	0	0
				William Skillen, do.	30	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0	Eliza Cochrane, Matron,	20	0	0
				Ellen Keown, do.	20	0	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0	Mary Graham, Hospital Nurse,	16	0	0
				James Copeland, Schoolmaster and Purveyor,	52	0	0
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey,	47	10	0				
William Gibson, do.	42	10	0	William Gibson, Miller,	30	0	0
William Magee, do.	30	0	0				
Hugh Jennings, do.	30	0	0	Total,	965	13	10

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital was remarkably clean and well ventilated. There were only 8 males and 2 females confined here at the time of my visit.

The following return gives the cost of medicine, apothecary's salary, &c., for the last two years :—

Years.	No. in Hospital each year.	Total No. of Days in Hospital.	Cost of Medicine in each year.	Apothecary's Salary.	Total Cost of Medicine and Salary.	Cost of Diet in Hospital per head per day.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1849	191	4,517	28 17 8	27 13 10	56 11 6	4*d.*
1850	150	3,727	21 11 0	27 13 10	49 4 10	$3\frac{1}{4}$*d.*

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Down Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet monthly. The attendance is generally very regular. All the bills are paid at these periods, except the contract for milk (the only one), and that is settled half-yearly. The members are:—

James Price, Esq.
J. W. Maxwell, Esq.
Alexander Miller, Esq.
James Birney, Esq.
Rev. William B. Forde.
Rev John F. Gordon.
Rev. James C. Gordon.
P. R. M. Browne, Esq.
Andrew Nugent, Esq.
A. H. Montgomery, Esq.
Thomas G. Henry, Esq. } Newry Bridewell.
Henry Waring, Esq. }
John S. Crawford, Esq. } Newtownards
John Andrews, Esq. } Bridewell.
F. O. Montgomery, Esq. }

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this gaol—which is a fine, airy, well-situated prison—in a thorough state of repair, clean, and well ventilated, in all its departments. The Governor, I must say, appeared to me to have almost a sinecure of it, the duties of his office being nearly, if not altogether, performed by the Deputy-Governor; and, in justice to Mr. Waterworth, I feel bound to bear testimony as to his zeal, intelligence, and efficiency. It is true the Governor accompanied me round the gaol; but all the information I received, as to its general management, was from the deputy. The Governor did not think proper to come at all to the office, during my examination of the books and accounts; and on my asking, as usual, for the Governor's journal, I was told that he had it locked up. I sent one of the turnkeys, with my compliments, for it; and the answer I received was, that Mr. Echlin had gone out to take a walk. I remained in the prison until after lock-up, and I did not again see the Governor. I visited the gaol the following morning, at 10 o'clock. The Governor did not make his appearance, but sent a message by the deputy to request I would excuse his attendance, as he had some friends to breakfast with him: I readily did so. After visiting the school (which was the only department I had not inspected the previous day), I left the gaol, much surprised, I must confess, at this to me unaccountable conduct of the Governor, and to which I beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence. In conclusion I have only to add, that I have visited every gaol and bridewell in Ireland, within the last eighteen months (160 in number), and this, I am happy to say, is the only instance that I have had to complain of anything even approaching disrespect to me, in my official capacity; and I feel great pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform courtesy I have met with from all officers of prisons, and the readiness with which they afforded me every information on all matters connected with the establishments to which they belonged.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newry.—Some additions have been made to this bridewell, which were completed, I was told; but it had not been given up by the contractor, who resides at Downpatrick. I could not get to see it, the contractor having the keys. A house near the bridewell was used as a temporary prison, in which I found 15 male prisoners and 1 female; 475 had been confined here during the last quarter. The charge for dietary much too high, being 5*d.* for each prisoner, per day, for all classes. The regular bridewell should be taken up, and the prisoners removed to it without delay; this being a very insecure place for prisoners, and several attempts having been made by them to escape. The place was as clean as I could expect to find it, and the books correct.

Newtownards.—This is a new building, and certainly one of the best constructed and most convenient bridewells that I have met with anywhere. It is situated immediately in rere of the Court-house, with a passage under ground for the transmission of the prisoners, when for trial. It contains at either side, for males and females, four well-ventilated, roomy cells, each 15 feet long by 9 feet wide, and 10 feet high; two day-rooms, 28 feet long by 22 feet wide, with separate yards, supply of water ample, and good sewerage. There was only one prisoner confined here at the time of my visit. Cost of dietary moderate, 3½*d.* on the average, for each prisoner, per day. The keeper appeared to be a very intelligent, respectable man.—Salary, £25 per annum. The bridewell was very clean, and supplied with sufficient bedding and other necessaries. Books correct. The Rev. Blackwood Price, the Local Inspector, is frequent in his visits.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Visited October 17 and 18, 1850.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, Enniskillen.—Visited the 17th and 18th of October, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Morning state, October 17th:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	—
Poor do.	6	1
Felons convicted,	50	24
Misdemeanants do.	9	1
Felons untried,	10	5
Misdemeanants do.	2	7
Vagrants,	3	—
Soldiers tried,	7	—
Committed summarily,	6	6
Lunatics,	6	—
	105	44
Total,		149

This is a decrease of thirty as compared with the number at the last inspection; there were thirty-five male convicts, and seven females. There are altogether, between the old gaol and new building, 102 single cells, two solitary cells, and fourteen rooms with beds. The new part of the gaol is a dry and well ventilated building, and well adapted for carrying out separate confinement; but the old gaol, which is constructed upon the worst principles, renders it almost impossible to adopt any regular system of reformatory discipline. The supply of water is ample, which is raised by a forcing pump, worked by the prisoners. The heating apparatus for the new part of the gaol was out of order, and there appears to have been some mismanagement with regard to the contractor, who was paid before the machinery was properly tested, and the matter is now placed by the Board of Superintendence in the hands of a solicitor. There is no chapel; the service is performed in one of the old day-rooms, which forms the passage between the new building and the old. The prisoners were well clothed, and all were supplied with shoes or clogs. The bedding and blankets clean and good. The number of commitments for the past year was, males, 403 females, 255. Re-commitments, males, 7, females, 11. Punishments 23, since the 1st of January last.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There were four weavers, two shoemakers, one carpenter, and one tailor at work; the principal occupation, however, appeared to be stone-breaking, there being no less than fifty-five prisoners so employed at the time of my visit. The stones are delivered in the gaol at 8*d.* per ton, and sold when broken to road contractors at 1*s.* The clothing, blankets, and sheeting are all manufactured in the gaol. The school appeared to be well conducted, notwithstanding the great age of the schoolmaster; he is, however, assisted by his grandson, who receives no salary; he seemed an attentive and intelligent lad. I examined several of the boys in their different classes, and they appeared to have been well instructed in spelling and reading.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This part of the gaol has been so often the subject of condemnatory remark by my predecessors that I feel reluctant to refer to it, and the more particularly as I feel equally indisposed to recommend, in the present times, any extra expense. The whole department, however, is sadly deficient in every respect; but I am bound to state that the matron (who is without an assistant) made the most of the limited means placed at her disposal, and the place was as clean and well regulated as it was possible under the circumstances. Several of the women were employed in spinning, carding, and washing, but want of space prevented much work being done, or anything like a classification of the prisoners.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—Males—eight ounces of oatmeal in stirabout, one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—fourteen ounces of brown bread, one pint of sweetmilk. Average cost of dietary for each prisoner per day, two-pence.

Females—seven ounces of oatmeal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—twelve ounces of bread and three quarters of a pint new-milk.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The bread, milk, and oatmeal were all of excellent quality. There were no complaints.

Contracts.—Oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 7*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 3*d.*; buttermilk, do., 1¼*d.* The bread is baked in the gaol, and the cost three farthings per pound.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books appeared to be all regular, and the checks on the daily consumption sufficient. The sum returned to me as profits on trades and employments, from the 1st of January to the 1st of October, was £119 7*s.* 8*d.*; but I could not at all understand how it was made out, for there was no entry in the book produced to me (in which I was told the account was kept) since the last spring assizes.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Wm. Corry. Esq., Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, Protestant Chaplain, - - -	30	0	0
Rev. E. Stephenson, Presbyterian Chaplain, - - - - -	30	0	0
Rev. Daniel Boylan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, - - - - -	30	0	0
G. A. Nixon, Surgeon, - - -	—		
James Jeffers, Governor, - -	150	0	0
Margaret Morrison, Matron, -	31	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1st Turnkey, Hamilton Morrison,	35	0	0
2nd do. Robert Gough, -	29	0	0
3rd Turnkey, John Boyd, - -	29	0	0
4th do. Thomas Boyle, -	29	0	0
5th do. William Clegg, -	29	0	0
6th do. James Drennan, -	29	0	0
7th do. James Carson, -	29	0	0
William Hunter, Schoolmaster, -	25	0	0
Jane Hunter, Hospital Nurse, -	18	0	0
Patrick Hall, Providore, -	30	0	0

The surgeon's salary is included in the amount paid to him by the county for his attendance at the Infirmary and Gaol.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	214	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	138
Surgeon,	372	Roman Catholic do,	196
Protestant Chaplain,	116		

Officers' Visits.

The subordinate officers appeared to be efficient men. I regretted to perceive that they do not wear uniform, its adoption would tend much to the appearance of order and discipline in the turnkeys, either on duty or when absent from the gaol.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are well constructed, commodious, and well-ventilated. There were thirteen males and six females in the sick list, but no very serious cases. The cost of medicine having been brought under my notice, I obtained a return of the amount charged for the last two years, which was as follows—From summer assizes, 1848, to summer assizes, 1849, £68 6*s.*7*d.* number in hospital during same period, 237; total number of days, 6208. Cost of medicine from summer assizes, 1849, to summer assizes, 1850, £43 16*s.*; number in hospital during same period, 245; total number of days, 6121. Although this charge appears to be high for the first year, it is by no means so for the last; and it should be borne in mind, that the apothecary does not receive any salary. The number admitted into hospital, and the total number of days each year, considerably exceed the numbers returned to me for the same periods in other gaols in the northern district, and where the average number of prisoners is greater than in this gaol.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were four male lunatics; they were placed in the upper story of the hospital, which is reached by a separate entrance. They were in charge of two well conducted prisoners, and appeared to be quite harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The members are:—

William D'Arcy, Esq.	Henry M. Richardson, Esq.	Paul Dane, Esq.
Earl of Enniskillen,	William Archdall, Esq.	George Brooke, Esq.
Rev. J. G. Porter.	Captain Morony.	James Lendrum, Esq.
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude.	Charles Ovenden, Esq.	Robert Archdall, Esq.

The Board has no fixed days of meeting, but is summoned as required by the Local Inspector, and there is always a good attendance. Whenever it is found necessary the Board adjourns from time to time according to the business brought before them. The accounts are examined frequently, and passed at each assizes. The bills are discharged as required by cheques, signed by three members of the Board. The amount to the credit of the Board at the last assizes rendered it unnecessary to present any money in advance to meet the current expenses of the gaol.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The Governor was absent (attending quarter sessions at Newtownbutler) on the first day of my inspection. I was accompanied, however, round the gaol by the Local Inspector and head turnkey. I found it clean, orderly, and generally well arranged. It is to be regretted that the plan of the new part of this gaol was not more comprehensive, and that a chapel, governor's house, additional accommodation for the female department, and larger cook-house and store were not included in the original estimate. It is, however, to be hoped that the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence will see the necessity of providing, at no distant period, additional accommodation, without which it is hopeless to expect that a proper system of classification or reformatory discipline can be efficiently carried out in the gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newtownbutler.—I inspected this bridewell in July last. I found it in a very filthy and disorderly state; there were no prisoners at the time of my visit, but I was told that ten had been confined here on the 17th of the previous month, and I do believe that since then the windows had not been opened, or the beds folded. There was no entry in the registry since the 14th of December, a period of nearly seven months. A file was produced to me on which were several committals quite regular, but in most cases the memorandums of the days of committal and discharge of the prisoners were in the bridewell keeper's handwriting. He does not reside in the bridewell, but keeps a shop at a short distance, for the sale of tobacco, snuff, groceries, hardware, &c. His salary is £20 per annum. I must, in justice to him, state, that he appeared to be a very respectable man, but I should say altogether above his business as keeper of a bridewell.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.—Visited 2nd August, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Morning state:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . .	2	–	Lunatics, . . .	–	1
Poor do. . .	19	3	Crown witnesses, .	1	–
Felons convicted, .	38	12	Sick in hospital, .	7	2
Misdemeanants, do. .	1	2		113	48
Felons untried, . .	5	–	Total, .	161	
Under revenue laws, .	4	2			
Committed summarily,	36	26			

The above shows a decrease of 19 as compared with the number at the last inspection. The accommodation consists of 81 single cells, and 12 rooms with beds, and the prisoners certainly did not appear to suffer as much as in most other gaols that I have visited from being over-crowded. The clothing, bedding, and all necessaries for the use of the prisoners, were good and sufficient. There is an ample supply of water worked by the tread-wheel. There were 18 convicts, all males; there were also a number of boys committed for absconding from the workhouse, and 32 of all classes, men, women, and children, for begging in the streets. The number of commitments during the year were, males, 1,599; females, 196; re-commitments, males, 23; females, 45; greatest number in gaol at one time, males, 168; females, 50; average males, 123; females, 41. The punishments were few and light, only 22 altogether since the 1st of January last.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Some little trade employment has been adopted since the last inspection, and the clothing, which at that time was contracted for, is now made up in the gaol. Stone breaking is carried on to some extent, and the material supplied for keeping in repair about a mile of the public road, in the neighbourhood of the gaol, and the footpaths through the town. There are a number of separate sheds for stone-breaking, but they defeat the purpose for which they were intended, as several of the bricks in the partition walls have been removed, and the prisoners can freely converse with each other when at work. The Local Inspector, however, assured me it was intended to replace the bricks, and raise the division walls, and I should say it would be an improvement if they were plastered and rough cast after being repaired. There is a regular schoolmaster, and each turnkey assists in teaching his particular class. All the prisoners receive two hours' instruction daily; some of the boys appeared to have made considerable progress in reading, and writing, and arithmetic.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female prisoners occupy the old gaol, which is small and gloomy; it, however, was remarkably clean and well ventilated. Ten women were employed at spinning; the yarn is made up for sheeting by contract at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per yard. Nearly all the remainder of the prisoners were employed in making shirts, washing, and prison duties. The laundry is small but well managed; and what was formerly the entrance hall is now being converted into a drying-room, which is much required, and this apartment will answer the purpose admirably. There were a number of women with very young children; the latter received great care and attention from the matron and her assistant, both of whom appeared most respectable and attentive to their duties.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is as follows:

1st Class—Males: breakfast.—8 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new-milk. Dinner.—14 oz. bread (2nd flour), 1 pint new-milk.

2nd Class—Females: breakfast.—7 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new-milk. Dinner.—12 oz. bread (2nd quality), $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new-milk.

3rd Class—Children: breakfast.—5 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new-milk. Dinner.—10 oz. bread (2nd quality), $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new-milk.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the Protestant Chaplain; but on reference to the visitors' book I regretted to observe that no inspection was made by the Roman Catholic Chaplain since the 10th of June last. There were, however, no complaints, and the bread, milk, and meal, produced to me were all of excellent quality. *Contracts.*—Bread, per lb. (1st quality) $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; ditto (second quality), $1\frac{1}{8}d.$; Indian meal, per cwt. 8*s.* 3*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are neatly kept, and appeared to me to be correct; but I should say that the orders for the general disbursements of the gaol should be given by the Local Inspector and not by the Governor, as is here the practice.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
W. J. Peyton, Esq. Local Inspector,	136	0	0	Mr. Michael Cooke, Head Turnkey,	35	0	0
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protes. Chap.	30	0	0	P. Darby, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Very Rev. Dr. Dawson, R. C. Chap.	30	0	0	Wm. Douglass, do.	30	0	0
Mr. W. P. Clerke, Governor,	150	0	0	Martin M'Guire, do.	30	0	0
Mr. M. R. Sweeny, Clerk, Turnkey, and Schoolmaster,	36	0	0	John M'Kean, do.	30	0	0
Miss Moreton, Matron,	30	0	0	Hugh Tonycliff, do.	30	0	0
Margaret M'Culla, Turnkey,	15	0	0	John Armstrong, do.	30	0	0
Catherine Brady, Nursetender,	20	0	0	Thomas Woods, do.	30	0	0
				Patrick Ferguson, do.	30	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits during the past Year.

Local Inspector,	230	Protestant Chaplain,	80
Surgeon,	350	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	77

Hospitals,

Hospitals.

There is a male and female hospital; they are small but convenient, clean, and well ventilated; there were 7 males and 2 females sick at the time of my visit, but no serious cases. The medicines are purchased in Dublin, and an apothecary is employed at a salary of £20 per annum. The cost of medicine appears to me to be enormously high; for the year ending at summer assizes, 1849, the amount was £87 0*s.* 7*d.*; number in hospital during that period, 169; and total number of days, 4,903. For the same period, in 1850, the amount was £58 15*s.* 9*d.*; number in hospital, 157; and total number of days, 5,019. The cost of medicines for the above periods in the Mayo gaol, where there were *double* the number admitted into hospital, and *double* the total number of days, averaged at £15 per annum. Again, at Sligo, from March, 1848, to March, 1849, the total number of days was 3,436, and the cost of medicine £6 5*s.* 1*d.*; for the same period, 1849 to 1850, 4,307 days, £11 1*s.* 2*d.* At Lifford gaol for the same periods, 1848 to 1849, £4 1*s.* 10*d.*; and for 1849 to 1850, £11 5*s.* 0*d.* In conclusion I must observe, that taking all the gaols I have visited the average cost of medicine for each does not amount to one-third of the sums as above returned to me for the Carrick-on-Shannon gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets the first Friday in each month; the bills are then examined and paid, which is an admirable practice—the accounts are thus more easily checked than when carried on from one assizes to another, which, I regret to say, is the practice in most other gaols that I have visited.

1. Lord Viscount Clements.
2. John Reynolds Peyton, Esq.
3. Francis La Touche, Esq.
4. Simon Armstrong, Esq.
5. Captain Charles Cox.
6. A. T. V. L. Burchall, Esq.
7. John H. Peyton, Esq.
8. Alexander Fares, Esq.
9. E. K. Tenison, Esq., M.P.
10. George H. C. Peyton, Esq.
11. William A. Lawder, Esq.
12. John Lawder, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this gaol very clean and orderly in all its departments. The Governor is a young man, and has been only a year appointed to the office; he seems attentive and efficient, and most anxious to carry out still further the system of useful works, which has already been commenced under his superintendence. Many of the turnkeys are tradesmen, and they seem well disposed and attentive; it would, therefore, be most desirable that useful employment should be followed to a greater extent, and which, perhaps, is the best foundation for the proper discipline of a gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinamore.—There were only 2 male and 2 female prisoners at the time of my visit; and 87 had been confined here since the commencement of the last quarter. Dietary: breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk for males; 7 oz. for females. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk for males, and half a pint for females. Average cost for each prisoner per day, 3½*d.* The bridewell was clean, and the registry correct. Keeper's salary £30 per annum.

Manorhamilton.—There were no prisoners here at the time of my visit, and only 17 have been confined since the 1st of July, and 225 for the previous quarter. Dietary. 8 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint of buttermilk for breakfast; 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk for dinner. Average cost for each prisoner per day, 3*d.* The bridwell was remarkably clean and orderly, and the registry correct. Keeper's salary £30 per annum. It is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Thompson. The Local Inspector of the County Gaol also visits the bridewells periodically, and it is quite evident that they have improved in every respect under his supervision.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Londonderry Gaol, at Londonderry.—Visited 26th & 27th June, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners in this gaol on the 27th were classified as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	10	–	Revenue Laws,	4	–
Pauper do.	3	–	Drunkards,	3	2
Felons convicted,	50	21	Committed summarily,	15	20
Misdemeanants do.	5	4	Lunatics,	2	–
Felons untried,	8	7	Crown witnesses,	–	2
Misdemeanants do.	1	1		106	87
Vagrants,	–	30			
Soldiers tried,	5	–	Total,	193	

The above return shows an increase of 23 over the number at the last inspection, but there being extensive accommodation, the gaol is by no means so crowded as others that I have lately visited in the northern district. There were 11 male and 2 female convicts. All the prisoners are supplied with clothing. Two of the day-rooms (of which there are altogether twenty-two) have lately been divided into six compartments, for the purpose of carrying on some useful employment; it is to be hoped that they may soon be occupied for that purpose; and it would be most desirable if more of those apartments, which can well be spared, were fitted up in the same manner. The commitments during the past year were, males 1,006, females 534. Re-commitments, males 28, females 19. Greatest number in the gaol at one time, males 129, females 96. Average, males 112, females 53. The punishments were few; 48 since the 1st of January, and all of a very light character.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The principal employment is stone-breaking, for which there are no less than thirty-seven different apartments. The stones are purchased at 1*s.* 9½*d.* per ton, and sold when broken at 2*s.* 4*d.* There were four shoemakers, four tailors, and two carpenters at work. All the prisoners wear clogs, which are made in the gaol. There is no tread-wheel. There was no school at the time of my visit, the schoolmaster being ill; but I was informed by the Local Inspector that the prisoners are regularly instructed, and that the schoolmaster was attentive to his duties.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is under the charge of a matron and an assistant; there was little or nothing for them to do apparently. There were seven women with very young children, and thirty committed for trial as vagrants. The school appeared to be well conducted. A separate kitchen, which was much required, has lately been erected for the use of this department.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast: Males—8 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk. Children—5 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner: Males—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new-milk. Females—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new-milk. Children—10 oz. bread, ½ pint new-milk.

The cost of dietary for each prisoner per day is, for males $2\frac{47}{112}d.$; females, $2\frac{1}{20}d.$ Some complaints were made of the quality of the provisions; but, on inquiry, they appeared to be without just cause. The bread, milk, and oatmeal were all of excellent quality. The contracts were taken at very low figures; they are as follows:—bread, per lb. $1\frac{5}{16}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt. 9*s.* 5*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt. 7*s.* 5*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, $4\frac{3}{8}d.$; buttermilk, per score of 20 quarts, $8\frac{7}{8}d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts all appeared to be regularly kept; but I must say that I should like to see a more satisfactory mode of check on the daily consumption account. All the contingent expenses were quite regular and correct.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	154	Presb. or Dissenting Chaplain,	211
Surgeon,	139	Roman Catholic do.	87
Protestant Chaplain,	150		

Officers' Salaries.

Officers' Salaries.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Local Insp.—Alex. Skipton, Esq. M.D.	90 0 0	2nd Turnkey—Thomas Swan	28 0 0
Chaplain—Rev. R. Higginbotham	46 3 1	3rd do. Benjamin Wilson	25 0 0
Presb. do.—Rev. Wm. M'Clure	46 3 1	4th do. Robert Cusack	22 0 0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. H. Nugent	46 3 1	5th do. Thomas Craig	20 0 0
Governor—Samuel Kitchen,	130 0 0	Schoolmaster—James Hanan	30 0 0
Deputy do.—Thomas Lecky	60 0 0	Matron—Mary Cooper	30 0 0
Clerk—Robert Miller	30 0 0	Assistant do.—Eliza Kennedy	20 0 0
1st Turnkey—John Adams	30 0 0	Hospital Nurse—Letitia Wilson	12 0 0

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Out of eight subordinate officers only one is a tradesman, which renders it almost impossible to carry on useful employment to any extent in the gaol.

Hospitals.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Hospitals.

Both hospitals were very clean and well ventilated, and only one male inmate; but 29 cases altogether since the 1st of January, and 107 for the year ending the 31st December last. The medicines are supplied by an apothecary in the town, who gives his attendance when required, but is only paid for the medicine, the cost of which for the last year amounted to £48 1*s.*

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were two male lunatics; they were under the charge of two of the prisoners, and appeared to be quite harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets the second Monday in each month, and there is generally a good attendance; the provision bills are then paid, and the other accounts discharged half-yearly. The total cost of the gaol for the year 1848 was £2,563 2*s.* 2*d.*, and for 1849, £2,322 1*s.* 1*d.*

The Mayor of Derry, for the time being.	Wm. Green, Esq., J.P.
Sir Robert Feguson, Bart., M.P., J.P.	Anthony Babington, Esq.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., J.P.	John Dysart, Esq. J.P.
Thomas Scott, Esq., J.P.	Marcus M'Causland, Esq., J.P.
Wm. H. Ash, Esq., J.P.	Harvey Nicholson, Esq., J.P.
James Murray, Esq., J.P.	John B. Beresford, Esq., J.P

General Observations.

General Observations.

I visited this gaol on the evening of the 26th, at 7 o'clock, and everything appeared to be quiet and orderly. I inspected it the following day in all its departments, and found it clean and well ventilated. It is to be regretted that more useful employment is not adopted; there is abundance of room for a system of trade-labour being carried on to a considerable extent. One of the male prisoners, who was undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment for robbery, escaped from the gaol in the day time, on the 24th instant. It was stated to me by the Governor that this man got out of the prison concealed in or under one of the carts removing broken stones; the turnkey in this department at the time of the escape, to say the least of it, showed a great want of vigilance. It appears, too, by the Governor's journal, that on the same evening another turnkey was guilty of a gross breach of discipline, by absenting himself for several hours from the gaol in defiance of the Governor's orders.

With reference to the bridewells of this county it is but justice to state, that I found them without exception the cleanest, most orderly, and well found in all necessaries, of any that I had visited; at the same time I must observe, that the dietary of the prisoners is above the regulated allowance: and I would also call the attention of the Grand Jury to the great difference in the prices charged in each bridewell; and from the inquiries I made, I can see no reason why the prisoners at Newtownlimavady and Coleraine should not be maintained at the same rate as at Magherafelt, where everything connected with the bridewell is conducted in the most satisfactory manner.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Coleraine, visited June 28th.—There were no prisoners here at the time of my visit, 15 having been transmitted to the County Gaol that morning; 103 were confined here since the commencement of the quarter, the 1st of April last. Dietary—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and one pint of new-milk for breakfast; 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk for dinner. Cost for each prisoner per day, 6*d.* The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. O'Hara.

Newtownlimavady.—There were sixty-nine prisoners confined here since the 1st of April. Dietary the same as at Coleraine, but the charge per day, 5*d.* Regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. John Olphert.

Magherafelt.—Seventy prisoners had been confined here in the last quarter. Dietary same as in the other bridewells, but the charge only 3½*d.* per day for each prisoner. The Rev. Mr. Irwin, the Local Inspector, takes a great interest in the management of this bridewell, and the keeper appears to be a very respectable man.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Longford Gaol. Visited August 23, 1850.

County of Longford Gaol.—Visited on the 23rd August, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The numbers in custody on the day of my inspection were as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	1	Vagrants,	2	—
Poor do.	15	1	Committed summarily,	26	7
Felons convicted,	48	9	Lunatics,	—	1
Misdemeanants do.,	10	10			
Felons untried	22	15		130	44
Misdemeanants do.	1	—	Total,	174	

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Longford Gaol.

This is a diminution of 37 from the number in the last report. The accommodation consists of 63 single cells, 18 rooms with beds, and 11 day-rooms. There were 26 male, and 2 female convicts. The males were in a class by themselves, and altogether kept separate from the other prisoners; they are not, however, employed in any way but at the tread-wheel, for a short time morning and evening, and which was at their own request, for the purpose of taking exercise. The clothing, bedding, blankets, &c., are all made up in the gaol. There were 113 suits of clothing for males in store, 90 of which were shortly to be issued to the prisoners. The debtors' department is, I should say, unnecessarily large for that class; and if an alteration could be effected, considerable additional accommodation might be obtained, which, under existing circumstances, would be most desirable. There are sixteen separate work-cells, two or three of which only are used for stone-breaking; it is to be regretted that they are not all turned to some useful purpose, each being sufficiently large to hold a loom, thirteen of which were idle at the time of my inspection. The commitments during the past year were: males, 985; females, 358. Greatest number at one time—males, 158; females, 57. Average—males, 129; females, 47. The punishments were few, and of a light character, there being only 28 since the 1st of January last.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There was not much profitable employment going on in the gaol at the time of my visit. There was a stock of manufactured articles in store, which the Governor stated he found it impossible to get sale for, hence the profits of works were very trifling for the last year.

The clerk acts as schoolmaster; he is not assisted by the turnkeys. I should say the clerk's time is too much taken up with the accounts to enable him to give much attention to the school. A registry is kept, but I regret to say it did not appear that much progress had been made by those receiving instruction.

Female Department.

Female Department.

A number of the females were employed in spinning, carding, and needle-work. They were divided into two classes, according to character. The matron had been only a few weeks appointed; she appeared to be a respectable person, and attentive to her duties. The whole place was remarkably clean and orderly.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Males: Breakfast—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of wheaten bread, and one pint of new-milk.

Females:—Breakfast—7 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of wheaten bread and three-quarters of a pint of new-milk.

The bread is made of whole flour and baked in the gaol. The wheat is purchased by the Governor and ground in a mill worked by the prisoners. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The bread was of excellent quality.

Average cost of dietary per day for each prisoner: males, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; females, $2d.$

There were no contracts but for milk. New-milk per gallon, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk do. $2d.$

Some of the officers are on gaol allowance.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the clerk under the superintendence of the Governor. The latter went through all the accounts of the gaol most minutely; and I am bound to state they appeared regular in every particular, and the checks satisfactory.

Number of Visits paid by each Officer during the past year.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	111	Presbyterian Chaplain	114
Surgeon,	117	Roman Catholic do.	171
Protestant Chaplain,	202		

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
William Walker, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Robert J. Card, Protestant Chap.	36	18	6
Rev. Thos. Kennedy, Presbyterian do.	36	18	6
Rev. Philip Duffy, Roman Catholic do.	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, Esq., Surgeon,	—	–	–
Hugh M'Fadden, Esq. Governor	200	0	0
George Hyde, M.D. Apothecary	65	0	0
Sarah Wilson, Matron	40	0	0
James Chambers, Inner Turnkey	35	0	0
James Spallon, Outer Turnkey	35	0	0
H. Robinson, Clerk and Schoolmaster	30	0	0
W. Cooke, Superintendent Treadwheel	30	0	0
Edward Kenny, Turnkey	30	0	0
John Mulligan, Turnkey & Carpenter	30	0	0
Edward Reid, Turnkey and Tailor	30	0	0
Rt. M'Nally, Turnkey and Messenger	30	0	0
Christopher Duggan, Miller	40	0	0
Mary Taylor, Female Turnkey	15	0	0
	£795	15	6

The turnkeys, I am sorry to observe, do not wear uniform. Trifling as this may appear, it detracts much from the order and discipline which should be apparent in any department of a gaol. The wages of the miller appear to me to be very high. There is an excellent one employed at the Mullingar gaol, and his salary is £20 per year, without rations.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Longford Gaol.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals; both were very clean and well ventilated. There were seven males and two females at the time of my visit; all light cases. The surgeon receives no separate salary for attending the gaol, it being included in that for his attendance at the County Infirmary. An apothecary is paid £65 a year by contract for medicine and attendance, which appears to me to be enormously high in comparison with other prisons. The number admitted into hospital from March Assizes, 1849, to the same period, 1850, was 108, and total number of days, 2,653. The cost of medicine for the above periods in the Mayo gaol, where there were *double* the number admitted into hospital, and *double* the total number of days, averaged at £15 per annum. Again, at Sligo, from March, 1848, to March, 1849, the total number of days was 3,436, and the cost of medicine £6 5*s.* 1*d*; for the same period, 1849 to 1850, 4,307 days, £11 1*s.* 2*d*. At Lifford gaol, for the same periods, 1848 to 1849, £4 1*s.* 10*d*; and for 1849 to 1850, £11 5*s.* 0*d*.; and the apothecary's salary at Lifford is £15 per annum.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The meetings of the Board are not very regular, but there is generally a good attendance when summoned by the Local Inspector. The turnkeys are paid monthly, but the general accounts are discharged half-yearly.

Members.

Members.

Samuel W. Blackall, Esq., M.P., J.P.	John Crawford, Esq., J.P.
Richard M. Fox, Esq., M.P., J.P.	Ambrose Bole, Esq., J.P.
Thomas N. Edgeworth, Esq., D.L.	George Evers, Esq., J.P.
John Shuldham, Esq., J.P.	William Webb, Esq., J.P.
Henry Musters, Esq., J.P.	Edward E. Hill, Esq., R.M.
William Lewis, Esq., J.P.	Edward Ledwith, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The state of this gaol on the day of my inspection, as to cleanliness and general good order, was highly to the credit of those in charge of the establishment, the more especially as the prison, although not so crowded as of late, has double the number for which proper accommodation could be provided. Under these circumstances I can only add, that in all matters that depend upon the supervision of the officers, I had every reason to be pleased with the general management of this gaol.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Louth Gaol. Visited November 9, 1850.

County of Louth Gaol.—Visited on the 9th November, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Morning state:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–
Poor do.	2	–
Felons convicted	36	18
Misdemeanants do.	9	1
Felons untried,	6	2
Misdemeanants do	1	–

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Soldiers tried,	2	–
Committed summarily,	16	9
Lunatics,	2	1
	77	31
Total,	108	

This is a diminution of thirty-eight from the number confined at the last inspection; still the gaol was crowded, there being only thirty-six single cells, four cells fitted up with three cots in each, and eleven rooms with beds. Classification cannot be adopted but to a very limited extent, from want of accommodation; but silence is enforced during work hours and at meals. The prisoners were well clothed, the bedding clean and in good order, the supply of water sufficient. The gaol throughout was clean and orderly. The commitments during the year were—males, 879; females, 302. Re-commitments—males, 124; females 57. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 102; females, 50. Average—males, 86; females, 33. There were no complaints.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The employments were weaving linen, mat-making, repairing gaol clothing and shoes, stone breaking, and prison duties. The profits of works, for the year ending at last summer assizes, amounted to £184 14*s.* 7*d.* for the male department, and £88 2*s.* 10*d.* for the female; total, £272 17*s.* 5*d.*

The school is well conducted under the superintendence of a paid schoolmaster, and several of the prisoners whom I examined, appeared to have made considerable progress under his tuition.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department is as well arranged as could be expected, but want of space renders classification out of the question. The place was very clean and orderly. Nearly all the prisoners were employed one way or another at the time of my visit. They receive school instruction daily for two hours from the assistant matron, who also attends the hospital when required.

Dietary.

The dietary was according to order, and the quality of the provisions excellent. They are regularly inspected by the chaplains. Average cost of each prisoner per day, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ The contracts are—Bread, per lb. 1*d.*; oatmeal per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian do., 8*s.* 3*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 7*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector was absent on business at the time of my inspection; I, therefore, had not an opportunity of seeing the whole of the accounts. However, I was quite satisfied, on my examination of the books, that the system adopted is a good one, and the check on the daily consumption account clear and satisfactory.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. J. H. Allpress, Local Inspector,	50	0	0	James Reilly, 3rd Turnkey, .	30	0	0
Do. Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	Thomas Gilliard, 4th do. .	30	0	0
Rev. J. Beatty, Presbyterian do.	36	18	6	William Dysart, 5th do. . .	30	0	0
Rev. M. Keiran, Roman Catholic do.	36	18	6	John M'Cullagh, 6th do. .	30	0	0
Mr. F. Scott, Apothecary, .	15	0	0	William M'Cue, Schoolmaster, .	30	0	0
Mr. F. Lamb, Governor, . .	176	15	6	Mrs. M. A. Mangin, Matron, .	30	0	0
Henry Sloan, 1st Turnkey . .	40	0	0	Miss Stewart, Assistant do. .	20	0	0
Thomas M'Cullagh, 2nd do. .	30	0	0				

Officers' Visits.

The officers' visits during the year were:—

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain, . .	342
Surgeon	173
Roman Catholic Chaplain	131

The Governor, Mr. Lamb, appears to be a steady, efficient officer. The turnkeys wear uniform; they are young and active, and appeared attentive to their duties. The surgeon is paid by the county for his attendance jointly at the gaol and infirmary.

Hospital.

The hospital was very clean and well ventilated. There were no inmates at the time of my visit. The cost of medicine, in comparison with other gaols, appears to be very high. The apothecary's salary is £15 per annum, and the cost of medicine, from summer assizes, 1848, to summer assizes, 1849, was £16 7*s.* 2*d.* Number in hospital during that period,18; and total number of days, 262. Cost of medicine, from summer assizes, 1849, to last summer assizes, £9 18*s.* 7*d.* Number in hospital 14; and total number of days, 436. There were two male lunatics and one female; they were well taken care of, and appeared to be very harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets quarterly and when summoned by the Local Inspector, there is generally a good attendance. The members in rotation inspect the gaol monthly, which is an excellent practice, and one I should be glad to see adopted in other gaols. The members are:—

Right Hon. Earl of Roden,	Edward Tipping, Esq.
Sir Allen E. Bellingham,	John Townley, Esq.
Thomas Fortescue, Esq.	James Tipping, Esq.
Graham Johnston, Esq.	Thomas Coleman, Esq.
John J. Bigger, Esq.	John G. Coddington, Esq.
James W. M'Neale, Esq.	John Black, Esq.

General Observations.

My report upon this gaol is necessarily short; the inconveniences and want of accommodation will before many months be remedied by the transfer of the prisoners to the new gaol. I visited the latter with much pleasure; the site is an excellent one; I was accompanied through every part of the building by Mr. Jones, the clerk of the works, who afforded me every information as to the details. The arrangements all appeared to me to be admirable; the materials of the very best description, and as far as it has gone, every thing finished in the best possible manner.

Bridewells.

Ardee.—Only one prisoner here at the time of my visit; thirty-one since the commencement of the quarter. Books correct; prison clean and orderly; dietary according to order, and cost moderate. Prisoners regularly transmitted to the county gaol; occasionally visited by Local Inspector, and frequently by a member of the Board of Superintendence. Keeper's salary £40 per annum.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.—Visited 24th October, 1850.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol. Visited October 24, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number of prisoners confined in this gaol was seven less than at the last inspection. They were classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted, - -	21	8
Misdemeanants ditto, -	3	—
Felons untried, - -	1	—
Drunkards - - -	2	—
Lunatics, - - - - -	1	—
	28	8
Total, - - -	36	

The state and accommodation of this gaol are easily described; there is no classification or trade employment; there are sixteen cells, two solitary cells, and four rooms with beds. There is no regular chapel, hospital, or laundry, but rooms are set apart for these purposes; there is no school. The pump is out of order, and the water used for the gaol is brought from a distance and paid for. The bedding with few exceptions was good, but not clean; there were two male convicts. The debtors' apartments, which are the best in the gaol, were unoccupied. The number of commitments during the past year was, males 302, females 220; re-commitments, males 174, females 162; a very large proportion. The punishments 34, and I was sorry to observe that they were principally for violent and disorderly conduct.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The only employment is stone-breaking, and it will be seen that this is carried on but to a very limited extent, there being only three tons sold for the last twelve months, producing a profit of about two shillings. As before stated, there is no school.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There were only eight females here; there is no classification or separation even according to character; a few were occupied at needle-work, but it was evident that it was a mere temporary employment. There is only one sleeping apartment, which contains four beds; it forms the ante-room to the apartment appropriated for the female hospital. The matron's salary is £6 per annum with rations.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary was according to order; a number of complaints were made both as to its quality and quantity; I am convinced they were quite groundless; the bread, milk, and oatmeal were all excellent; and I was assured by the Local Inspector, who is also the Roman Catholic Chaplain, that the provisions were always unexceptionable.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts did not appear to me to be at all accurately kept; the system of check ordered by the Board had not been adopted, and the daily consumption account was not posted up since the 20th of August last; there were several alterations and erasures in the dietary account, which is kept by one of the turnkeys; the Governor was unable to give any explanation as to these irregularities. The system laid down by the Board was clear and simple, and if followed would give a perfect check on the daily consumption account, and other disbursements of the gaol.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

The officers' visits during the past year were:—

Local Inspector - - - - - -	137
Surgeon, - - - - - -	114
Protestant Chaplain and other clergymen acting for him -	126
Roman Catholic Chaplain - - - - -	137

The Protestant Chaplain resides in Dublin, and his duties are frequently performed by two other clergymen, one of whom resides in the town and the second in the country. I beg to direct the attention of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence to the 89th section of the Prisons Act, which points out the duties to be performed by all chaplains of gaols. There are only two turnkeys, and I regret to state that they both appeared to be very inefficient officers.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

The officers and salaries are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector, Rev. P. Hanratty,	10	0	0
Protestant Chaplain, Rev. G. Needham	30	0	0
Roman Catholic do., Rev. P. Hanratty	30	0	0
James Hughes, Governor, -	80	0	0
William Totten, Turnkey, -	20	0	0
William Lowres do. -	20	0	0
Margaret M'Donnell, Matron -	6	0	0

Hospital.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Hospital.

One large room is used as an hospital for males; it had only one inmate at the time of my visit. The medicines are provided by an apothecary in the town, the cost of which for the last year was £6 5*s.* 5*d.* Number in hospital 22; and total number of days 431. There was only one lunatic, and he appeared to be allowed to roam about the gaol as he pleased; he was, however, quite harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets twice in each month; the accounts are checked before, and the payments made after each assizes.

Patrick Mathews, Esq., Mayor,	Patrick Boylan, Esq.
Thomas Carty, Esq., J.P.	Patrick Behan, Esq.
James Mathews, Esq., J.P.	Robert Hardman, Esq.
Christopher Jordan, Esq., J.P.	John Drew, Esq.
Francis Donagh, Esq., J.P.	Felix M'Cabe, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this gaol tolerably clean, but I regret to add, in an irregular and disorderly state. The Governor was absent on prison business at the time of my visit, but shortly returned; in the meantime I went round the gaol and found everything in the greatest confusion; and it appeared to me that neither order nor discipline was in the slightest degree observed in the prison. On my entrance, the doors leading to the yards and day-rooms were all open, and the prisoners under no control whatever; their manner, too, and replies when I addressed them, most disrespectful. On visiting the solitary cells I found three men confined in one of them, two of whom were committed for drunkenness, and the third had been awarded three days' solitary confinement for riotous conduct and severely biting one of the other prisoners; the second solitary cell was empty. When the Governor returned, I again went round the prison, and on my pointing out the total want of regularity and discipline in the gaol, the only explanation I could get was, that if I had given him notice of my visit I should have found everything in proper order. I have no commentary to make upon the state of things I have been obliged to describe. I pointed out the irregularities to which I have referred, to the Mayor and one of the Board of Superintendence, and also to two gentlemen who generally attend the Grand Jury; they all assured me that my statement should meet with attention; and although it cannot be expected in the present times, when the rates press so heavily on the inhabitants, that any considerable outlay will be sanctioned, yet I think the gaol might at no very great expense be put on a creditable footing; or it should, in my opinion, be converted into a county bridewell, and the prisoners transferred to the new gaol at Dundalk.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.—Visited 10th August, 1850.

County of Mayo Gaol. Visited August 10, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

There were in custody on the day of my inspection 434 prisoners, classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.		Males	Females
Master debtors,	4	1	Under revenue laws,	22	6
Poor do.	16	12	Committed summarily,	16	40
Felons convicted,	124	13	Lunatics,	8	6
Misdemeanants do.	78	26	Sick in hospital,	10	6
Felons untried,	5	–			
Misdemeanants do.	22	9		315	119
Vagrants,	10	–	Total,	434	

The above return shows a decrease in the number confined of no less than 89, as compared with the morning state at the last inspection; and yet there are more than double the number for the regular accommodation of the gaol. It consists of 128 single cells, 10 rooms with beds, and 10 day-rooms. A proper classification of the prisoners is of course impossible under these circumstances; however it is carried out as far as it is practicable; and the general arrangements are such, that no great inconvenience appeared to have resulted from the crowded state of the prison. The bedding and blankets were good; the cells, passages, and day-rooms, clean and well ventilated. A great improvement has been made in raising water for the use of the gaol, by sinking the machinery, which, with additional water casks, now affords an abundant supply. There were 53 male and 6 female convicts; 24 debtors confined for over-holding land, and 28 for breaches of the revenue laws. Since my visit, an order has been sent up for the removal of 20 male and the 6 female convicts; and I may as well here perhaps mention, that in future an allowance will be made to all gaols by the Government for clothing, bedding, and fuel for convicts, and will be paid for the year 1849. The number of commitments during the past year was, males, 1,928, females, 705; re-commitments, males, 123, females, 22; average number daily, males, 304, females, 76. The punishments were few, only 22 since the 1st of January last.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is no employment for the prisoners worth noticing in this gaol; some few are kept at work between the treadwheel, stone-breaking, labouring in the garden, and prison duties. A school is carried on for the instruction of the junior prisoners, divided into six classes, and a registry kept. The National System is adopted, and an Inspector from the Board visits occasionally.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female department is divided into three classes, according to character. There were several of them employed in sewing, knitting, and washing; and, considering the number of wretched creatures confined here, the matron and her assistant deserve great credit for the orderly appearance and cleanliness of the whole department.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary was as follows:—

Breakfast: Males—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of white bread, and 1 pint of sweet-milk.

Breakfast: Females—7 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of white bread, and ¾ pint of sweet-milk. Some complaints were made (by the convicts only) of the dietary; on inquiry, however, I found them to be without foundation: the provisions were of excellent quality, and are regularly inspected by the chaplains. Cost of dietary per day for each male prisoner, 2½*d.*; for females, 2⅜*d.* *Contracts.*—Bread, per lb., 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 11*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 3*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept by the deputy-governor, assisted occasionally by one of the turnkeys, who acts as clerk; I took some pains in going through them with the Local Inspector, and I am bound to state that the result was most satisfactory. The checks on the daily consumption and other expenditure of the gaol were clear, simple, and regular in every particular. The general expenses of the gaol have been considerably reduced within the last year, as will appear from the following return, which I had made up during my visit, and I believe it to be correct:

	Contract Prices.	Total cost of Gaol, Staff, Dietary, and contingent expenses inclusive.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Total cost of each Prisoner from Spring to Summer Assizes.
From Spring to Summer Assizes, 1849.	Bread, per lb. 1⅝*d.* Oatmeal, per cwt. 12*s.* 5*d.* Meat, per lb. 6*d.* New-milk, per gallon, 4½*d.* Buttermilk do. 3½*d.* Salt, per stone, 3*d.*	£1,901 6*s.* 8*d.*	65,213	£3 15*s.* 3*d.*
From Spring to Summer Assizes, 1850.	Bread, per lb. 1 1⅝*d.* Oatmeal, per cwt. 9*s.* 7*d.* Meat, per lb. 6*d.* Sweet-milk, per gallon, 3*d.* Buttermilk, do. 2*d.* Salt, per stone, 2*d.*	£1,025 2*s.* 11¼*d.*	51,298	£2 10*s.* 4¼*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
J. C. Larminie, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. B. Stoney, Protestant Chap.	37	10	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, Dissenting do.	27	13	10
Rev. J. M'Hale, Rom. Catholic do.	37	10	0
Thomas Dillon, Physician,	50	0	0
D. R. Young, Governor,	200	0	0
R. J. Nixon, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Francis Carson, Turnkey,	40	0	0
Thomas Lynch, do.	35	0	0
Robert Leighton, do.	30	0	0
John Corbon, do.	30	0	0
James Martin, do.	30	0	0
Matthew Hughes, Turnkey,	30	0	0
John Macken, do.	30	0	0
Richard Dunbar, do.	30	0	0
John Lynch, do.	30	0	0
Peter Kearney, do.	30	0	0
Eliza Kendellon, Matron,	40	0	0
Alicia Hughes, Assistant-Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Conniff, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Patrick Conniff, Hospital Porter,	10	0	0
Margaret Carson, Female Searcher,	5	0	0
A. J. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	65	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chap.	242
Surgeon,	365	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	107
Protestant Chaplain,	113		

The turnkeys appeared to be smart and efficient men; they do not wear uniform, which is to be regretted. It is impossible for any one that is not in the habit of visiting prisons to understand how much influence this apparently trifling, and really not expensive, matter has in adding to the orderly appearance of a gaol.

Hospitals.

There were ten males and six females in hospital; no serious cases. The accommodation is ample, and the whole building was clean and well ventilated. The medicines are procured from Dublin, and compounded by an apothecary in the hospital, whose salary is £30 a year. The average cost of medicine per annum amounts to about £15.

Lunatics.

There were eight male and six female lunatics, some of them very unruly. I made application to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, with a view of having as many as possible removed from the gaol, where they entail great additional trouble on the Governor and other officers of the establishment.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly; there is generally a good attendance. The accounts are all made up to those periods; and it is satisfactory to add, that the bills are now discharged with more regularity than was the case heretofore.

The following are the members:

Earl of Lucan.	William Kearney, Esq.
Marquess of Sligo.	George Ormsby, Esq.
Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart.	Thomas Ormsby, Esq.
Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, Bart.	Neal Davis, Esq.
Sir William O'Malley.	Fitzgerald Higgins, Esq.
Henry J. H. Browne, Esq.	James Cuff, Esq.

General Observations.

I deeply regretted to find on my inspection of this as well as other prisons, that the gaol is considered and sought after by the destitute classes as a refuge from the workhouse; and the number of wretched creatures confined here at the time of my visit was truly lamentable. Considering, however, the embarrassed state of the county funds, the exertions of the Grand Jury to meet the current expenses of the gaol deserve the highest praise; and, under very trying circumstances, the general arrangements, order, and regularity of the prison, reflect great credit on the Board of Superintendence and the officers of the establishment.

Bridewells.

I inspected all the bridewells of this county, five in number, as follows:—Ballina, August 6th; Belmullet, 8th; Swineford, 9th; Westport and Ballinrobe, the 12th. I regret to add, that I found some of them in an irregular and disorderly state. The charge for dietary, too, is 5*d.* per day for each prisoner *of all classes;* this, besides not being according to regulation, is double the amount charged at many other places, where the prices of provisions are about the same as in Mayo; for instance, at Youghal, Dungarvan, Glenties, &c., the average cost is 2½*d*, and in the counties of Galway and Leitrim, 3¼*d*. I am aware that great reductions have been already made in the general expenses of the bridewells of this county; and as they are now placed under the superintendence of Mr. Larminie, the Local Inspector, I have no doubt but that in future they will be efficiently as well as economically managed. I had prepared separate reports of them, but it is unnecessary to go further into the matter, as I pointed out the irregularities noticed above to Sir Robert Blosse and other members of the Board of Superintendence, who did me the favour to meet me on the day of my inspection at the County Gaol. There is one point however to which I would call the attention of the Grand Jury, and Board of Superintendence, and that is, with regard to the salaries of the bridewell keepers, which is only £10 a year to each; and although I feel most reluctant under existing circumstances to recommend any extra expense, yet I should say, that it will be found impossible to ensure the services of respectable men at the very small salaries above referred to.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.—Visited on the 4th and 5th of November, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of this gaol on the 4th of November was as follows, being thirty-one less than the number at the last inspection:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	1	Committed summarily,	18	16
Poor do.	3	–	Lunatics,	9	5
Felons convicted,	44	20		100	64
Misdemeanants do.	3	–	Total,	164	
Felons untried,	22	22			

The accommodation consists of 102 single cells and 18 of a larger size; there are also four well-constructed solitary cells with a yard to each, and detached from the principal

NORTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Meath Gaol.

building. Number of commitments during the year: males, 989, females, 293. Re-commitments, males, 59, females, 21. Greatest number in gaol, 279; average, males, 170; females, 55. The prisoners take their meals in their cells, and classification is observed as far as it is practicable. The bedding throughout the gaol was clean and good; there are two baths, one in the hospital and the second in the reception ward; the supply of water sufficient; it is raised by means of the treadwheel and a hand pump, and distributed through the gaol by pipes. There were only three convicts, twenty-six having been transmitted to Dublin a few days previous to my visit; the system adopted in the nightly lock-up of the prisoners is a good one, and a watch visits each part of the gaol during the night, calling the time every quarter of an hour; there are two watchmen and a turnkey told off nightly for this purpose. All the prisoners were well clad, and none without shoes. The punishments during the year were 53; with few exceptions they were of a light character.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

A fair portion of useful employment is carried on here; I found shoemakers, tailors, and weavers at work; I was glad to find that stone-breaking had been nearly discontinued; besides the supervision being difficult and irksome to the turnkeys it very seldom returns any profit. The school is well arranged under the superintendence of a paid schoolmaster who attends for two hours daily; the prisoners are divided into five classes, each under a turnkey, who keeps a registry; and on my examination of the different classes, I was glad to find that they justified the account given of their progress in the registries and by the schoolmaster, who appears to be a very respectable man.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The females were generally employed in spinning, carding, and at needle-work; they were divided into two classes, tried and untried; they receive school-instruction from the matron and her assistant, I was told, for two hours daily, but their progress did not at all appear to be compared with that of the male prisoners. There is no laundry or drying-room, which are great deficiencies. The prisoners were well clothed, and the whole place was clean and orderly.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast: Males—eight ounces of meal in stirabout, one half oatmeal and one half Indian meal, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner: fourteen ounces brown bread, with one pint of new-milk.

Breakfast: Females—seven ounces, one half oatmeal and one half Indian meal, with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner: twelve ounces household bread, with three quarters of a pint of new-milk.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The bread, milk, and meal, were all most unexceptionable. Average cost of dietary per day: males, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; females, $2d.$

Contracts.—White bread, per 4lb., $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; brown bread, per 4lb., $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; new-milk, per gallon, $6d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books all appeared to me to be most accurately kept, the checks clear and satisfactory, and I had no difficulty whatever in understanding the accounts, which I regret to say, is not unfrequently the case in other gaols; the practice here of making up the accounts and discharging the bills monthly, is an admirable one, and it would be most desirable if it were more generally adopted; the accounts are thus simplified and more easily checked than when settled after each assizes, which is generally the case in other counties.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Dean Butler, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. J. O'Connell, Roman Catholic do.	50	0	0
Thomas Wallace, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Captain Pendleton, Governor,	206	0	0
Wm. M'Kee, Deputy do.	60	0	0
Wm. Mooney, Gate-porter,	40	0	0
John English, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
Adam Boyd, 2nd do.	35	0	0
Richard Tyrrell, 3rd do.	32	10	0
John Reid, 4th do.	32	10	0
Edward Kellett, 5th do.	25	0	0
Wm. Savage, 6th Turnkey,	25	0	0
Wm. M'Kee, jun., 7th do.	25	0	0
Wm. Wheatly, 1st Watchman	24	0	0
Wm. Smith, 2nd do.	24	0	0
George Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
George Mooney, Clerk to the Board,	10	0	0
Julia Hopwood, Matron,	40	0	0
Anne Mooney, Assistant do.	15	0	0
Mary Bentley, Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0
	£848	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Protestant Chaplain,	336	Surgeon,	348
Roman Catholic do.	253		

The turnkeys wear a neat uniform, and I have not seen anywhere a better qualified set of subordinate officers. The Governor gave them the highest character for diligence and attention. None of the officers receive any gaol allowance with the exception of fuel, and

each gets two stone of coals, or one-eighth of a gauge of turf per day in winter, and half the allowance during the summer months.

Hospital.

Hospital.

There were nine males and fourteen females in hospital, but no very serious cases; both departments were clean and well ventilated; the medicine is procured from Dublin, and made up in the hospital by the surgeon, who receives £20 per annum for compounding, in addition to his salary of £74 as surgeon. The cost of medicine from summer assizes, 1846, to last summer assizes, was £32 12*s.*, which is high in comparison with other gaols; the number in hospital during that period, 371; and total number of days, 9969.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were no less than fourteen lunatics confined here, and they very materially interfered with the classification and order of the prison. I applied to the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums on the subject, and was assured that they should be removed from the gaol as soon as it was possible to make room for them in the District asylum.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets the second Thursday in each month; the attendance generally regular. The members are:—

Earl of Fingall	Alexander Montgomery, Esq.
Rev. Dean Butler.	Lambert Disney, Esq.
Samuel Winter, Esq.	Thomas Rothwell, Esq.
Robert Fowler, Esq.	Thomas Derenzy, Esq.
Richard Bolton, Esq.	G. A. Rotheram, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this gaol in excellent order, clean, well ventilated, and well arranged; the only thing required to render it one of the best prisons I have visited, is the addition of a laundry and drying room. This deficiency has often been referred to by my predecessors; and although in the present times I feel very reluctant to suggest anything in the way of extra expense, yet this, in my opinion, is one of absolute necessity, and may be carried into effect for a very moderate sum; I therefore beg to recommend it to the consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are two bridewells in this county—Kells and Navan; they are immediately under the superintendence of the Board, and certainly do much credit to their management. I visited both and found them in excellent order in every respect. Books correct. Dietary according to regulation, and cost moderate. Both the keepers appeared to be very respectable intelligent men.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan.—Visited 20th & 21st June, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of this gaol, on the second day of my inspection, was as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	1	Lunatics	4	1
Pauper ditto	19	3	Sick in hospital	6	5
Felons convicted,	56	9		153	65
Misdemeanants do.	3	—	Total,	218	
Felons untried,	41	34			
Committed summarily	20	12			

By reference to the last Report, when 213 prisoners were in custody, it will be seen that there were five more in confinement on the day of my inspection. The above return includes 20 male and 2 female convicts. Classification is carried out but to a very limited extent. The accommodation consists of 68 single cells, 7 solitary cells, 13 rooms with beds, and 9 day-rooms. There is a sufficient supply of water worked by the tread-mill. The punishments were very few; 29 since the 1st of January last. The total number confined since that period was 366; and, for the same period last year, 575. Number of commitments during the last 12 months:—males, 739; females, 362—re-commitments, males, 24; females, 36. Greatest number in gaol at one time: males, 208; females, 102. Average males, 164; females, 63.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is very little useful employment carried on in this gaol. There were only two tailors and one shoemaker at work at the time of my inspection. Stone-breaking, the tread-wheel, white-washing and painting, at present form the principal occupations. The

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

stones are purchased at 11*d.* per ton, and, after being broken sold at one shilling. The reason assigned for not carrying on more useful and profitable works, is the crowded state of the gaol. The school appears to be well-conducted, and the register shows that many of the prisoners have made considerable progress in reading and writing. Some of them were examined in my presence, and justified the assurance of the Local Inspector, that the schoolmaster was very attentive to his duties.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The female prisoners are divided into two classes, according to character. The matron and her assistant appeared to pay great attention to their duties. Nearly all the prisoners were employed; 14 at fancy needle-work, which has lately been introduced—the materials are supplied by the agent of a Glasgow company; this, in a short time, promises to be a most useful and, in some degree, profitable undertaking.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Males: Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, with one pint of new-milk.

Females: Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, with three-quarters of a pint of new-milk.

Average cost of each prisoner per day, for dietary alone, $3\frac{2}{5}\frac{2}{5}d.$

The contracts were all taken at very reasonable terms; they are as follows:—bread, per lb. $1\frac{1}{16}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; Indian meal, per cwt. 8*s.* 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept by the chief turnkey, and they all appeared to be correct. Pass-books are kept for all articles supplied to the gaol, the checks on which, and on the other disbursements, were sufficient.

Officers.

Officers.

Official Visits during the year:

Local Inspector,	219	Presbyterian Chaplain,	136
Surgeon,	227	Roman Catholic, do.	119
Protestant Chaplain,	219		

Officers' Salaries.

Officers' Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Henry Maffett, Local Inspector,	92	6	2	James Gordan, 3rd Turnkey,	26	0	0
John S. M'Dowell, Medical Attendant,	78	16	10	Robert Mackey, 4th do.	26	0	0
Rev. Henry Maffett, Protestant Chap.	30	0	0	John Arthers, 5th do.	26	0	0
,, John Buckley, Presbyterian Chap.	30	0	0	Alex. Wray, 6th do.	26	0	0
,, Patrick Bellew, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0	Samuel Wallace, 7th do.	26	0	0
Thomas L. Mayne, Governor,	138	9	2	Anne Irwin, 1st Matron,	24	16	0
John Temple, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0	Jane Andrews, 2nd do.	16	8	0
Robert Brown, 2nd do.	35	0	0				

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, situated at a distance from each other, one for males, the other for females. There were six in the former, and five in the latter, at the time of my visit. The medicines are generally compounded by the medical attendant in the Surgery, and are provided by the apothecary. The cost of medicine for the year, to the 25th March last, was £51 8*s.* 2*d.* which appears to me to be enormously high. Both hospitals were very clean and well-ventilated.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were four male lunatics; they were divided amongst the other prisoners, and appeared to be quite harmless. One of them has been confined here for over nine years. There was one female lunatic; she was reported to be at times very violent and almost unmanageable.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet as often as the business of the gaol requires their attendance. The accounts are frequently examined and checked by the Local Inspector, and the bills discharged after each assizes.

Right Hon. Edwd. Lucas, J.P.	R. B. Evatt, Esq., J.P.	John Jackson, Esq.
John Johnson, Esq., J.P.	James Hamilton, Esq., J.P.	Joseph Whitsitt, Esq., J.P.
Colonel A. G. Lewis, J.P.	John Hatchell, Esq., J.P.	Charles Cambre, Esq., J.P.
Henry Mitchell, Esq.	Edward Golding, Esq., J.P.	George Morant, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this gaol clean and regular in all its departments. My first visit, on the evening of the 21st, was just as the prisoners were being locked up for the night, and everything was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. It is to be regretted that more useful employment is not adopted; and that, at all events, the clothing for the prisoners is not manufactured

and made up in the gaol. The total cost of the gaol for 1848, including staff, &c., was £2,228 10*s.* 6*d.*; and for 1849, £2,242 7*s.* 3*d.* North District.

I beg leave to call the attention of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence to my Reports of the county bridewells, there being some matters therein referred to worthy, perhaps, of their consideration. Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Bridewells.

Castleblayney, Visited 20th June.—I found this bridewell clean and orderly, and the registry book correct. There were eight male and two female prisoners at the time of my visit, and 193 had been confined here since the commencement of the quarter, the 1st of April last. Prisoners are detained here for much longer periods than is warranted by law (See the 94th Section of Geo. IV. c. 74); some for one month, and others from ten to twenty days. The dietary, too, is altogether above the regulation, and consists of over a pound of bread and one pint of new-milk for breakfast; the same for dinner. Average cost for each prisoner per day, 5*d.* There were no pass-books, and there could be no check on the expenditure. The bridewell keeper purchases the rations daily, and charges for it accordingly. The Governor of the gaol at Monaghan stated to me, that the prisoners who came from this bridewell complained of the dietary of the gaol, and expressed a wish to be back again at Castleblayney. This is not to be wondered at, for the prisoners here are certainly very comfortable, and are well-fed, and have nothing to do. The keeper's salary is £40 per annum, which appears to me to be very high for a small prison of this class. The bridewell is seldom visited by the Local Inspector, but frequently by Mr. Golding, a magistrate who resides in the town, and is, I believe, a member of Board of Superintendence of the County Gaol. Bridewells.

Clones, Visited July 2nd.—There were two prisoners in this bridewell, seven having been sent to the County Gaol the day previous to my visit. The bridewell was very clean and orderly, and the registry correct. Dietary—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk for breakfast; the same for dinner. Cost for each prisoner per day, 4½*d.*, which is less than the charge at Castleblayney or Carrickmacross. The prisoners are regularly transmitted to the County Gaol. It is frequently visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Charles Walsh. The bridewell keeper's salary is only £10 per annum, which is, I should say, much too low;—he appears to be a very smart intelligent man. A pump is much required; the water is now brought for the use of the bridewell from a pump at some distance in the town.

Carrickmacross, Visited July 4th.—There was one male and three female prisoners confined here; and 114 altogether during the last quarter. The dietary is the same as at Clones, but the charge 6*d.* per day for each prisoner. The keeper's salary, too, is £35 per annum. The Local Inspector seldom visits the bridewell.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Roscommon Gaol.—Visited on the 24th day of August, 1850.

County of Roscommon Gaol. Visited August 24, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my inspection there were 181 prisoners confined in this gaol, classified as follows:— State and Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–	Committed summarily,	17	13
Pauper do.,	8	1	Lunatics,	1	–
Felons convicted,	42	2	Sick,	12	2
Misdemeanants do.,	31	21		—	—
Felons untried	3	1		131	50
Misdemeanants do.,	14	10	Total,	181	

This gaol has fortunately escaped the overcrowding so common in other prisons, and it is satisfactory to be enabled to state that the above return shows a decrease of no less than 145 as compared with the numbers at the last inspection. Still the accommodation is insufficient, but the general arrangements were such, no great inconvenience appeared to have resulted from it. There are 62 single cells, and 21 rooms with beds, and 9 day-rooms, some of the latter very small. Classification is observed as far as it is practicable, and silence enforced during meals, and when at work. There were 28 convicts; they are kept separate from the other prisoners. The supply of water for the goal is with difficulty obtained from a pump, which is worked by hand. The tread-wheel was out of order, and had been so for some years; this is to be regretted, as I was informed that it could be put in repair, and its power applied to raising an abundant supply of water, for about £40; it would, at the same time afford the means of employment for those prisoners sentenced to hard labour, of which class there were no less than 82 at the time of my visit. The commitments during the past year were: males, 1128; females, 235—re-commitments, males, 39; females, 19. Greatest number in the gaol at one time: males, 300; females, 80. The punishments few and light, only 12 since the 1st of January last.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There was a good deal of employment of one kind or another, and the regularity and quietness with which it was carried on was very satisfactory. I was very sorry to find that there was no school whatever, and it was lamentable to see such a number of very young prisoners without receiving even elementary instruction; this, at all events, might be adopted by each turnkey teaching his own particular class for an hour or two daily.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There were 50 females in this miserably confined place; and considering the wretched class of which they were principally composed, it was satisfactory to see it so clean, well ventilated, and orderly. Nearly all the inmates were committed for begging, or trifling petty larcenies. The matron appears to be a very active and respectable person, but she requires an assistant; without one she can have no possible means of either classifying her prisoners or superintending them sufficiently.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Males: Breakfast—8 oz. meal and half pint new-milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, one pint new-milk.

Females: Breakfast—7 oz. meal, and half pint new-milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, three-quarters pint new-milk.

The dietary is regularly inspected by the chaplains. There were some complaints made of the provisions, but on inquiry they appeared to be without foundation. I was present when the dinners were served, and the bread and milk were of excellent quality. *Contracts.*—Bread, per 4lb. loaf, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; Indian meal, per cwt. 8*s.* 9*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, none. Cost of dietary per day: males, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$; females, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and some other of the books are kept by the Governor, they appeared to be correct in every particular. I was astonished, however, to find that there was no regular Abstract of Daily Consumption Book, as prescribed by the Prisons Act; indeed this is the only instance I have met with in any gaol of this important omission. A temporary made-up book of a few leaves loosely sewn together, was produced to me by the "Master of Works" (his brother, who is clerk and storekeeper at a salary of £50 a year, being ill at the time); in this book I was told the dietary account was kept. I dare say it may have been correct, but the system was altogether irregular; and on the daily consumption of the gaol there seemed to me to be no satisfactory check. On my inquiring of the Governor the cause of this, he told me he had nothing to do with the matter, that it was managed entirely by the clerk, which appeared to me most unaccountable, as in every gaol I have visited the Governor was responsible for keeping a check on the daily consumption. The accounts of the master of works (who receives the same amount of salary as his brother), were also without a check of any kind; it appeared by this account that the sum of £122 13*s.* 7*d.* was returned to the Grand Jury at the last assizes as profits of works, the sales for the year being as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sold to the public,	186	5	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Convict clothing,	144	11	6
For the gaol,	14	14	11
„ bridewells,	3	19	7
	£349	11	$9\frac{1}{2}$

How this sum of £122 13*s.* 7*d.* could be returned as profit I could by no means understand. The material for the convict clothing was not manufactured in the gaol, neither was it entirely made up there. The master of works was the contractor, and was paid, as a matter of course from the supply by the government. The amount of issues and work done for the gaol and bridewells is small, indeed. The master of works, in addition to his salary of £50 a year, is allowed *twenty per cent.* on the profits. One of the turnkeys gets £5 a year extra as master carpenter. A master shoemaker is also employed, but his salary, I was told, is paid out of the profits;—even so, if the above sums are added together and the total deducted from the *assumed* profits, it will leave a balance of only £42 12*s.* in favour of the gaol on account of all the employment carried on for the year. The present master of works was appointed in July, 1846; the amount of stock taken over by him from his predecessor was £107 3*s.* $9\frac{1}{2}d.$, and debts due by the public £136 2*s.* 6*d.*; of the latter he received £78 4*s.* 6*d.*, and there remains still due to the gaol (for over four years) £57 18*s.* I may as well here, perhaps, mention that the profit derived from useful employment at the Ennis gaol for the year ending at summer assizes, 1849, was £433; and for the year ending at the last assizes, £538 14*s.* 5*d.* There is no master of works, all the trade employments being carried on under the superintendence of the Governor, assisted by the turnkeys. In conclusion I have only to state, that if the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence will go into the whole matter of the accounts for the last four years, I will venture to assert it will be found that the funds of the gaol have derived little benefit from the *Profits of Works* during that period.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
D. H. Irwin, Local Inspector,	92	6	2	Anthony Beaglan,	25	0	0
Rev. James Fitzgerald, Prot. Chap.	46	3	1	Patrick Coan,	25	0	0
Rev. John Maddan, R. C. do.,	46	3	1	Denis Connor,	25	0	0
Thomas Casserly, Surgeon,	74	0	0	John Norton,	25	0	0
James Speer, Governor,	200	0	0	Maria Wiglesworth, Matron,	32	6	0
Thomas Padin, Gatekeeper,	30	0	0	Winifred Jackson, Nurse,	17	1	6
Robert Parkinson, Weaver,	30	0	0	John James, Master of Works,	50	0	0
Thomas Robinson, Carpenter,	25	0	0	Richard James, Clerk and Steward,	50	0	0
Jos. Minchin,	25	0	0	Cormack Lee, Messenger,	7	0	0
Robert Wiglesworth,	25	0	0				

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers' visits during the past year were :—

Local Inspector, . . .	178	Protestant Chaplain, . .	153
Surgeon, ...	270	Roman Catholic do., . .	147

The turnkeys appeared to be smart and efficient. One of them is allowed £5 additional per annum for his extra trouble in keeping the gate porter's journal; it appears, however, that he takes down the names only of all persons going in and out of the prison, whereas I should suppose that when the Grand Jury granted this additional salary, it was under the supposition that all *articles*, as well as persons, should be registered in his book.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals. There were thirteen males and one female sick at the time of my visit. Both buildings were exceedingly clean and well ventilated; and I was informed that the surgeon is most unremitting in his attention. There is no salaried apothecary, but a contract is made for attendance and medicine at £42 per annum.

Number admitted into hospital from summer assizes, 1849, to the same period, 1850, 169, and total number of days 5166. There was only one lunatic in the gaol, and quite harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets on the second Saturday in each month. The members are—

Right Hon. Lord Crofton.	John Irwin, Esq.
Edmond Corr, Esq.	Richard Kelly, Esq.
Edmond Kelly, Esq.	John D. F. Grace, Esq.
Denis H. Kelly, Esq.	Christopher French, Esq.
Leonard Hudson, Esq.	John D'Arcy, Esq.
John Barlow, Esq.	Rev. William Battersby.

General Observations.

General Observations

This gaol was, on the day of my inspection, in exceedingly good order, as far as cleanliness and regularity could make it; and its general state of discipline reflects credit on the exertions of the Governor, who appears to be most anxious for the good of the prison, and zealous in the execution of his duty. I beg leave to direct the attention of the Grand Jury and the Board of Superintendence to my reports of the bridewells, and particularly to that of Boyle. I should say that in all of them the cost of dietary ought to be reduced. At the bridewells in some of the neighbouring counties it does not average more than 3*d.* per day for each prisoner. The salaries, too, of the keepers might be revised. Boyle appears to me to be altogether too high, whilst the others are too low. I should say it will be found impossible to secure the services of proper officers at such very low salaries as those of the bridewell keepers of Castlerea, Strokestown, and Athlone.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Boyle, Visited August 3rd.—I found this bridewell in a disorderly state. The keeper was absent at the time of my visit, and I was told that he was saving his hay. The prison appeared to be in charge of his daughter, a girl about eighteen years of age; and there was nothing to prevent the escape of the prisoners, of whom there were nine males, seven females, and fourteen children. The keeper returned in about half an hour; in the meantime I went round the prison, and found that fifteen women and children were forced to sleep in the refractory cell at the male side of the bridewell, in which was a little loose straw; this cell was only eight feet long by six wide. All the cells but one at the female side were empty, and kept locked. Prisoners are detained in this bridewell for much longer periods than is warranted by law (see the 94th section of the 7th of George IV. chap. 74). One prisoner was detained here for fifty-nine days; others for three and four weeks. The cost of dietary 5*d.* per day for all classes, men, women, and children. Keeper's salary, £40 per annum.

Castlerea, Visited August 23rd.—This bridewell has been lately put in order. I found it very clean, and the registry correct. There were only two male prisoners at the time of my visit. There is only one cell for females, which is inside the sleeping-room occupied by the males. I was informed that at times there are from twenty to thirty females confined in this bridewell, but for short periods; the prisoners being regularly transmitted to the county gaol. Cost of dietary 4½*d.* per day for each prisoner. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Oldfield. Keeper's salary, £10 per annum.

Strokestown.—I was glad to find that a pump was about being placed in the yard for the use of this bridewell; the water heretofore had to be brought from the distance of nearly a mile. There were two male prisoners and one female. The place has been lately put in repair, and it was clean and orderly, and the registry correct. There is only one small day-room and two small cells for both sexes. The cell for females is ten feet long and seven wide. at times there are from eighteen to twenty confined here. Dietary—potatoes and milk for breakfast, and the same for dinner. Average cost, 5*d.* per day. The prisoners are regularly transmitted to the county gaol. Keeper's salary, £10 per annum.

Athlone, Visited August 26th.—I found two male prisoners confined here; one of them was committed on the 12th, for stealing a few potatoes—about half a stone I was told. He

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

had been confined to his bed for a week when I visited the bridewell, and a more wretched creature I had never seen; he was without even a shirt, nor had he anything on him when committed but a few of the most miserable rags. Unfortunately there is no provision made for medical attendance to bridewells; I thought however the unfortunate man was dying, and I sent for a medical gentleman, who, on seeing him, told me that his wretched state was from the effects of extreme destitution. The bridewell keeper's wife, with great humanity, gave him some broth and tea; he was so exhausted for a time that he was unable to use the prison dietary. This prisoner was bound to attend the petty sessions where the offence was committed, on the Thursday following; the doctor, however, said that it was quite impossible he could do so, and as the petty sessions at the place referred to are held only once in three weeks, he will have to remain in the bridewell another month at least before he can be tried for the petty offence for which he was committed.

The bridewell was exceedingly clean and orderly—indeed one of the best I had visited; there is, however, no pump, and the water has to be brought from a distance, for which the bridewell keeper has to pay, and his salary is only £10 a year. The number of prisoners confined here during the last quarter was 165, and since the 1st of July 63. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per day. The bridewell is frequently visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Murray.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Sligo Gaol. Visited August 3 and 5, 1850.

County of Sligo Gaol, at Sligo.—Visited 3rd & 5th August, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Morning state, August 5th, 1850 :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . .	2	–	Revenue laws, . .	13	–
Poor do. . .	16	4	Committed summarily,	29	13
Felons convicted, .	51	29	Lunatics, . . .	1	4
Misdemeanants do. .	8	–		132	56
Felons untried, . .	9	6	Total, .	188	
Misdemeanants do. .	2	–			
Vagrants, . . .	1	–			

It is satisfactory to observe that the above return shows a decrease of 72, as compared with the numbers at the last inspection. The accommodation consists of 84 single cells, and 23 rooms with beds. There were 21 male convicts, and 1 female; 20 pauper debtors, all committed, I was informed, for over-holding land. The bedding was clean and of excellent quality. The cells were also very clean, and each had a label describing the inmate by name, and stating the crime for which he was committed. Classification is observed as far as it is practicable, and silence enforced with some success. The punishments were few, and only 20 committals for drunkenness since the 1st of January last. Number of commitments during the past year, males 735, females 306; re-commitments, males 147, females 69; greatest number in gaol at one time, males 210, females 72; average males 156, females 48.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a fair portion of employment carried on in this prison; the whole of the clothing is made up in the gaol, but the materials are purchased. Shoemakers and tailors are kept busy, and many of the younger prisoners are instructed in trades by the turnkeys, most of whom are tradesmen. There were 230 suits of clothing ready made up in the store, which is a convenient and well regulated apartment. The school is well and efficiently conducted under an intelligent and competent master. Each turnkey gives elementary instruction to his class; and when a little advanced they are transferred to the schoolmaster, who keeps a registry, and by which it appeared that some of the junior prisoners had made considerable progress in writing and arithmetic.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The order and cleanliness of this department was most creditable to the matron. The women were all actively employed at the time of my visit in sewing, knitting, washing, and prison duties; and, although there were 52 altogether, it did not appear to be over-crowded. The Grand Jury, with a liberality worthy of imitation, have voted a sum sufficient to build an addition to this department, which when completed will give the extra accommodation of one large room, and six single cells.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary was as follows :—

Breakfast: males—8 oz., $\frac{1}{3}$ oat and $\frac{2}{3}$ Indian meal, one pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz., $\frac{1}{3}$ oat and $\frac{2}{3}$ Indian meal, one pint buttermilk.

Dinner: males—14 oz. of wholemeal bread, one pint of sweet-milk. Females—12 oz. of wholemeal bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of sweet-milk.

Some complaints were made of the dietary, but they appeared to me to be altogether without foundation. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains; and those

that I saw in the gaol were all of good quality. Cost of each prisoner per day, males 3*d.*, females 1¾*d.*

Contracts.

Bread, per 4lb., 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 3*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The whole of this department is well arranged. The registries are well kept; also the account of daily consumption, &c., and the system of checks clear and simple. The amount credited to the county at last assizes, for cash received for bone dust, nets, oakum, and other articles, deducting first cost of materials, was near £40. The Local Inspector, Captain Fawcett, went through each account in a business-like and most satisfactory manner; and it is quite evident that his attention is unremitting to this as well as every other department of the establishment.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Insp.	96	6	2	James Gallagher, Turnkey,	20	0	0
Rev. Samuel Shore, Prot. Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Connor, do.	20	0	0
Rev. James Heron, Presb. do.	30	0	0	Alexander Crawford, do.	20	0	0
Rev. Thos. M. Phillips, R. C. do.	30	0	0	James Lee, do.	20	0	0
Robert Lynne, Physician,	65	0	0	James Loughead, do.	20	0	0
Archibald Armstrong, Apothecary,	21	0	0	William M'Donogh, Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
John Beatty, Governor,	200	0	0	Catherine Mathews, Matron,	20	0	0
Edward Walsh, Deputy-Governor,	75	0	0	Catherine Ryan, Assist. do.	10	0	0
Thomas Blest, Turnkey,	25	0	0	Mary Poe, Nursetender,	10	0	0
Peter Davey, do.	25	0	0	Vernon Davis, Clerk,	30	0	0
Thomas Graham, do.	25	0	0				
Peter Boyde, do.	25	0	0				

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	286	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	147
Surgeon,	294	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	84
Protestant Chaplain,	138		

No set of officers can discharge their duties in my opinion more creditably than those of the Sligo gaol. In everything that depends upon their exertions the management throughout is admirable. I was particularly struck with the intelligence and efficiency of Mr. Walsh, the Deputy-Governor; and, as far as I could judge, he is a valuable officer, and one whom I should gladly see in a situation where he would have a greater scope to prove his capacity.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

This department seems to be well managed and carefully looked after. It is well divided, and the wards airy and clean. The medicines are imported from Liverpool or Glasgow, as is most convenient, when a supply is required, and at an exceedingly small cost, in comparison with other gaols. The total expense of medicine from March, 1848, to March, 1849, was only £6 5*s.* 1*d.*; the number of patients admitted into hospital for that period, 93; and total number of days, 3,436. From March, 1849, to March, 1850, £11 1*s.* 2*d.*; admitted to hospital, 130; and total number of days, 4,307.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were five lunatics, one male and four females, three of the latter were in hospital.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly, and there is generally a good attendance. The whole of the expenditure is laid before them on those occasions, and the accounts audited, but the bills are only discharged half-yearly.

1. Charles K. O'Hara, Esq.
2. John Wynne, Esq.
3. Sir Wm. Park, Knight.
4. John Ormsby, Esq.
5. John T. West, Esq.
6. James Wood, Esq.
7. Richard Gethin Esq.
8. Sir Robt. Gore Booth, Bart.
9. Jemmet Duke, Esq.
10. Charles W. Cooper, Esq.
11. Captain Knox Barrett.
12. John Ffolliott, jun., Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I have little to add to the foregoing observations. I visited the gaol on the evening of the 3rd, and went through every part of it on the 5th, and on both occasions I found it most orderly and regular in every respect.

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballymote.—This is the only bridewell in the county of Sligo; there were 155 prisoners confined here during the last quarter. The dietary is not according to regulation; it consists of 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk for breakfast, and the same for dinner. Average cost per day, 5½*d.* for each prisoner, which is much too high. The bridewell is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. John Gemmell, and the prisoners are regularly transmitted to the County Gaol. The keeper's salary £40 per annum. The registry was correct, and the bridewell very clean and orderly.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tyrone Gaol. Visited June 21 & 22, 1850.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.—Visited 21st & 22nd June, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state on the 22nd gives the following return:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–	Revenue laws,	1	–
Pauper do.	9	1	Committed summarily,	20	13
Felons convicted,	49	17	Lunatics,	2	4
Misdemeanants ditto,	18	10	Sick,	3	5
Felons untried,	40	20		158	74
Misdemeanants ditto,	6	4			
Vagrants,	8	–	Total,	194	

The above shows a decrease of ten since the period of the last inspection, still the gaol is so crowded, that it is impossible to carry out a proper classification of the prisoners. There were 39 male and 7 female convicts. The accommodation consists of 70 single cells, 10 solitary cells, 20 rooms with beds, and 11 day-rooms. Gaol clothing is given to those prisoners who require it. The bedding is excellent, and sheets are used. The tread-wheel and a pump afford a sufficient supply of water. The prisoners all take their meals in their cells. The total number confined here since the 1st of January last was 499, and for the same period last year, 674; total number during the past year, 1,040; and re-commitments, 132.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Useful employment is, I regret to say, not carried on to any extent. There were four looms at work, and some were occupied at tailoring and shoemaking; the principal employment, however, was stone-breaking, the tread-wheel, and prison duties. The prisoners' clothing is made up in the gaol, and the linen wove for the shirts and sheeting. The school appeared to be well conducted; I examined several of the boys, and they seemed to have made some progress in reading and writing, the schoolmaster also acts as turnkey.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department was in a most crowded state; there were 60 females confined in rooms that did not afford proper accommodation for half that number; yet it was very clean and well ventilated, and appeared to be well managed by the matron without any assistance. I was told that it is intended to appoint the matron now in charge of the lunatics as an assistant to the head matron, when they are removed to the asylum now building in the neighbourhood, and which will shortly be completed.

Dietary.

Dietary.

There was some alteration in the dietary for vagrants from that authorised by law, it will, however, nearly agree with that now proposed for all prisoners, whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one month. The bread, milk, and oatmeal, were of excellent quality; it is regularly inspected by the chaplains. There were no complaints.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are neatly kept, and appeared to be all regular. I must, however, say that the checks on the daily consumption and other expenditure of the goal did not appear to me to be sufficient.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. S. G. Rogers, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Samuel Mullan, Turnkey,	18	0	0
Same Protestant Chap.	30	0	0	Thomas Brandon, do.	18	0	0
Rev. Josias Mitchell, Presbyterian do.	30	0	0	Benjamin M'Elroy, do.	18	0	0
Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic do.	30	0	0	John Bleakly, do.	18	0	0
Joseph Robinson, Apothecary,	20	0	0	James M'Clelland, do.	18	0	0
Alexander Campbell, Governor,	200	0	0	David Leggett, do.	18	0	0
Wm. M'Clelland, Dpty.-Gov. & Clerk,	30	0	0	William Noble, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0
William Crawford, Turnkey,	28	0	0	Jane Lynch, Matron,	30	0	0
Knox Ashfield, do.	23	0	0	Margaret Keanier,	12	0	0
Andrew Hamilton, do.	23	0	0	Margaret M'Grane,	12	0	0

Officers' Visits.

North District.

Local Inspector, ...	126	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	151
Surgeon, ...	189	Roman Catholic do. ...	151
Protestant Chaplain, ...	179		

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are small, but they were remarkably clean and well ventilated. There were only three males and four females in the sick list at the time of my visit; all light cases. The medicines are supplied from the County Infirmary, and compounded by the apothecary, whose salary is £20 per annum.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were four male and two female lunatics, all very harmless; they were kept in a separate apartment from the other prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets the first Thursday in each month; there is always a good attendance, and the bills are paid monthly.

A. W. C. Hamilton, Esq., J.P.	Paul Dane, Esq.	George Hill, Esq., J.P.
Charles Eccles, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Houston, Esq., J.P.	Robert Wray, Esq., J.P.
Samuel Vesey, Esq., J.P.	David White, Esq., J.P.	Robert Evans, Esq., J.P.
Francis Ellis, Esq., J.P.	James Anderson, Esq., J.P.	F. J. Gervais, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I visited this gaol on the evening of the 21st, after the prisoners were locked up for the night; I found it quiet and orderly throughout its different branches. I again went over all the departments of the prison on the day following; it was clean, well ventilated, and well arranged. I beg leave here to direct the attention of the Grand Jury to the dietary given in the bridewells, the charges for which appear to me to be very high, besides the quantity given to the prisoners being above the regulated allowance. I would also call their attention to the clauses relating to bridewells and district bridewells, in the Prisons Act, 7th Geo. IV. chap. 74.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Clogher.—There were three female prisoners here at the time of my visit; no males. 56 altogether had been confined here since the beginning of the quarter (the 1st of April last). The dietary consisted of 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk, for breakfast; the same for dinner. The bridewell was very clean, and the registry-book correct. It is regularly visited by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Ashe, who is paid £20, late Irish currency, per annum, for his attendance. Keeper's salary, £30 per annum.

Strabane.—There were no prisoners here; 35 had been confined here since the 1st of April. The cost of dietary is one penny less than at Clogher for each prisoner per day; it is as follows:—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and one pint of new-milk for breakfast; and 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk at dinner. The bridewell keeper's salary, £30 per annum; he is also clerk of the petty sessions. The Local Inspector is here paid as at Clogher; he is regular in his visits to the bridewell.

Dungannon.—There were seven male and six female prisoners confined here at the time of my visit. I found it clean, and the books appeared to be correct. There were one hundred and eleven prisoners confined here since the commencement of the quarter, and the average cost of dietary per day *for all classes* is 5½*d*. It is as follows:—8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of new-milk for breakfast; 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk for dinner. Prisoners are committed to this bridewell to undergo sentences of imprisonment, which is altogether contrary to law. It has never been declared a district bridewell, and before that can take place, some alterations and additions will be necessary, which I pointed out to the county surveyor, and Mr. Wray, a member of the Board of Superintendence of the County Gaol, who did me the favour to accompany me to the bridewell; and I must confess that I did so with reluctance. From the difficulty of maintaining those small prisons in an efficient and economical manner, I am, except in very extreme cases, opposed to district bridewells. The staff here at present amounts to about £120 per annum over that of the other bridewells in the county; if this sum is added to the other contingencies, and extra cost of the dietary (prisoners being supported for less than half the expense at Omagh), I will venture to assert that it will be found the amount is nearly, if not quite, double the expense of transmitting the prisoners regularly to the County Gaol.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—VISITED ON THE 28TH AUGUST, 1850.

County of Westmeath Gaol. Visited August 28, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

The total number of prisoners confined in this gaol on the day of my visit was 151, being 51 less than the number at the last inspection. The following was the morning state:

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors -	- 3	- 2	Committed summarily	- 14	- 5
Poor debtors -	- 7	- —	Lunatics - -	- 1	- 1
Felons convicted -	- 63	- 12	Sick - -	- 1	- —
Misdemeanants do. -	- 7	- —			
Felons untried -	- 11	- 13		114	37
Misdemeanants untried	- 7	- 4	Total,	151	

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

The accommodation consists of 91 cells, 11 rooms with beds, and 12 day-rooms; all of which I found well supplied with every necessary, very clean and orderly. There were 28 male convicts and one female. The males were all usefully employed, and I was glad to learn that they have been latterly well conducted, which is to be attributed in a great degree to the Governor's exertions in providing constant work for them. The prisoners are classed as well as circumstances will admit of. The gaol did not appear to be over-crowded, and everything appeared to me to be carried on with great regularity and order. An admirably constructed mill has been lately erected, which not only manufactures a sufficient quantity of flour and oatmeal for the consumption of the gaol, but is also a source of profit to the establishment by working occasionally for the public, to whom it is a great convenience. There is an excellent kiln attached to it, sixteen feet square, which dries sixteen barrels of corn in twelve hours. There are thirty-six men employed in two sets working the cranks; they relieve each other every ten minutes; this number, by putting on an additional crank, can be increased to forty-eight; there are also six men employed attending the miller, kiln, &c. The cost of the building was defrayed out of the funds derived from work carried on in the gaol, the carpenter and smiths work, and all the labour being done by the prisoners. The outlay was as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Materials	58	13	5
Timber, iron, tiles, and slates	98	10	5
Machinery	23	10	0
Mill-stones	13	16	0
	£194	9	10

The miller appeared to me to be a very intelligent young man, and his salary is only £20 per annum; in fact nothing could be more satisfactory than the whole management of this department of the prison. Stone-breaking is carried on to some extent, the stones being generally delivered by road contractors, for whom they are broken at 5*d.* per ton. There is a weighing machine close to the gate, which is another convenience to the public, and returns a small profit. The tread-wheel is used only for pumping water, of which there is a sufficient supply.

The number of commitments during the past year were—males, 570; females, 239. Re-commitments—males, 19; females, 11. The punishments were very few indeed—only 20 since the 1st of January last.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The employments, on the day of my inspection, were as follow:

Males.		Females.	
Weavers and winders,	2	Carding,	5
Shoemaking,	5	Spining,	2
Tailoring,	5	Knitting,	8
Carpenters,	2	Sewing,	9
Smiths,	2	Laundry work,	6
Painters,	1	Prison duties,	4
Mat-makers,	2		
Whitewashing,	2	Total,	34
Corn mill,	44		
Tread-wheel and stone breaking,	26		
Prison duties,	14		
Total,	105		

Profits of works for the last year, £160 18*s.* 2*d.* There were twenty-seven of the prisoners taught trades since the 1st of January, 1849.

I was sorry to observe that the school department was not so well attended to as I could wish; I examined several of the junior prisoners, and they appeared to have made but little progress, although they had been for some time in the gaol.

Female Department.

Female Department.

Although this part of the prison is a very ill-constructed building—being the old gaol—yet it was so clean, well ventilated, and orderly, that I think as long as it remains under its present management, it will very well answer its purpose. The females were divided into two classes, according to character; they were nearly all employed, and the place did not appear over-crowded. There was one lunatic, a most harmless and industrious creature; she amused herself the entire day spinning; the matron assured me she did more work than any two women so employed in the prison.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary was as follows:—

Males: for breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with half a pint new-milk. For dinner, 14 oz. bread, with one pint new-milk.

Females: 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with half a pint new-milk, for breakfast; 12 oz. bread, with three-quarters pint new-milk, for dinner.

Extra diet: 9½ oz. oatmeal, and 16 oz. bread, with same milk as first class, to those working hard.

There were no complaints whatever of the dietary, indeed it would be strange if there had, for in any gaol that I have visited I have not seen better bread and milk. The flour and oatmeal manufactured in the mill were also of excellent quality. There were no contracts but for milk. New, 5*d.*; buttermilk, 2*d.* Net cost of dietary per day: males, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; females, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I spent a considerable time in going through the books and accounts of this gaol, and the result was most satisfactory. The checks on the daily consumption, employments, and general expenditure were quite sufficient.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

The visits of the non-resident officers since the 1st of January last, were:

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	119	Presbyterian Chaplain,	109
Surgeon,	120	Roman Catholic do.,	48

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
The Hon. and Rev. H. M. Browne, Local Inspector,	50	0	0	William Briggs, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Same, as Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Robert Howe, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. A. Gibson, Pres. Chap.,	30	0	0	Henry Briggs, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Savage, R. C. Chap.,	30	0	0	Benjamin Fielding, do.,	30	0	0
Mr. William Middleton, Apothecary,	42	0	0	John Kane, do.,	30	0	0
Mr. James Tyrrell, Governor,	150	0	0	Peter Kelly, Miller,	20	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy Gov.,	50	0	0	Edward Dowdall, Baker,	15	0	0
William Trydell, Turnkey,	30	0	0	Anne Frazer, Matron,	24	5	6
John Harper, do.	30	0	0	Mary Harper, Deputy Matron,	14	5	6

The turnkeys wear uniform; they appeared to be very efficient, and the Governor gave them the highest character for regularity and attention to their duties.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

This gaol is at all times remarkably healthy; there was only one in hospital at the time of my visit; it was well ventilated, and very clean. The number of admissions during the last year were altogether only 57. An apothecary is employed, and receives by contract £42 a-year for medicine and attendance; under the circumstances he is certainly well paid for both.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet frequently, and it is evident they take great interest in the general management of the gaol, which, with the single exception of the school, is one of the best conducted prisons I have met with anywhere. The Local Inspector keeps the account of the general expenditure, which is checked by the Board, and the bills paid with great regularity.

Members.

Members.

Hugh Morgan Tuite,
John Charles Lyons,
Richard W. Reynell,
Thomas F. Uniacke,
Francis P. Smith,
James W. M. Berry,
Godfrey Levinge,
John Caulfield,
Henry Murray,
James Fetherston H.
Denis Daly,
Richard S. Fetherston H., and
Samuel A. Reynell, Esqrs.

General Observations.

General Observations.

It will be perceived by my previous observations that I had every reason to be pleased with the general management of this gaol. I visited it three times during my sojourn at Mullingar, and on each occasion everything appeared to be going on with accustomed order, quietness, and regularity, which in itself is sufficient proof of the efficiency and attention of the Local Inspector, the Governor, and other officers of the establishment.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Moate.—There were three male prisoners and one female confined here at the time of my visit; 184 during the last quarter, and 69 since the 1st of July. The dietary was according to the regulation; the meal is supplied from the county gaol. The bridewell was remarkably clean and orderly, and the registry correct. It is frequently visited by the Local Inspector, and also by the Governor of the county gaol.

Castletowndelvin.—This is a new bridewell, and a very ill constructed one; indeed, I cannot understand how it could have been certified for by those whose business it was to see the plans properly executed. Six of the cells are only six feet by five; they are lighted from the roof, and there is no means of opening the windows. There is no ventilation what-

North District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

ever, and the walls were quite wet, although it has been occupied since the 9th of April last; in fact, it is not at all fit to commit any human being to; there is no pump, and the water has to be brought from a distance. Fortunately there were no prisoners here at the time of my visit, and I was informed that some of the neighbouring magistrates refuse to commit prisoners to it in its present state. The place was very clean, and the keeper, who had been a turnkey in the county gaol, seemed an attentive and efficient man. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Coote Molloy, frequently visits the bridewell.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

South District.

County of Carlow Gaol. Visited December 13, 1850.

County of Carlow Gaol, at Carlow—Visited 13th December, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Subjoined is the return of prisoners confined here at the period of my visit:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors . .	5	1	Misdemeanants untried	1	–
Poor do. . .	2	–	Lunatics . . .	–	1
Felons convicted .	57	40			
Misdemeanants do. .	6	–		89	59
Felons untried . .	18	17	Total . .	148	

Commitments during past year, males, 1,084, females, 546; re-commitments, males, 17, females, 13; greatest number in gaol at one time during past year, males, 162, females, 82. The above shows a slight increase, the numbers at the last inspection having amounted to 135. No perceptible change worthy of mention has taken place in the general character of crime; but the cases of drunkenness, I regret to say, are much more numerous. There were no vagrants; the system of committal for four-and-twenty hours without food having been found to operate effectually against this unmanageable class of prison inmates. The assistant barrister for the county, Mr. Andrews, Q.C., is favorable to the experiment of short and severe sentences, combined in suitable cases with whipping; and this latter punishment has had the effect of deterring juvenile male offenders from re-commitment. Classification is strictly maintained among the males, but the limited space allotted to the females renders this impracticable. The accommodation consists of 75 single cells, 3 solitary cells, and 12 rooms with beds. A portion of the older parts of the gaol being at present unoccupied, would appear to afford a suitable opportunity, as all convicts (transports) have been removed, to put into effect, as far as possible, the separate system, the good effects of which I have noted with great pleasure in other gaols. The prisoners take their meals in their cells. The sewerage is defective, obstructions having been encountered in carrying out the original design, but the sanitary condition of the gaol has not been affected. It is to be regretted that there is no ground-plan of the sewers, with a view to guiding future improvement. The storage is very bad, and the building damp and confined.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are occupied in stone-breaking, picking oakum, making nets, mats, shoes, and nails, in tin-work, rough carpentry, and weaving. The whole of the prison clothing, except the frieze for the male prisoners, is manufactured within the walls. There is a ready sale for calico, nets, and mats, but these articles are disposed of at such a price as not to interfere with free labour outside. The tread-wheel is applied solely to raising water, and is obliged to be stopped for a short time when the cistern is full. The power thus wasted might perhaps be beneficially turned to account, by connecting the wheel with some other operation. For the purpose of carrying out hard labour, a hand-mill, worked by upright capstan bars has been found effective in other gaols. I have heard no complaints of its liability to fall out of order; and as it is particularly irksome to prisoners, it unites the means of punishment and production: it is well adapted to grinding corn. Two only out of the five turnkeys are handicraftsmen, one a weaver, and the other a shoemaker; and I beg to call the attention of the Board to the selection in future of persons qualified to give instruction in trades, as such employment is the cheapest and easiest mode of carrying out discipline, and maintaining order. Educational teaching is given by one of the turnkeys, but he is not a regularly trained schoolmaster.

Female Department.

Female Department.

I lament to be obliged to report the accommodation here as wholly insufficient for carrying out even the first principles of prison discipline, either material or moral. There are three women in each cell, and the day-rooms and laundry are utterly inadequate for the reception of the numbers who are congregated in them without classification, though the

latter is of even greater importance among females than males. They are employed, as far as the limited space into which they are penned will permit, in washing, spinning, knitting, and making up prison clothing. Anything like an effective system of education is, under the above circumstances, nearly impracticable. These are evils of such magnitude, that I venture to express a confident hope that prompt means will be taken for improving this deplorable condition of things, by providing further accommodation.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Males, for breakfast: 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, with ½ a pint of new-milk. Dinner: 14 oz. of bread, with 1 pint of new-milk.

Females, for breakfast: 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, with ½ pint of new-milk. Dinner: 12 oz. of bread, with ¾ of a quart of new-milk. Meal, ½ oatmeal and ½ Indian meal.

Contracts—Bread, per lb, $1\frac{5}{11}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt. 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt. 8*s.*; new-milk, per gallon, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Complaints, which I was informed are not unfrequent, having been made to me of the milk, I tasted it, and found it of fair quality. The resident officers, who are all on gaol allowance, are served from the same vessel as the prisoners, so that any ground of complaint is brought immediately under the notice of the authorities. The Local Inspector reported to me very favorably of the substitution of gruel for milk, in cases of short imprisonment, as an important saving has been effected, and no injurious consequences to health have been experienced.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books were regular. I went carefully through the accounts, and have great pleasure in recording my entire satisfaction with the accuracy and facility of checking presented by the excellent system of keeping.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, . .	119	Protestant Chaplain, .	110
Surgeon, ...	115	Roman Catholic do. .	95

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
A. Fitzmaurice, Esq., Local Insp. .	60	0	0	R. Tunstead, Turnkey at gate .	30	0	0
R. M'Dowell, Governor . .	200	0	0	William Jones, weaver . . .	30	0	0
Caroline Gavan, Matron, . .	50	0	0	H. Parker, shoemaker . . .	30	0	0
J. H. Lowther, Deputy-Governor .	50	0	0	William Chalmers	30	0	0
Rev. F. J. G. Trench, M.A. . .	30	0	0	William Coleman	30	0	0
Rev. G. F. Hume	30	0	0	Eliza Twamley, Nurse, 4*s.* per week	10	8	0
T. J. Rawson, Esq., M.D., Surgeon		—					

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There were no males in hospital at the period of my visit, and but one female patient, though there were four or five convalescents from dysentery. This department is very creditably conducted, and at a moderate cost, as shown by the annexed summary. There was one female lunatic, clamorous but not dangerous.

Return for Three Years last past.	No. admitted into Hospital.	Number of days in Hospital.	Number of Prisoners prescribed for.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Number of Attendances.	REMARKS.
1847	141	365	746	29	10	8	270	Doctor Rawson and the Apothecary have attended on every occasion when their assistance was required, in addition to their regular visits. The cases of sickness this year have been considerably under the average of the three preceding years.
1848	327	724	1114	32	16	8	341	
1849	174	291	976	26	1	5	294	

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly, when the bills are examined and discharged—a prudent and convenient practice, and worthy of general adoption.

Colonel Bruen, M.P.	J. Alexander, Esq.
W. B. McBunbury, Esq., M.P.	Henry Watters, Esq.
H. Rochfort, Esq.	Samuel Elliott, Esq.
J. H. Eustace, Esq.	W. Duckett, Esq.
Hugh Falkner, Esq.	William Fishbourne, Esq.
W. R. Stewart, Esq.	[Vacant by death of B. B. Newton, Esq.]

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Carlow Gaol.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found the building in fair repair, and the establishment in a sound state of order and general discipline. There are two points however to be noticed. Firstly, the very unusual number of punishments, which amount to 254; though doubtless many of them are of a trifling character, and were inflicted for inconsiderable offences, yet the constant recurrence of these minor penalties is likely to produce irritation and contempt rather than salutary fear, or permanent amendment. Unquestionably, no infraction of discipline should be permitted to pass unnoticed, but if a record be kept, and each irregularity be entered against the name of the offender, the more effective mode of repression is to administer punishment cumulatively, so that such examples shall be rare and severe. Secondly, the system of lock-up at night appeared to me somewhat lax, but upon my representation the Governor at once undertook to adopt and maintain a more rigid form for the future. The Local Inspector, Mr. Fitzmaurice, is evidently possessed of high intelligence and great energy, and in all matters of detail and internal economy is a most valuable officer. I observe with pleasure that his salary has been raised since the last inspection. I have dwelt, under the various headings, upon the subjects requiring observation, and I trust that the Board will take into their serious consideration, the necessity of extending the accommodation, which a space of ground in front of the gaol, belonging, I am informed, to the county, would appear suitable to furnish, at no considerable outlay; but the question of locality is one which residents are of course more competent to decide.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Clare Gaol. Visited August 23, 1850.

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis.—Visited 23rd August, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, - - -	5	1	Vagrants, - - -	1	—
Poor do., - - -	8	6	Committed summarily, -	49	32
Felons convicted, - -	221	21	Lunatics, - - - -	3	1
Misdemeanants do., - -	116	31	Sick in hospital, - - -	14	9
Felons untried, - - -	7	6		487	154
Misdemeanants do., - -	62	47			
Drunkards, - - - -	1	—	Total, - - -	641	

This return exhibits a trifling increase over the numbers recorded at the last inspection, viz. 611; but there is no alteration in the amount or the character of crime in this county, which merits special notice. 144 prisoners of the lower grade of offenders, either untried or summarily convicted for periods not exceeding two months, were confined in the old gaol, which was placed, as an auxiliary prison, under the superintendence of the Governor in April, 1849, in consequence of the great pressure. They were all engaged in stone-breaking, from which a very small profit is realised. They did not wear prison dresses, as to criminals of this minor class it would be a temptation to exchange their rags for even the oldest clothing. The convicts sentenced to transportation amounted to 164 males and 6 females. The commitments during the past year were—Males, 2594; females, 732. The re-commitments—Males, 301; females, 81. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—Males, 620; females, 145. Average males, 486; females, 121. The old gaol affords considerable accommodation, and was perfectly clean, but is defective in the supply of water, which is furnished from the new gaol. The latter contains 115 single cells, 6 solitary cells, 9 rooms with beds, 8 day-rooms, and 11 yards. The sewers are now most effective, from their being constantly flushed with the water raised by the tread-wheel and an engine constructed for this purpose. In spite of the overcrowding—there being 497 prisoners confined in a building originally intended for a *fourth* of this amount—classification has been preserved to the utmost *possible* extent. The boys, of whom I regret to say there were 44 under 14 years of age, are kept separate from the adults by placing them when at work on the opposite side of the yard. In fine, every exertion is made to meet the difficulties which impede discipline and endanger health. Perforated zinc windows are used in the cells, which contain four cots in a space of six feet by nine.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The whole of this department is carried on with remarkable vigour and skill by the Governor, aided by the Deputy Governor and nine of the turnkeys, who instruct their prisoners in their respective trades; and each turnkey keeps a work ledger, which shows the employment of every prisoner in his class. The employment, besides prison duties, hard labour, &c., consists of weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, smith's-work, tin-work, coopering, the making of nails, cots, barrows, clogs, and brushes, picking oakum, breaking stones, &c. All the bread is baked in the prison, all the bedding and clothing are manufactured there, and the Governor has been enabled to enter into a contract for the supply of some of the above articles to the county infirmary and the workhouses, at a considerable advantage. The result of this energetic and admirably worked system is threefold, viz., the regular employment and separation, as far as is practicable, of the prisoners,

is highly conducive to discipline; secondly, many upon leaving the gaol were furnished with the means of subsistence, for no less than 71 male prisoners were sent out able to earn their bread by trades, wholly taught them while confined during the year; and lastly, the amount of profit actually realised effects a very important diminution in the county expenditure. It is to be observed further, in justice to Mr. Darcy, that he takes no credit for the labour of prisoners in whitewashing, painting, gravelling, &c.

The profit account this year exhibits a total of £538 14*s.* 5½*d.*, which considerably exceeds the whole cost of the bridewells of this county for the preceding year—namely, £465 5*s.* 10*d.*, and as the latter will, in consequence of the reduction of the dietary, be much less expensive than heretofore, it is not unfair to expect that in future a large balance, after defraying the above-mentioned outlay, will be annually carried to the credit of the gaol. There were 45 males and 27 females taught to read and write during the past year.

The Female Department

Female Department.

is well tended by the matron, who gives instruction to the prisoners under her charge. They are employed generally in needlework, spinning, carding, washing, and the usual prison duties. The rooms, &c., were clean and orderly. The principal want is one which has been noticed by all former inspectors, being that of a drying apparatus attached to the laundry, the erection of which would soon repay the outlay by the better preservation of the articles, and would tell effectively in point of health and comfort.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast: Indian meal and new-milk. Dinner: rye and seconds flour, bread and new-milk.

The bread is all baked in the gaol at a cost of ⅝*d.* per lb. The diet generally costs a fraction below 2*d.* a day per head.

Contracts.

Contracts.

Bread baked in the gaol at the cost of ⅝*d.* per lb.; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon of four quarts, 3⅗*d.*; salt, per stone, 3¾*d.*

Books and Accounts

Books and Accounts.

are kept with great accuracy and regularity, and the system of checks is quite sufficient. There is a salaried clerk employed.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Governor,	300	0	0	7th Turnkey,	27	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0	8th do.,	26	0	0
Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0	9th do.,	26	0	0
Physician,	54	0	0	10th do.,	26	0	0
Apothecary,	20	0	0	11th do.,	26	0	0
Clerk,	30	0	0	12th do.,	26	0	0
Matron,	40	0	0	13th do.,	26	0	0
Schoolmaster,	30	0	0	14th do.,	26	0	0
1st Turnkey,	40	0	0	1st Female assistant,	15	0	0
2nd do.,	40	0	0	2nd do.,	15	0	0
3rd do.,	30	0	0	Nurse-tender,	24	0	0
4th do.,	30	0	0	Watchman,	20	0	0
5th do.,	27	0	0	Messenger,	6	0	0
6th do.,	27	0	0				

There are no officers on prison allowance. It is to be remarked that there is no Local Inspector in this gaol—the chaplains, consequently, are unremitting in their attention to the dietary.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Surgeon, &c.,	596	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	384
Protestant Chaplain,	365		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals were scrupulously clean. The cases amounted to 23—14 males and 9 females—no epidemic nor noticeable disease. The medicines are furnished at druggist's prices by the apothecary, who is paid a salary for compounding, and the cost for the last three years was as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1848,	23	18	2
1849,	32	15	2
1850,	24	6	0

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were three male lunatics—one clamorous and talkative, but not dangerous; and one female more quiet, and presenting the appearance rather of idiotcy.

South District.

Board of Superintendence.

Reports on separate Prisons.

The Board sits monthly, with an average of four or five members, who examine the accounts and pay by cheques.

County of Cork Gaol. Board of Superintendence.

Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., M.P.	John Singleton.
John O'Brien, M.P.	Bindon Blood.
Charles Mahon.	Richard J. Stackpoole.
John Enright.	Luke Brady.
William Keane.	William Fitzgerald.
James O'Dwyer.	Charles W. Gore, Esqrs.

General Observations.

General Observations.

It is almost unnecessary to offer any further remarks on the above details, which redound so much to the credit of the Governor, and which supply his best eulogy. Being early familiar with the management of a prison under his father, the late governor, he combines the advantage of long experience with youthful energy and vigour, and he takes a deep interest in all that relates to the order, the discipline, and the economy of the institution. At present all his powers are tested to meet what is—it may be hoped—an *exceptional* state of the country, and to devise makeshifts against the overwhelming difficulties which beset and impede the carrying out of any regular system. But if better days should come, and the pressure upon the space at his disposal should be consequently diminished, it may be reasonably expected that he will give the fullest development to those principles of repression and reformation which can now be only imperfectly approached.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells are under the charge of the Governor, and are clean, orderly, and well managed. It is to be observed, that the last approved dietary has only been adopted in them lately, and that a considerable reduction may be looked for in the expense of feeding the prisoners.

Ennistymon.—Clean and in good repair—furnished with a well and pumps, and efficient sewerage. The bedding adequate—the books correct—frequently visited by the Local Inspector. Four cells and two day-rooms. No prisoners at the time of inspection. Cost of dietary, 4½*d.* per day per head. Salary of keeper, £20.

Kilrush.—One male prisoner—one female. Number at the last quarter sessions, 62; during the last quarter, 258. Eight cells—one for drunkards, two for females; two day-rooms. New sewers have been constructed, which can be easily flushed and will keep the privies clear. The pump in good working order—the building clean and orderly, and the registry, &c., correct. The long periods of detention in this bridewell, which I noticed and inquired into, were accounted for by several remands in two cases, one of murder and one of systematic sheep-stealing. The Local Inspector visits constantly. Cost of dietary, 4½*d.* The keeper, a very intelligent and respectable person, was formerly a turnkey at Ennis gaol, and receives a salary of £30.

Six-mile-bridge.—Six male, three female prisoners. 114 at last sessions—116 during the last quarter. Two cells for males—two for females; two yards, &c. The building clean, and registry correct. Some of the bedding worn out. Pump and sewers good. A wooden door, leading from one of the yards to the court-house, seems quite insecure. The keeper, whose salary is £20, has been paid quarterly for dieting the prisoners at 3⅛*d.* a head on the former scale, but henceforth the cost will probably not exceed 2*d.* The Local Inspector does not visit frequently.

Tulla.—Seven male prisoners—one female. 100 at the last sessions—380 during the last quarter. Six cells—one for drunkards, two day-rooms, two yards. Pump good, and sewerage lately improved. Building clean, but the bedding requires renewal, from the constant use by such great numbers. The books correct. The dietary (on the old scale), 4*d.* The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Brew, visits regularly. Salary of keeper, £20.

Killaloe.—Two males—no females. 80 last sessions—165 during last quarter. Five cells—four for males, one for females, and one other room for the latter; two day-rooms. The building clean and orderly, and the books well kept. The bedding tolerably good. The sewerage defective. No pumps; the high position of the bridewell would render sinking expensive. Water is brought from an inconvenient distance. Dietary *hitherto*, 3½*d.* The Rev. Mr. Edwards inspects occasionally. The keeper seems to be anxious and active; his salary is £20.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cork Gaol. Visited April 26, 1850.

County of Cork Gaol.—Visited 26th April, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This large gaol is yet quite insufficient to contain the great numbers that are sent there—sometimes one hundred in a day; and, unfortunately, the space of ground comprised within it does not offer sufficient means for enlargement. A new residence for the Governor, however, is at present in progress, near the entrance. The number on the day of inspection was seventy-one more than on the last, just about a year previous.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Cork Gaol.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	8	1	Committed summarily,	12	6
Poor do.	11	–	Lunatics,	1	–
Felons convicted	189	13	Sick in hospital,	39	26
Misdemeanants do.	533	214	In solitary,	3	–
Felons untried,	2	4		947	337
Misdemeanants do	141	73			
Under revenue laws,	8	–	Total,	1,284	

Of these, upwards of two hundred were convicts under sentence of transportation, whose conduct was exceedingly troublesome, as they were anxious to be sent away. An outbreak had taken place amongst them shortly before, and one of the ringleaders was still in irons. It is rather difficult to know how to act with respect to such disturbances. The first impulse would be to remove the most refractory, as soon as practicable, to the Government prisons; but were this done, their object would be at once attained, and a premium appear to be offered for insubordination.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The accommodation is—

	No.		No.		No.
Wards,	20	Chapels,	1	Worksheds,	18
Yards,	21	Kitchens,	2	Hospital rooms,	6
Day-rooms,	30	Workshops,	3	Solitary cells,	7
Cells,	247	Laundries,	1	Pumps,	4
Sleeping-rooms,	17	Tread-wheels,	2		

Stock.

Stock.

	No.		No.
Pairs blankets,	998	Shirts,	1,100
Pairs sheets,	123	Jackets,	850
Rugs,	500	Trowsers,	1,480
Hammocks or cots,	78	Caps,	1,318
Bed-ticks,	744	Pairs shoes,	1,020

Were it not for the admirable management for which this prison has been remarkable, it is difficult to tell what evils might not have arisen from this overcrowding. As it is, notwithstanding all the tact that is called forth to counteract it, much mischief must unavoidably arise. Many of the cells are only four feet wide, and in these four men are placed at night! Most of the cells are without any kind of bedsteads, which, indeed, would be of little use, and in some cases the bedding is laid in the corridors. There is a large shed which is used as a dormitory by 100 boys, who are very properly kept by themselves, with a steady adult prisoner to superintend them—a turnkey would be more proper. There are not many vagrants, but a large number committed for insubordination in the workhouses.

Since my last inspection, a fumigating oven has been supplied, which has been found very efficacious in preventing infection. The privies are constructed with funnels, and, having a flow of water through them, are kept perfectly sweet. In fact, cleanliness appears to be attended to in every particular.

The register of punishments exhibits but few compared with the number of individuals confined here, and are almost entirely restricted to those for refusals to work.

Prisoners committed during the year.

Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Felony,	615	121	Lunatics, under the Act for Insanity,	13	7
Petty larceny, &c., summary,	1,953	728	Total,	4,850	1,760
Misdemeanants (ditto)	1,240	497			
Under the revenue laws,	21	3			
Under the Poor Law Act,	663	299	Average daily number,	972	266
By Courts Martial,	15	–	Highest at any one time,	1,262	443
Under Vagrant Act,	285	104	Lowest ditto,	584	230
Drunkards,	45	1	Average daily number in hospital,	71	17

Periods of imprisonment of the number committed during the year.

Periods of Imprisonment of the Number Committed during the Year.

	2 Years.		18 Months.		12 Months.		9 Months.		6 Months.		3 Months.		2 Months.		1 Month.		14 Days.		7 Days.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons & misdemeanants,	20	2	16	2	100	27	35	7	269	87	367	141	497	173	1483	655	410	226	187	106	18	2	2	..	..	..	3404	1428
Vagrants,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	59	45	25	13	20	9	..	..	..	..	..	285	104
Drunkards,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	11	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Cork Gaol.

Committals and Re-committals during the past Year.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Re-committed once,	962	309	Re-committed four times and more,	46	85
„ twice,	176	100			
„ thrice,	52	36			

Number Sentenced to Solitary Confinement during the Year.

Males,	35	Females,	8

Number Sentenced to be Whipped during the Year.

Males,	372	Females,	0

Punishments for Prison Offences during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Dark Cells,	289	3
Stoppage of Diet,	262	22
Other punishments,	12	0
Total,	563	25

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Considering the state this gaol has been in for the last three or four years, the extent to which labour and industrial employments are kept up is highly creditable to the management. In this immense crowd, no one is seen idle. There are two tread-wheels, the smaller very fast, requiring seventy-five steps to the minute. This is much disliked by the prisoners, and is used for those who are recommitted, or guilty of prison offences.

The capstan mill (the adaptation of which to this purpose may, I believe, be ascribed to Mr. Lloyd the Governor) appears to answer admirably. It is worked generally by 60 men at a time, and the labour (which is not too severe, and yet much disliked) may be regulated by diminishing or increasing the number. The machinery works the mill by which all the meal consumed in the gaol is ground. The tread-mills and capstan mill together employ about 300 men. There are some long sheds for stone-breaking, which might be easily divided into stalls. All the gaol clothing is made up here, as well as most of the materials. The employments were :—

Employment on the Day of Inspection.

MALES.

Baking,	5	Pumping,	4
Brushmaking,	3	Schooling,	39
Capstan mill,	86	Smiths' work,	4
Carpentering,	7	Shoemaking,	22
Cleaning and whitewashing,	54	Stone breaking,	30
Cooking,	6	Tailoring,	25
Coopering,	1	Tin work,	3
Labouring,	12	Treadmill,	161
Matmaking,	3	Weaving,	33
Painting,	2	Winding,	9
Picking oakum, &c.	347		

FEMALES.

Knitting,	12	Spinning and Carding,	40
Needle-work,	100	Washing,	108
Prison duties,	12		

The only bad feature in this gaol is the paucity of school instruction. There is no regular schoolmaster, but some lessons are given to the juveniles in the chapel.

Education.

Education.

Untried boys only kept at school, no record kept of progression.

Ages, Religion, and Education of the Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	Number Committed.		10 Years and under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons and misdemeanants,	4520	1655	10	..	575	39	763	235	992	303	935	414	1245	664	60	23	1451	1076	..	..	1456	540	1	2	2111	1008
Vagrants,	285	104	4	9	33	11	47	16	53	19	64	20	84	20	3	11	283	90	..	..	6	1	31	23	188	6
Drunkards,	45	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	1	25	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	13	..

Number attending School during the Year.

Males, ... 15,394 | Females, ... 0

Average Number attending Daily.

Males, ... 42 | Females, ... 0

Female Department.

Female Department.

No classification has been attempted with the females, who are crowded at night, partly into 67 cells, and partly in the corridors, in which the bedding is laid on the floors. The only novelty since my last report was the capstan mill which works a pump and takes the labour of 20 women. This (as regards females) does not appear open to the same objection as the tread-wheel. The labour is not necessarily severe, and can produce no straining effect upon the muscles. At the same time it is considered irksome and thus acts as a punishment without producing any physical evils. The other occupations are given above. The wash-house is disproportionably small; but there is a shed adjoining where most of this work is carried on.

There is a very good hospital appropriated to the females in the same building, consisting of two wards above, and one beneath for convalescents, all well ventilated. There were 29 sick when I was there.

About 16 of the younger females are taught reading, &c., by one of the turnkeys.

Dietary.

Dietary.

	First Class. Men.	Second Class. Women.	Third Class. Children under 10
Breakfast,	6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint of milk.	5 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint of milk.	4 oz. Indian meal, 1 oz. rice, 1 pint of milk.
Dinner,	14 oz. bread, 1 pint of milk.	12 oz. bread, 1 pint of milk.	10 oz. bread, 1 pint of milk.
Supper,	—	—	4 oz. bread, 1 pint milk.

In conformity with the authorized rules, which give a discretionary power to that effect; two ounces of bread extra are allowed to those prisoners who are employed in exhausting labour. The bread is baked in the gaol, composed of whole wheaten meal, with a portion of seconds, and is very good. The proper allowance of milk for men is half a pint only, at breakfast, and a pint at dinner; but, as the milk here is invariably skimmed before using, two pints of that are considered equivalent to the legal allowance.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the clerk, and the whole system of registries and accounts appears so satisfactory as to render any further remark unnecessary.

Contracts.

Contracts.

	s.	d.			s.	d.	
Indian Meal,	7	6	per cwt.	Coals,	12	10	per ton.
Rice,	12	0	„	Straw,	40	0	per ton.
New-milk,	0	3½	per gal.	Candles,	0	4¾	per lb.
Salt,	1	5	per cwt.				

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
E. R. Townsend, Local Inspector,	150	0	0	John Naylor, Turnkey,	25	0	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	74	0	0	Thomas Hickey, ditto	25	0	0
Rev. J. M. Reeves, Prot. Chaplain,	46	3	1	Edward Waters, ditto	25	0	0
Rev. F. O'Sullivan, R. C. Chaplain,	46	3	1	Timothy Byrnes, ditto	25	0	0
Wm. C. Townsend, Apothecary,	20	0	0	Peter Taylor, ditto	25	0	0
Farmar Lloyd, Governor,	400	0	0	Thomas Allen, ditto	25	0	0
Mary Casey, Matron,	50	0	0	Thomas Good, ditto	25	0	0
John Joyce, Assistant and Clerk,	40	0	0	Edmond Cudmore, ditto, Baker,	54	12	0
George Garrett, Turnkey,	43	7	6	Henry Dillon, ditto, Miller,	41	12	0
William Stevenson, ditto	42	0	0	Edmond Vanstan, ditto	20	0	0
William Roche, ditto	35	0	0	William Sweeny, ditto,	13	0	0
Jeremiah Sullivan, ditto	37	10	0	Mary A. Gibson, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Patrick Jordan, ditto	35	0	0	Jane Beecham, ditto,	15	0	0
Richard Curran, ditto	30	0	0	Ellen Bogan, ditto	15	0	0
Simon Flynn, ditto	25	0	0	Catherine Curran, ditto	26	0	0
William Neill, ditto	25	0	0	Anne Kelly, Nurse,	18	9	0
John Sweeny, ditto	25	0	0	Mary Kennedy, ditto,	18	9	0

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons

County of Cork Gaol.

Officers.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The governor, matron, and turnkeys receive coals and candles for their apartments in the gaol.

Officers.

The turnkeys appear to be active and intelligent, but their number is certainly insufficient considering the large crowd of prisoners confined here.

Visits paid by the Officers during the Year.

Local Inspector,	197	Protestant Chaplain,	153
Surgeon,	480	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	172

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital wards for the male department are neither as spacious or well contrived as those appropriated to the females, to which I have already adverted. There are, however, three large sheds used as an auxiliary hospital, which was rendered necessary last year owing to the prevalence of fever and cholera, by which a lamentable mortality was caused. At the time of my inspection the prison was in a healthy state, and no attention appears to be spared either by the medical or other officers by which it may be kept free from disease. I cannot help observing that the salary given to Dr. Beamish, fixed at a time when the duties were not a quarter so laborious as they now are, is greatly inadequate, particularly when it is recollected that his exertions during the sickness last year were nearly attended with the loss of his life.

Cases of Sickness and Lunacy during the Year.

	Male.	Female.
Slight indisposition,	30,890	14,009
Hospital cases,	1,160	328
Criminal lunatics,	13	7

Diseases during the Year.

	Males.	Females
Cholera (Asiatic),	44	30
Fever,	380	96
Dysentery,	508	112
Diarrhœa,	162	60
Consumption,	2	4
Apoplexy,	8	—
Old age and debility,	5	3
Inflammation of lungs,	22	13
Dropsy,	16	3
Lunatics,	13	7

Deaths and their causes during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Cholera (Asiatic)	11	18
Fever (typhus and bilious)	43	33
Dysentery	58	35
Diarrhœa	28	20
Consumption,	2	4
Apoplexy,	2	—
Old age and debility,	5	3
Inflammation of lungs,	7	2
Dropsy,	4	—
Total,	160	115

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The southern gaols are fortunately freer from the presence of lunatics than those in the north. There was only one individual belonging to that unfortunate class, who was placed with the other male prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

1. The County High Sheriff.
2. William R. Meade, Esq.
3. Sampson T. W. French, Esq.
4. Thomas G. French, Esq.
5. Daniel F. Leahy, Esq.
6. Edward E. Newenham, Esq.
7. Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq.
8. Robert Atkins, Esq.
9. John J. Heard, Esq.
10. Colonel Burke.
11. William Johnson, Esq.
12. Colonel Hodder.

The Board meet on the last Friday of every month; I was present on the occasion and found a good attendance of members.

General Observations.

General Observations.

Not even the excellent management to which this gaol is subject, can ever render it a proper place of confinement, so long as the numbers crowding are so much beyond the accommo-

dation properly afforded. As, however, the county authorities are, I believe, quite aware of this circumstance, and likewise feel the expense and inconvenience of moving prisoners to the county gaol, from places sometimes nearly 100 miles distant, there can be no doubt that ere long another prison must be erected for the west riding of this large county, for which Skibbereen would probably be the best locality.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Charleville, April 22.—A new keeper had lately been appointed to this bridewell, which had just been repaired and was in good order. There is, however, a leakage through the walls which ought to be attended to. There were 5 male and 4 female prisoners here, besides 18 in the court-house, as sessions were going on. The cells in all the bridewells in this county are uniformly fitted up with wooden guard-beds, extending the whole width, instead of bedsteads. This prison contains 2 cells on the male side, with one for drunkards, and 2 on the female, one of which is used for males. There are also 2 large cells upstairs, for which bedding was required. The bread used for the prisoners was the best white, no other sort being procurable in the town. The cost per day $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ The registry was correctly kept.

Kanturk, April 23.—There were 17 male and 5 female prisoners here. The average number is about 15. The bedding was worn and deficient and a new supply was expected from Cork. The dietary is rice and oatmeal for breakfast, and bread for dinner. The cost, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day. Skim milk is given, there being a difficulty here as well as elsewhere, in getting buttermilk. The keeper's house requires repairing; it admitted the damp, and he had been suffering from illness in consequence. The place was well kept.

Mallow, April 23.—This bridewell is of the same size, and on the same plan as most of the larger bridewells in this county, consisting of 2 day-rooms and 4 cells for males and 2 for females, all on the ground floor. As it was in contemplation to erect this into a district bridewell, a new turnkey had been appointed, apparently an efficient officer, who was before in the county gaol. There were 31 male and 5 female prisoners and the petty sessions were going on; one female had been committed here for a week. Some slating and repairs were required for the roof; in other respects it was in proper order. The books were correctly kept. The cost of the prisoners' food was, for males $3\frac{5}{16}d$ and for females $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Queenstown, April 25.—This is a new bridewell built on a declivity, the keeper's apartments occupying the upper story, which is entered at the side. The female department, consisting of 1 day-room and 3 cells, forms the centre, and the lowest story consists of a day-room, and one large and 6 small cells, besides a day-room for males. The yards are very small. There is no supply of water. The cost of diet was 4*d.* per day. The place was tolerably clean, and the books correct.

Millstreet, April 27.—I found no improvement in this very wretched and ill-adapted building, which contained one male prisoner only. There is a day-room, and cell below, the former looking into the street. The cell very dark. There are 2 sleeping rooms for females up-stairs with no arching or even ceiling—the slates being visible. The keeper appeared anxious to do his duty, and it is visited regularly by the Local Inspector. The cost of dietary per day $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Macroom, April 27.—This is the same size as that at Mallow, and I found it very clean and well managed by the keeper, who is a steady old soldier. There is no water on the premises. There were 3 male and 2 female prisoners, the cost of whose diet was $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ each per day.

Dunmanway, April 27.—This is a neglected place, not that any blame appeared particularly to attach to the keeper. There were 7 males and 3 females in it. There is a day-room and 1 sleeping cell for males, and only 1 room for women. The accommodation is quite insufficient. The cost of dietary $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per night.

Bantry, April 27.—This bridewell is on the same plan as those at Mallow and Macroom, and I found it as well managed as on my last inspection. There is no water, nor apparently from its vicinity to the sea could a well be sunk; but one of the streams which flow through the town might be brought to it. It is looked after by the Local Inspector. The cost of the prisoners' food was, per day, for males $2\frac{3}{4}d.$, and for females $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Castletown, April 29.—This is occasionally visited by the Local Inspector, but it is a very wretched affair, and unluckily it is upwards of 90 miles from the county gaol. There is no external wall, and it is very insecure. There are only two moderate-sized rooms; that for males containing 2 bedsteads, that for females one. There is no bedding; it is very much out of repair, and the privies in a filthy state. There were 6 male prisoners, and 1 female; two had been here since the 19th of March, there having been no sessions from the absence of magistrates. There is no supply of water. One old prisoner was in bed apparently *in extremis*, and fortunately he is attended by the medical officer of the dispensary. The diet is 8oz. of mixed oat and Indian meal for breakfast, and 14oz. of brown bread for dinner, and a pint of milk for each, but this not being always obtainable, coffee or tea is substituted. The cost was $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ for the last quarter, but now it is expected to be about $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ The place was in a very dirty state, and considering that there are sometimes 23 prisoners here, and generally 7 or 8, it seems extraordinary that measures should not have been taken to place it in a better condition.

Skibbereen, April 30.—This bridewell, similar to that at Mallow, &c., was in a much better state than on my last inspection, a turnkey from the county gaol having been lately placed there. There were 8 female prisoners, and 16 males, and I was told this was about the daily average; 60 or 70 were expected at the sessions. It was apparently out of repair, and in not a very cleanly state, nor well ventilated. The books were correct, and it is visited occasionally by the Local Inspector. The dietary was rice, Indian meal, and bread; and

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Cork Gaol.

the cost for males, per diem, $3\frac{7}{12}d.$, and for females, $3d.$ A proper place for cooking the stirabout is much required.

Rosscarbery, April 30.—This is an ill-contrived, rambling place, and contained four male prisoners at the time of my visit. There is one day-room for each sex, and two sleeping apartments for males and one for females. No water on the premises. The male day-room looks into the yard intended for females, and the yard for males is not used. The keeper's rooms are not ceiled. The diet is rice, Indian meal, and bread; and the cost, $3d.$ for males and $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for females. The building is altogether very bad and insecure.

Clonakilty, April 30.—There were no prisoners in this bridewell, which is similar in construction to that at Skibbereen. It is looked after by the Local Inspector, and appears to be clean and well managed by the keeper, who is an intelligent man, but is too old, and seeking to be superannuated. There is no supply of water. The food of the prisoners costs, per day, men, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; women, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Bandon, April 30.—The keeper of this bridewell appears to understand his duty and perform it. There were 27 males and 17 females here, and sometimes there are so many as 90 on their way to Cork, showing the necessity of another gaol for the West Riding. I was told that there were generally about 20 boys weekly from the Skibbereen workhouse. The cell windows are too small where such numbers are confined in them, and there are no ventilating holes in the doors. The Local Inspector visits it frequently. The cost of the diet is $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for males and $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females.

Kinsale, May 1.—This is a new building, a great portion of which is taken up by some large apartments intended for the magistrates' use. These have never yet been ceiled, nor furnished, and are at present partly occupied by the keeper. It contains the same accommodation (2 day-rooms and 6 cells) as the generality. It would be an improvement were a door opened from the day-rooms directly into the yards. The outer wall is much too low. There is no supply of water. The Local Inspector is an occasional visiter. The provisions are very good, and the cost per day is $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for males, and $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females. The place was very clean and contained only 3 male prisoners.

Midleton, May 2.—This is on the same plan as that at Mallow, &c., and contained, at the time of my visit, nine male and four female prisoners. The average was, I am told, at least ten. There is a good supply of water, and the prison appeared to be well kept, and was very clean. The bedding rather deficient. There is no proper sewerage to the privies. The cost of diet is $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per day for the male prisoners, and $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for the females. The bridewell is inspected regularly by the Local Inspector. The books were correct.

Youghal, May 3.—This is a new building and very well done. There were two female and one male prisoner there; the usual accommodation of two day-rooms and six cells. There is a pump, but the water is so offensive as to be useless. The books were correct, and the place altogether in a very clean and satisfactory state. The cost of the diet per day for the male prisoners is $2\frac{3}{2}\frac{0}{2}\frac{1}{4}d.$, and of that for the females $2\frac{3}{8}\frac{0}{0}\frac{3}{6}d.$ Neither the Local Inspector nor the neighbouring magistrates are in the habit of visiting this prison.

Fermoy, May 3.—This bridewell is on altogether a different plan, and there is no proper separation between the departments allotted to the two sexes. The accommodation is very insufficient, there being a general daily average of 20 prisoners. 31 were confined here on the day of my visit—21 males and 10 females. Water is obliged to be brought from a distance. Some of the slating of the roof is displaced, and requires repairing. The cost of the prisoners' food each day is about $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ The Local Inspector is in the habit of attending to it.

Mitchelstown, May 3.—This is a small place, and the Local Inspector pays no attention to it. There were 9 male and 3 female prisoners. There is one day-room and one cell down-stairs, and two sleeping rooms up-stairs. The cost of diet $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for each prisoner daily. There is no supply of water. The registry was correctly kept and the place clean.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol. Visited April 24, 185).

City of Cork Gaol.—Visited 24th April, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I found the numbers in this gaol as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	9	1	Vagrants,	36	3
Poor do.	7	6	Sick in Hospital,	2	2
Felons convicted,	69	25		153	45
Misdemeanants do.,	25	14			
Felons untried	5	–	Total,	198	
Misdemeanants do.	–	–			

Which shows 9 less than at the last inspection. This gaol has a great advantage in being kept free from the various crowds of beggars and drunkards to which the prisons of other large towns are subject, as those are for the most part committed to the City Bridewell. There are, however, as shown above, 39 vagrants included amongst the prisoners. The convicts sentenced to transportation were kept separate from the others. There has been no enlargement since the last inspection, but the dampness, which constituted one of the greatest defects in this prison, and which rendered some of the cells useless, is being remedied by

substituting a pointed roof instead of the present flat one; two out of the six wings are already covered. The number of cells is 108, consequently it is not necessary to put more than 3 in a cell; these are fitted up in an absurd manner, with two iron bedsteads in each. Hammocks were formerly used, the rings to which they were attached still remaining, when, owing to some unexplained cause, the present plan was adopted. I would recommend the Board to resort as soon as possible to the original practice. The windows both of the day-room and corridors are too small, and might be made to let in more air, were the sashes made to open on a pivot. Holes for ventilation as well as inspection ought also to be made in the cell doors. There are no solitary cells properly speaking.

	No.		No.		No.
Wards,	18	School rooms,	1	Laundries,	1
Yards,	8	Chapels,	2	Hospital-room,	6
Day-rooms,	18	Kitchens,	1	Pumps,	1
Cells,	108	Workshops,	1	Tread-wheels,	1

Stock.

	No.		No.
Pairs blankets,	313	Jackets,	211
Pairs sheets,	25	Trousers,	284
Rugs,	244	Vests,	206
Hammocks or cots,	60	Caps,	150
Bed-ticks,	214	Pairs shoes,	117
Shirts,	410	Iron bedsteads,	74

Prisoners Committed during the Year.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
For treason,	1	–			
Felony,	291	161	Average daily number,	130	49
Petty larceny, &c. (summary)	154	6	Highest at any one time,	224	79
Misdemeanants (ditto)	390	285	Lowest ditto,	71	31
Under the revenue laws,	4	1	Average daily number in hospital,	5	2
Under the Poor Law Act,	9	–			
Under Vagrant Act,	576	134			
Total,	1,427	587			

The prisoners are all supplied with gaol clothing, except those committed for less than a week. They take their meals in the day-rooms, and the daily routine is as follows:—

Periods of Imprisonment of the Number Committed during the Year.

	2 Years.		18 Months.		12 Months.		9 Months.		6 Months.		3 Months.		2 Months.		1 Month.		14 Days.		7 Days.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons & Misdemeanants,	..	..	..	..	9	2	13	5	34	12	71	31	117	64	158	154	103	47	178	74	70	5	15		..	..	768	394
Vagrants,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	232	64	193	43	150	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	577	134
Drunkards,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Committals and Re-committals during the past Year.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Re-committed once,	1,547	580	Re-committed four times, or more,	51	11
„ twice,	230	56			
„ thrice,	75	14			

Number Sentenced to Solitary Confinement during the Year.

Males,	25	Females,	20

Number Sentenced to be Whipped during the Year.

Males,	204	Females,	0

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There has been a considerable improvement in the system of employment since my last visit, and at present not one prisoner is allowed to be idle. There is a tread-wheel used for pumping water. The other principal occupations are stone-breaking and oakum picking. All the prison clothing is made up here from materials that are purchased.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

City of Cork Gaol.

No trades are taught, nor are any of the turnkeys tradesmen; but an application has been made to, and sanctioned by the Grand Jury, to appoint a turnkey to superintend the industrial works. The employments of the prisoners on the day of my visit are thus stated:—

Employment on the day of Inspection.

MALES.

	No.		No.
Brushmaking,	2	Picking oakum, &c.,	61
Cleaning and whitewashing,	6	Prison duties,	8
Cooking,	2	Tailoring	2
Matmaking,	4	Tread-mill,	28
Painting,	2		

FEMALES.

	No.		No.
Knitting,	6	Spinning and carding,	2
Needlework,	16	Washing,	10
Picking oakum, &c.	2	Winding,	1
Prison duties,	5		

There are some good workshops, and a large shed for stone-breaking. As there is plenty of room for the erection of others, I suggested that they should be made with partitions, to enable the men to work separately.

There is no regular schoolmaster, each of the turnkeys teaching his own respective class for an hour. I was present while this was going forward, and some appeared attentive. One of these turnkeys kept an imperfect school registry, the others had nothing of the kind. I strongly recommended the appointment of a regular schoolmaster, who might also act as clerk.

Education.

			Advanced to Spelling.		Advanced to Reading.		Advanced to Writing.		Advanced to Arithmetic		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old, or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Began Alphabet,	103	36	39	4	26	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	42
— Spelling,	84	25	..	..	36	11	23	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	40
— Reading,	96	10	..	..	..	..	45	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	13
— Writing,	48	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	6
— Arithmetic,																		
— Rule of Three,																		
Total.	331	77	39	4	62	13	68	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	101

Ages, Religion, and Education of the Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	No. Committed.		10 Years and under.		11 to 15 Years.		16 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons & misdemeanants,	848	453	12	..	175	11	277	119	235	203	51	56	98	64	30	23	818	430	..	..	116	60	357	105	375	288
Vagrants,	577	134	37	13	141	14	160	23	105	18	29	22	105	44	2	..	575	134	..	..	34	21	56	24	487	89
Drunkards,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number attending School during the Year.

Males, ... 943 | Females, . . . 87

Average Number attending Daily.

Males, ... 50 | Females, ... 10

Female Department.

The women are here divided into two classes, according to character; and the department appeared well regulated. There is a good work-room in one of the yards—the employments of the inmates are given above. The laundry is spacious and well contrived; but there is no proper drying-room, which ought to be supplied.

Each female has two hours' schooling weekly from the matron or her assistant.

Dietary.

Dietary.

	First Class. Men.	Second Class. Women.	Third Class. Children under 10.
Breakfast,	8 oz. of meal stirabout, 1 pint of sweet milk.	8 oz. of meal stirabout, 1 pint of sweet milk.	
Dinner,	14 oz. of bread, 1 pint of sweet milk.	12 oz. of bread, 1 pint of sweet milk.	None.
Supper,	—	—	

The bread is made of whole wheaten meal, and appeared to me exceedingly good. The Governor told me that he thought the prisoners did not look so well since the new dietary had been introduced; but as both he and the medical officer imagined that their health was affected in consequence, I should be inclined to set this down to mere fancy. The average cost of dietary for each per day is $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ nearly.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are very well and correctly kept. A monthly report of stores is made by each turnkey, which are added up and posted in the storekeeper's book, signed by him. I never saw this department better managed. The punishments are few, only 46 last year.

Punishments for Prison Offences during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Stoppage of diet,	36	10

Contracts.

	s.	d.			s.	d.	
Bread,	0	11	per 12 lb.	Sweet-milk,	0	3½	per gal.
Oatmeal,	1	4	per stone.	Salt,	1	4	per cwt.
Indian Meal,	7	10	per cwt.	Coals,	13	10	per ton.
Rice,	12	0	per cwt.	Straw,	28	0	per ton.
Meat,	0	5	per lb.	Candles,	4s. 5d. and 5	4	per doz.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James C. Perry, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0	John Stanley, Turnkey,	27	6	0
Rev. W. C. Neligan, Protestant Chap.,	46	3	0	Joseph Magrath, do.	27	6	0
Rev. D. M'Swiney, R. Catholic do.	46	3	0	James Casey, do.	27	6	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	55	0	0	Alleyn Woulfe, do.	27	6	0
W. T. Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0	Jeffroy Jesse, do.	27	6	0
F. D. Murphy, Governor,	200	0	0	Joseph Huggins, do.	27	6	0
John Daly, Principal Turnkey,	50	0	0	Margaret Meade, Matron,	35	2	0
Daniel Giltinan, Turnkey,	37	6	0	Margaret Killeher, 2nd do.	23	8	0
Samuel Trounce, do.	27	6	0	Terese Giltinan, Nurse,	24	18	4
William Plant, do.	27	6	0	Jane Stanley, Teacher,	5	0	0

The large number of turnkeys appears at first disproportionate to the amount of prisoners; but when it it considered that the head turnkey acts also as clerk, and the first turnkey under him as storekeeper, while the others instruct the classes, it does not seem that there are altogether too many. The inconvenient arrangement of the gaol renders it more difficult to manage. If the appointed schoolmaster were to act as clerk, and the master of the works as storekeeper, some of the additional officers might be spared. The turnkeys all sleep in the centre of the building, instead of being dispersed through the wards as they ought to be, in default of a nightly patrol.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	139	Protestant Chaplain,	162
Surgeon,	375	Roman Catholic,	162

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The prisoners are very healthy; only two individuals of each sex being on the sick list. The hospital accommodation is as perfect as it could well be made, except that an additional bath would be an advantage.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

City of Cork Gaol.

Cases of Sickness and Lunacy during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition,	1,046	349
Hospital cases,	86	29

Diseases during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Fever,	38	15
Venereal,	7	5
Rheumatism,	3	–
Ophthalmia,	2	1
Diarrhœa,	4	–
Dysentery,	4	–
Gastrodynia,	3	–
Homoptysis,	3	–
Abscess,	4	–
Cholera,	3	–
Obstruction,	2	–
Debility,	5	–
Parturition,	–	3
Small pox,	2	–
Other diseases,	6	5

Deaths and their Causes during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Cholera (Asiatic),	3	–
Consumption,	1	–
Fever,	3	–
Previous to committal,	2	–
Total,	9	–

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

1. John Shea, Esq. Mayor.
2. Andrew F. Roche, Esq., J.P.
3. James Roche, Esq., J.P.
4. Wm. L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.
5. Thomas S. Reeves, Esq., J.P.
6. Daniel Donegan, Esq., J.P.
7. Paul M'Swiney, Esq.
8. Francis R. Leahy, Esq.
9. John N. Murphy, Esq.
10. Timothy Mahony, Esq.
11. Andrew J. Wood, Esq.
12. Richard B. Tooker, Esq.

The Board meets once a month, and there is generally a good attendance. The accounts are looked over every meeting, and the payments made monthly.

General Observations.

General Observations.

There are radical defects in this gaol, both as to site and construction, which are irremediable; but there seems a great disposition on the part of the city to effect as many improvements as possible. There being at present no cells adapted for punishment, or carrying out sentences of solitary confinement, the sum of £300 has been presented for this purpose. As it does not appear clear, however, whether the intention is not to carry out the separate system, care ought to be taken to lay out the money in such a manner as that it should not be thrown away in the use of ulterior improvements.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.—Visited August 21st, 1850.

County of Galway Gaol. Visited August 21, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The state of this gaol I found to be as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Poor do.,	15	1
Felons convicted,	133	18
Misdemeanants do.,	32	34
Felons untried,	5	–
Misdemeanants do.	7	10

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Revenue laws,	3	–
Committed summarily,	42	29
Lunatics,	1	1
Sick in hospital,	14	9
	240	93
Total,	333	

This return shows, I am happy to say, 125 inmates less than at the last inspection, and 306 less than on this day year, the numbers having then amounted to 639. The commitments during the past year were, males, 1877, females, 1182; re-committments, males, 927, females, 446. The greatest number in gaol at one time, males, 495, females, 147; average males, 353, do. females 116. There were 35 male convicts sentenced to transportation,

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Galway Gaol.

and 13 females. The accommodation consists of ninety-two single cells; six rooms with beds; ten day-rooms, and nine yards. Every part of the building was scrupulously clean, and in careful repair. There is an adequate supply of water, but it is proposed to apply the tread-wheel, at a comparatively small expense, to raising more; which improvement, besides the obvious sanitary advantages, will give increased means of employing the prisoners in hard labour. The sewerage is very imperfect, and the stench arising from some of the privies, &c., is absolutely pestilential. This nuisance is about to be immediately abated, instructions having been given to Mr. Roberts, the able engineer under whose direction the great works at the outlet of Lough Corrib have been carried on, to prepare a plan and estimate of new sewers, for the construction of which the present state of his operations offers peculiar facilities. The tread-wheel was employed in crushing bones, but it is also connected with a tuck-mill and a corn-mill. It appears that no profit accrues from grinding the meal in the gaol as compared with that furnished by contractors; but a better article of food is produced where the buyer happens to be skilful, as is the case of Mr. Ryan, the Governor; and further means of employment are furnished. There are two baths in the male yard, and each prisoner is bathed frequently.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The employment of the male prisoners consists of weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, tin-working, stone-breaking, the tread-wheel, and prison duties. It is not alleged that any profit is derived from stone-breaking, but it is resorted to merely as a preventative of idleness. There were but three carpenters, four tailors, four shoemakers, (with an apprentice), three weavers, and one tinker, at work. The head schoolmaster was absent in Dublin, where he is receiving further instruction at the Board of National Education; but the deputy schoolmaster appeared to be active and intelligent. There were forty-two boys in attendance, some of whom I examined, and found tolerably advanced.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department was clean and orderly, and discipline carefully observed, a separation having been effected between the refractory and the better behaved classes. The females are employed in sewing, carding, spinning, knitting, laundry, and other prison duties. They receive elementary instruction from the matron, who seems to be painstaking, and from the Sisters of Mercy. There is also a bath for their use.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The annexed dietary is at present in use:—

Males.—Breakfast—Eight ounces Indian meal and half a pint new-milk. Dinner—Fourteen ounces brown bread, one pint of new-milk.

Females.—Breakfast—Seven ounces Indian meal, and half a pint new-milk. Dinner—Twelve ounces brown bread, three-quarters of a pint new-milk.

Children under ten years of age.—Breakfast—Five ounces Indian meal and half a pint new-milk. Dinner—Ten ounces brown bread, half a pint of new-milk. Supper—Four ounces brown bread, one naggin and a half new-milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. 1*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 3½*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per stone, 1½*d.*

One woman of the refractory class who had been three times committed, and one pauper debtor, complained to me of the quantity, but not of the quality, of the food. The allowance is in accordance with the prescribed dietary, and upon tasting the bread and stirabout, I found both to be very well made and highly palatable.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept with considerable clearness and accuracy, and the checks appear quite sufficient.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers' and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector—Rev. John D'Arcy,	133	16	10	8th Turnkey—Thomas Philips,	25	0	0
Governor—Mr. Thomas R. Ryan,	375	7	8	9th do. Patrick Ford,	25	0	0
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. E. Burke,	46	3	0	10th do. Peter Martin,	25	0	0
Roman Catholic do.—Rev. G. Commins,	46	3	0	11th do. Charles Ford,	25	0	0
Surgeon—A. J. Veitch, Esq.,	74	0	0	Matron—Margaret Foy,	30	0	0
1st Turnkey—Patrick Mitchell,	46	0	0	Assistant do.—Bridget Reed,	15	0	0
2nd do. John Kelly,	36	0	0	Hospital Sergeant—Patrick Cleary,	50	0	0
3rd do. James Reilly,	33	0	0	Assistant do., —Winefred Cleary,			
4th do. Thomas Hogan,	30	0	0	Cook—Christopher Ferris,	20	0	0
5th do. Peter Wolfe,	30	0	0	Clerk of Works—George Mason,	50	0	0
6th do. Mathias Donohue,	30	0	0	Schoolmaster—John Connor,	30	0	0
7th do. John O'Neill,	25	0	0				

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	103	Protestant Chaplain,	90
Surgeon, &c.,	127	Roman Catholic do.,	317

The turnkeys appeared to be active and respectable men, wearing a neat uniform. The cook is the only officer on gaol allowance.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Galway Gaol.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There were 14 males and 9 females in the hospitals, which are carefully superintended by Dr. Veitch. There was one case of virulent small-pox. The medicines are supplied chiefly from Dublin, and are administered by the Hospital Sergeant (Cleary), a very active and intelligent officer, whose books present a most convenient facility of reference.

Return of Medicine expended in the County Prison Hospital, Galway.

	Cost of Medicine from 1st August, 1848, to 31st July, 1849.	Cost of Medicine from 1st August, 1849, to 31st July, 1850.
	£32 4 3	£23 1 0
Number of Diets, . .	22288	12693
Average number daily in Hospital, ...	61	30

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was but one male lunatic, who was stated to be now harmless. He seemed to weak-minded. There was one female, pronounced to be in a convalescent state.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly, and oftener if required. They examine and audit the accounts and pay by cheques.

James H. Burke, Esq.
Robert Martin, Esq.
P. M. Lynch, Esq.
A. Browne, Esq.
Francis Blake, Esq.
R. A. H. Kirwan, Esq.

A. W. Blake, Esq.
W. H. Gregory, Esq.
R. E. L. Athy, Esq.
A. O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P.
Sir T. J. Burke, Bart., M.P.
Robert Bodkin, Esq.

General Observations

General Observations.

While I am enabled to speak in terms of high praise with reference to the general management of this gaol, and to do justice to the zeal, efficiency, and integrity of the superior officers, I should fail in my duty if I refrained from noticing a want of that harmony of action and unity of purpose which can alone secure the effective working of such establishments. I am unwilling to attribute to any individual a backwardness or unwillingness to co-operate with his brother officers; but, in one department especially, the existence of such a disposition is indisputably evident. It appears that various works had been carried on with great vigour until the first appearance of the potato blight, and that, from that period, they rapidly dwindled and fell away. In the over-crowded state of the gaol, and in the midst of disease and death, it was manifestly impossible, under the circumstances detailed in the subjoined summary, to maintain a system requiring space and discipline:—

Average number of prisoners for the year 1848, ...	479
Greatest do., do., do., ...	1017
Number of deaths, ...	485

But, even then, the final returns showed a balance of credit amounting to £215 6*s.* 7*d.* In November, 1848, a report was drawn up, to which my observation was directed, with the view of transferring absolutely the whole direction of such works to Mr. Mason, who was appointed Clerk of the Works, at a salary of £50 per annum, "his whole time and attention to be exclusively directed to this object, thereby releasing the Governor from all responsibility and interference in their management." The Governor was of opinion that he was consequently discharged of all cognizance of this department; but, it may be fairly presumed that such was not the meaning of the framers, and that they did not intend to deprive him of the general control and final responsibility which ought to be centred in the first officer, with a due regard to discipline, but merely to entrust the practical carrying out of *details* to the Clerk of the Works. It appears, however, that Mr. Mason was never bred to any business, and that but three out of the eleven turnkeys are handicraftsmen; the result has been a still greater diminution, and the return now laid before me exhibits at the foot of mere credit account, a *balance* of £96 5*s.* 6½*d.*, against which is to be set off the clerk's salary of £50. I offer no further commentary than to request the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the last published report of the County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis, in which the profits for that year amount to £443 16*s.* 1*d.*, and to my report of this year, which shows a progressive increase, the total making the sum of £538 14*s.* 5½*d.*, and this, too, without the aid of a Clerk of the Works.

I have thus dwelt at length on this subject with great regret, but not without the confident hope that at the next inspection there will be found a better spirit, greater activity, and a more remunerative return: for without venturing an opinion as to the extent to which works and manufactures ought to be carried on in prisons—primarily intended as places of punishment—it is obviously of great importance, in cases where separation or even classification is almost impossible, from the pressure of undue numbers, to keep the

South District.

prisoners from the mischief of idleness, and to turn their labours to profit, with the assistance of a competent staff which involves no additional expenditure.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Bridewells.

County of Galway Gaol.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county are all under the charge of the active Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy. Ballinasloe, Eyrecourt, Portumna, Woodford, Gort, and Loughrea were visited by me; Tuam, Oughterard, and Clifden (the latter at the close of last year) by my colleague. We found them generally in a clean and orderly state; but there were several matters relative to the supply of necessaries, sewerage, water, and, above all, the insecurity of the buildings, of which I furnished a note to that gentleman, in the confident expectation of their amendment. The insecurity arises from the uniform defective construction of the buildings—the walls of the yards not being sufficiently high, and barred windows being placed in the angles, so as to suggest escape to any individual of ordinary activity. At Loughrea the locks, in addition, were in a ruinous and useless state; and at Gort, I found the male prisoners excluded from access to the privy, in consequence of the facilities of escape. This requires immediate attention.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.—Visited the 21st of August, 1850.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol. Visited August 21, 1850.

I found the prisoners confined in this gaol to exceed the number returned at the last inspection by twenty—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, .	3	–	Revenue laws, .	1	–
Poor do. .	2	–	Drunkards, . .	2	–
Felons convicted, .	56	11	Committed summarily,	–	5
Misdemeanants do., .	16	14	Sick in hospital, .	3	4
Felons untried, .	7	2		—	—
Misdemeanants do., .	4	2		94	38
			Total, .	132	

There are 36 cells, 13 rooms with beds, 8 day-rooms, and 8 yards.

The convicts sentenced to transportation amounted to 14 males and 1 female. The commitments during the past year—males, 1,199, females, 586. Re-commitments—males, 156, females, 120. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year,—males, 149, females, 82. Average males, 80, do. females, 33½.

The sewerage is effective, but the pumps are out of order. There is a bath, which is used by each prisoner on coming in, and generally once a week. The bedding was in good repair and the prison clean throughout. At the late assizes the Right Hon. Judge Perrin found it necessary to animadvert strongly upon the want of accommodation, and called the attention of the Grand Jury to the circumstances of the master debtors' rooms being almost unoccupied, and the necessity of converting them into a female criminal ward. The Board of Superintendence have, consequently, as I am informed, adopted the annexed resolutions:—

"1st—To remove the females from their present ward to the pauper debtor side—to make a day-room of the large room at the master debtor side (now occupied by the matron), and open a door on the corridor from the female cells to that room."

This arrangement will give two day-rooms to the women, and thus afford a partial kind of classification, of which there is none at present.

"2ndly—To shut up the present entrance to the proposed day-room, and leave the corridor and two rooms for the use of the master and pauper debtors."

This gives but two rooms (a small and large one) for all debtors, and, necessarily, mixes up both classes; but, from the construction of the gaol, there is no other mode of providing for them.

"3rdly—To remove a certain number of the male prisoners to the ward occupied by the women."

This will relieve the four criminal wards, which are generally overcrowded.

"4th—To have a partition put up in the present day-room at the master debtors' side, and that room to be given to the turnkeys. The room at present occupied by the principal turnkey in the entrance hall to be given to the matron, and the three cells used as turnkeys' sleeping rooms in No. 1 ward to be given up for prison use."

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

This department is in a sadly defective condition; prison duties, stone-breaking, and the tread-mill constituting the sole employment; none of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen, there is no instruction in trades or manufactures; and some of them are unable even to read or write; as is also the case with the female turnkey. There is no school, and this want is the more lamentable as the number of juvenile offenders is on the increase.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron seems anxious to discharge her duty; she and the Sisters of Mercy teach the female prisoners who are otherwise employed in prison duties, washing, knitting and needle-

South District. Reports on separate Prisons. *County of the Town of Galway Gaol.*

work, which latter is furnished by the Sisters of Mercy. The proposed change, detailed above, will be very advantageous to this department.

Dietary.

Dietary.

For males—8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint sweet-milk to each prisoner for breakfast.

14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of sweet-milk to each prisoner for dinner.

For females—7 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of sweet-milk to each for breakfast.

12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of sweet-milk to each for dinner.

One youth having complained of the diet, I tasted it and found it quite unexceptionable; it is constantly examined by the chaplains and Local Inspector. I was informed, however, that occasionally such complaints are not groundless; as it is almost impossible in the financial condition of the gaol, and the low state of its credit, to find contractors who will supply the best articles of food.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., contract price per 4lb. loaf, 4¾*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 7*d.*; meat, per lb. 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts *appeared* to be regular and correct, but without adequate or indeed any tangible checks. The accounts are not audited by the Local Inspector, the Board of Superintendence having undertaken this duty, but there was no evidence of their having discharged it.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
James M. Killery, Local Inspector, .	37	18	6	Michael Reilly, Turnkey, .	22	0	0
Rev. George Commins, R. C. Chap.	50	0	0	Patrick Sullivan, do., .	22	0	0
Rev. Edward Bourke, Prot. do., .	27	13	10	Michael Keys, do., .	22	0	0
A. J. Veitch, Physician to the Gaol,	56	0	0	Bernard Keys, do., .	22	0	0
Abraham Marshall, Governor, .	138	9	2	Anne Reid, Matron, .	20	0	0
Timothy Caulfield, Sen. Turnkey, .	22	0	0	Amelia Keys, Female Turnkey, .	10	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, . .	89	Protestant Chaplain, . .	95
Surgeon, &c., . .	101	Roman Catholic do. .	235

None of the officers are on gaol allowance. I have stated above the want of qualification on the part of the turnkeys, which is the less to be wondered at as they are left in the most abject state of destitution; they were literally in rags, their pay having been long in arrear, and their clothes being in pawn; they complained most bitterly of this hardship. If they are unfit for their duties this is the fault of those who appoint them, and even if *proper* persons were selected they could not be expected to remain under such treatment. I was not surprised to learn that no less than three had been dismissed in the course of a month for misconduct; one for gross immorality. Even such as they are, they are too few for carrying out the little they attempt; one being engaged in cooking and another in attending the tread-wheel.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There were seven cases in hospital; three of males and four of females—none of any gravity. There is no apothecary, but medicines are obtained from a druggist in Dublin, at first cost, by order of the medical attendant (Dr. Veitch); the accounts are settled at each assizes. There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence

Board of Superintendence.

Is regular in its meetings, and consists of—

John Ireland, Esq., J.P.	Edward C. Burke, Esq.
Mark Lynch, Esq., J.P.	John Redington, Esq.
Nicholas Lynch, Esq, J.P.	John Blakeney, Esq.
Henry Comerford, Esq., J.P.	John Gunning, Esq.
Edward E. Maunsell, Esq., J.P.	Robert N. Somerville, Esq.
Ambrose Rush, Esq., J.P.	James Tynan, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The alterations to which I have referred above will, undoubtedly, furnish better accommodation, but still much—very much, will remain to be done to place this gaol upon even a tolerable footing. Such is the condition of its monetary affairs that the Board of Superintendence is entirely crippled and unable to deal with any improvement involving the most moderate expenditure. The evil would appear to be deeply seated, and nothing short of a thorough purgation will be effectual. At present there is a want of every requisite indispensable to the discipline and the objects of a prison. There is no classification, no industrial employment, and no instruction. Ignorant and improper persons are placed

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

with culpable heedlessness in responsible posts, and are left to starve. Under such circumstances it is almost to be expected that the prison punishments should have been unprecedentedly numerous, chiefly for riot, amounting to no less than 137 since the 1st of January. There is no solitary cell, which is an important want, as the repetition of punishments of a light character has no deterring effect, but merely produces either irritation or contempt.

That the Board of Superintendence should be unable to act effectively without funds is intelligible enough, but the causes of such deficiency are not so apparent. Considerable sums were placed on the levy at each assizes, and collected from the rate-payers, as I am informed, and yet the presentments remain unpaid. A committee, it appears, was appointed at the last assizes to examine into the fiscal affairs of the town, and has accordingly presented a report to the Grand Jury. I trust, therefore, that this document will enable the Board of Superintendence to lay bare to the root the various evils and abuses which have so long thrown discredit upon this institution, and have so frequently incurred the animadversions of those whose painful duty it has been to bring them before the notice of the public.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.—Visited the 4th October, 1850.

County of Kerry Gaol. Visited October 4th, 1850.

The annexed numbers were confined here at the above date:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, - -	3	—	Vagrants, - - - -	9	—
Poor do., - -	5	1	Committed summarily, -	77	53
Felons convicted, - -	90	8	Lunatics, - - - -	1	8
Misdemeanants do., - -	7	1		—	—
Felons untried, - -	82	54		278	125
Misdemeanants do., - -	4	—	Total, - - - -	403	

This return exhibits no virtual decrease, for at the last inspection there were sixty-three convicts included; whereas there were none at my visit, the whole having been removed a short time previously. There are eighty-two cells, three solitary cells, and four rooms with beds. No less than twelve prisoners sleep in the double cells, and four and five in the single ones. The ventilation in winter might be easily improved by the introduction of perforated zinc plates instead of the upper panes of the windows, which in summer are taken off their hinges. Ninety prisoners of the worst class of the untried, occupy the chapel at night; there is no patrol, but they are visited from time to time by a turnkey. The day-room of the untried class is miserably confined. In such a defective state of accommodation classification cannot be attempted; the prisoners take their meals in the day-rooms, and silence is observed. The quality of crime is in some respects changed; cattle and sheep stealing being much on the decrease; while the principal offences are trespass, petty larceny, running away with clothing from poor-houses, &c. There were no less than eighty of the begging class. The substitution of gruel for milk has *here* had the effect of doubling the number of those committed for short periods, as magistrates prefer giving the lesser term to bring such offenders within the new category of diet. The tread-wheel is not at present applied to any purpose, but could easily be rendered available for flushing the sewers when the new works are carried into effect; it being intended, as the present well is foul, to bring good water from a distance of a thousand feet, and to erect a crank-pump. The capstan mill noticed in the last Report, has not yet been put up. The punishments since January 1850, amounted to 137, chiefly for minor acts of insubordination, such as tearing blankets, and selling bread for tobacco, which is sometimes thrown over the outer wall upon the chance of reaching the person for whom it is intended, unobserved by the turnkeys. The commitments were, males, 2065, females, 818; re-commitments, males, 398, females, 140; greatest number in gaol during the past year, males, 473, females 158; average males, 380½, females, 96.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

I found that irrespective of those employed in prison duties and on the tread-wheel, there were two engaged in carpenters' and sawyers' work, seven in tailoring, nine in shoe-making, fifteen in weaving and winding; other prisoners, whose periods of confinement were about to expire, were quarrying outside the prison wall under the supervision of a turnkey, and were attending masons and slaters. If, however, there was a greater available space, and a larger proportion of trained tradesmen among the turnkeys, there being but six out of sixteen, a considerable extension and development could be given to this useful branch, which combines pecuniary advantage with moral discipline. The profits of the year 1849 amounted to £260, as stated to me. The want of provision for schooling is very lamentable, there being fifty boys of an age to reap the most signal benefit from teaching.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron, Miss Riordan, is very attentive to the order and cleanliness of the department under her charge, and makes the most of the defective accommodation; seven or eight females, and occasionally even more, being from time to time placed to sleep in single cells. The females are employed in needle-work, knitting, spinning, and washing; the

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Kerry Gaol.

laundry is however very bad; the chimney cannot be used; and there is no drying-room. Here, too, is a want of educational instruction. The only classification is that of the better conducted and the more depraved; to the better class are added those who are nursing, and the lunatics, when not actually requiring coercive treatment.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Class 1.—Breakfast: eight ounces meal and rice, and half a pint of milk. Dinner: fourteen ounces bread, and one pint of milk.

Class 2.—Breakfast: seven ounces of meal and rice, and half pint of milk. Dinner: Twelve ounces bread, and three quarters pint of milk.

Class 3.—Breakfast, five ounces meal and rice, and half a pint of milk. Dinner—Ten ounces of bread, and half a pint milk. Supper—Four ounces of bread, and one and a half naggin of milk.

For prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, oatmeal gruel is substituted for milk for dinner.

There were several complaints as to the dietary, which, however, is regularly inspected by the chaplains. I tasted the stirabout and milk, and found both very good. It was admitted that the bread *had* been a short time ago badly baked, but that immediate notice had been taken of it. The bread I thought to be not so sweet as that of a similar quality in other gaols, and accordingly called the attention of the contractor to the matter; he appeared anxious to fulfil his contract satisfactorily.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I examined the books and accounts very strictly, and was fully satisfied with the system of keeping accounts, and the efficacy of the checks.

Officers.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	152	Protestant Chaplain,	104
Surgeon, &c.	231	Roman Catholic do.,	304

I paraded the turnkeys, of whom I received a favorable account from the Governor and Local Inspector; they seemed to be efficient, and now wear a neat uniform. There were two dismissals for improper behaviour early in the year, but there has been no recurrence of misconduct since; one, the outside turnkey, complained of excess of duty, but his statement did not appear to establish any case of hardship; and I thought the allocation of duty to be a matter specially belonging to the authorities of the prison.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector and Chaplain	150	0	0	3 Turnkeys, £30 each,	90	0	0
Roman Catholic Chaplain	46	3	1	9 Turnkeys, £25 each,	225	0	0
Physician,	73	16	11	Cook,	15	0	0
Apothecary,	25	0	0	2 Porters, £10 each,	20	0	0
Governor,	200	0	0	Nursetender,	20	0	0
Deputy Governor and Clerk	40	0	0	Female Searcher,	10	0	0
Matron,	40	0	0				
Assistant Matron,	20	0	0		£1015	0	0
1 Turnkey (gate),	40	0	0				

Hospital.

Hospitals.

There were twenty sick in hospital. The permanent building consists of but two rooms, but there are sheds used for the reception of patients. They are wretched makeshifts, with leaky roofs, and from their dampness in this moist climate, I should think wholly unfit for their object. A portion of the turnkeys' quarters has also been applied to this purpose, thereby rendering it necessary for some of them to sleep outside, to the great detriment of the prison discipline. The expense of medicines (now procured from a druggist at cost price), was for the year 1848, £17, a large balance having been carried over from the preceding year, and for 1849, £65 12*s.* 10*d.* There were eight female and one male lunatic—none violent. The Governor held an order for the removal of the females to the Limerick asylum, but there was as yet no room for their reception.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board does not meet except when summoned by the Local Inspector, a practice which must be not unfrequently productive of inconvenience.

1. Maurice James O'Connell, Esq., High Sheriff.
2. Sir William D. Godfrey, Bart.
3. William Denny, Esq.
4. William Talbot Crosbie, Esq.
5. Peter Fitzgerald, Esq.
6. Daniel Cronin Coltsman, Esq.,
7. Christopher Galwey, Esq.
8. Richard Chute, Esq.
9. Richard Leahy, Esq.
10. Wilson Gun, Esq.
11. St. John Blacker, Esq.
12. Robert Conway Hickson, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Denny, a most anxious and zealous officer, and the able Governor, Mr. Creen, deserve the highest praise for the condition of this prison in its state of inadequate accommodation, and under the difficulties with which they have to contend; they obviously are actuated by a common desire to turn their imperfect means to the fullest account, and to control the expenditure with strict economy. The supervision of the nightly lock-up did not appear to me to be as stringent as it is in some other gaols;

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Kerry Gaol.

and too much is, perhaps, left to the turnkeys: an improvement in this particular can easily be made by so active and experienced an officer as the Governor. A presentment for a new hospital failed, I understand, at the last assizes; and I feel it my duty to urge the necessity of some steps being taken to meet this pressing want, and that of a school. If larger additions are ultimately contemplated, some plan might be devised for providing this lesser accommodation, so as to form a portion of, and to be embraced in the more complete design hereafter. I lament to add that the condition of bridewells in this county is far from satisfactory. The buildings are generally in imperfect repair, and a supply of necessaries is almost everywhere required; throughout there is a want of visitors' books—the only *test* of constant supervision, without which the keepers are sure to fall into careless and slovenly habits; this neglect ultimately leads to greater expenditure. I am happy to observe, that there has been a considerable reduction in the cost of diet since the last inspection, and perhaps by watching the local market prices, a further saving might yet be effected. I have only to add, that, looking to the probability of an effort being made for carrying out the above necessary improvements, I refrained from burthening this severely taxed county with the expense of an order for prison clothing, though it was sadly wanted; and I was further unwilling to offer even this slight additional temptation to the commission of crime.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Tarbert.—I found the building clean, but the bedding very bad. There were three males and one female prisoner; in the last quarter, 87. No sewers; water brought from a neighbouring spring well. One cell used as a store for arms by a neighbouring gentleman—not a magistrate; I could not learn by whose authority, as the keeper, a very young man, has been lately appointed in the place of his deceased father; another cell was occupied by his family, on the permission, as alleged, of a former Inspector-General. These cases ought to be looked into. The dietary, nearly that of October, 1849; cost, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for females. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, visits constantly. There is no visitors' book, nor any means of checking the accounts.

Killarney.—Seven male and five female prisoners confined here. The bedding good. The pump effective. Some of the windows broken. The bread baked within the walls in the open air, in an angle of the yard; an oven ought to be provided if the bread is to be supplied by the bridewell keeper, whose salary is £20 a year. The dietary is almost in accordance with the last approved, and costs $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, and $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for females. The numbers at the last quarter sessions, about 100, and during the last quarter, 878. Petty sessions are held weekly, and prisoners transmitted to the county gaol. The Local Inspector visits from time to time, but there is no visitors' book nor printed forms, and the committals are not kept—a most reprehensible act of neglect. No provision for medical attendance.

Kenmare.—Sixteen males and one female in this bridewell; number at last quarter sessions, 49, during last quarter, 159; salary of keeper, £10. The bedding bad and dirty; the privies in an unwholesome state of filth. No sewers, nor pump; water carried in. Dietary approximatively correct; $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for females. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Day, visits weekly; no visitors' book nor pass-books. Petty sessions held fortnightly. Prisoners detained for long periods, which the keeper was unable to explain.

Cahirciveen.—It is impossible to overstate the disgraceful condition of this bridewell, in which I found eight males and four females confined, one of the males being sick. The bedsteads broken, the bedding very bad and filthy, and not made up at half past four, p.m. The doors and windows broken, the former without hinges; the privies filthy. No pump; water brought from the poor-house. I was unable to ascertain the actual dietary from the bridewell keeper, who is, I am informed, an habitual drunkard, and who appeared to me at the time of my visit to be labouring under *delirium tremens;* his son, however, I believe, a smart boy, assured me with unintentional candour, that the allowance of meal was *six* ounces for males, and *five* for females (two ounces below the prescribed quantity); price, $4d.$ for males, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females; number during the last quarter, 99. Petty sessions held once a month, but they sometimes fail. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Eagar, visits monthly. I beg to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the utter unfitness of the keeper of this bridewell to retain his charge.

Miltown.—In fair order as to repair and cleanliness. Five males confined here—no females; during the last quarter there were 145. The bedding tolerable; No sewers but a very deep cess-pool. The yards are in grass, which is objectionable in retaining damp and being slovenly. No pump, but water is brought from the river about 200 yards distant. Salary of keeper £10. Dietary nearly correct, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for females. The Local Inspector visits regularly, but there is no visitors' nor registry *book*. Petty sessions held fortnightly, but sometimes there is a non-attendance.

Castle-island.—No prisoners, ten having been transmitted the day before. The transmittal is very regular here, the keeper being also clerk of petty sessions, which are held fortnightly without interruption. The house clean and tidy, and the bedding in a fair state. The sewers good, and the soil easily cleared. No pump, but spring and river water procurable at hand. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for females. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Maunsell, is frequent in his visits. There is no visitors' book.

Dingle.—Two male and two female prisoners here. The building tolerably clean; the bedding worn; no seats on the privies, and but one furnished with a sewer; no pump, but a spring-well within a short distance. Dietary not according to regulation; cost, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for females; petty sessions, fortnightly, but not very regular, and consequently prisoners are detained for long periods. The dispensary doctor attends. The

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Goodman, visits generally once a month. No visitors' book. Keeper's salary, £10.

Listowel.—Six males, two females; number at quarter sessions nearly 100; in last quarter, 347. One cell up stairs alleged to have been given for the use of the keeper by a former Inspector-General; salary, £20. The bedding pretty good; but the blankets worn, the sewerage tolerably effective; no pump, and water is nearly three quarters of a mile distant; petty sessions and the transmittal of prisoners take place weekly. The Local Inspector, the Rev Mr. Denny, visits regularly. No visitors' book. The dietary costs 8½*d.* for males, and 2¾*d.* for females.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy. Visited November 11, 1850.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.—Visited 11th of November, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of this gaol was as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor do.	1	1
Felons convicted,	15	4
Do. untried,	2	2
Misdemeanants untried,	1	–
Committed summarily,	6	1
	26	8
Total,	34	

This return exhibits a very favorable contrast to the numbers confined here at the last inspection, which amounted to 81. I am happy to add, that in this district of the county crime in general is much on the decrease; and that of the untried prisoners, none are natives of this locality. No execution has ever taken place here since the erection of the present building. There was but one convict—a male. The accommodation consists of thirty-two single cells and three solitary ones, and two rooms furnished with beds. A new laundry is nearly completed, and pipes, in connection with it, were being laid down; but the plumber appeared very dilatory, and not to be acting up to his contract. A machine for raising water has been lately completed, and furnishes the only real means of hard labour employment. The lower cells appropriated to males were so damp as to affect the bed-ticks and blankets, but an improvement in the ventilation would probably meet this evil. The fall of the sewers appears to be sufficient. No more than one prisoner is now confined in each cell; but there is no separation. The classification is into convicts, tried and untried—the two latter classes being subdivided into felons and misdemeanants. All take their meals in their cells. The commitments last year were—males, 272; females 146. Re-commitments—males, 22; females, 16. Greatest number in gaol at one time, males, 95; females, 40. Average—males, 65 and a fraction; females, 24 ditto. The number of gaol punishments amounted to 92.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is very little employment carried on here, considering the absence of undue pressure of numbers, and that of four turnkeys, one is a tailor, another a shoemaker, and a third is what is generally termed a "handy" man—a person of general aptitude, and manual dexterity. Stone-breaking, picking oakum, and mat-making, furnish the other works, independently of the usual prison duties. Educational instruction is given by the turnkeys for two hours daily.

Female Department.

The Female Department

Is carefully tended. There were but seven female prisoners at my visit, who were engaged in spinning, knitting, plain work, and washing. The new laundry will prove of great convenience to this department. Instruction is given daily by the matron for one hour only.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast: Males—eight ounces of meal in stirabout, ½ pint new-milk. Females—seven oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new-milk.

Dinner: Males—Fourteen oz. bread, 1 pint new-milk. Females—Twelve oz. bread, ¾ pint new-milk.

Average cost of diet per head, per day, for males, bread and milk—2$\frac{1}{16}$*d.*; average ditto for females—2$\frac{9}{32}$*d.*; average ditto for each prisoner per head, per day—2$\frac{5}{64}$*d.*

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; new-milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept with regularity, and, on comparison with each other, proved correct.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	151	Protestant Chaplain,	73
Surgeon, &c.,	85	Roman Catholic do.	85

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Butler, Esq., Local Inspector,	27	13	10	Arthur Driscoll, Turnkey, . .	20	0	0
Rev. J. Jameson, Prot. Chap. .	27	13	10	Patrick Moore, do., . .	20	0	0
Rev. John Lawler, R.C. Chaplain,	27	13	10	Richard Johnston, do., . .	20	0	0
Patrick Drill, Governor, . .	100	0	0	Mary Drill, Matron, . .	20	0	0
Thomas Crampton, Turnkey, .	20	0	0	Bridget Conolly, Assistant Matron,	6	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Governor,	Matron,
Four Turnkeys,	Assistant Matron.

Hospital.

Hospital.

There is no building set apart for this purpose; but, when occasion requires, cells are appropriated to the sick. There were but two patients, one of each sex. The cases were ordinary. The expense of medicine for the last three years appears to be excessive. The sums for the years ending in summer, 1848, 1849, and 1850, being respectively £29 18*s.* 10½*d.*, £21 13*s.* 1*d.*, £27 3*s.* 2*d.* There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly with an average attendance of three or four members. The bills are discharged half-yearly, after each assizes.

Right Hon. Lord Downes,	Edward Bagot, Esq.
Rev. F. S. Trench,	William Caulfield, Esq.
Rev. John Bagot,	Blayney T. Roper, Esq.
Captain Lefroy,	Francis A. Trench, Esq.
George Evans, Esq.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this building generally in a creditable state of order and cleanliness, and the local officers disposed to do their duty. The present fortunate condition of the gaol, in the small number of its inmates, would appear to suggest a favorable opportunity of placing some of the more juvenile offenders in separation, and of testing the reformatory principle. A considerable stimulus, too, might be given, with the existing staff of turnkeys, to employment, the cheapest and most effective means of discipline. The time set apart for the instruction of the females is too short, particularly as no systematic works are carried on in this department. I found occasion to notice the lock-up discipline as imperfect, too much being left to the turnkeys; but I trust that the mere mention of this inadequacy will be sufficient to secure an improvement in future.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas. Visited October 23, 1850.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.—Visited 23rd October, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The subjoined return shows the number of prisoners confined at the above date:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . .	1	–	Drunkards, . .	4	–
Poor do. . .	2	–	Committed summarily,	1	–
Felons convicted, .	16	5	Lunatics, . .	1	–
Misdemeanants do. .	7	4		—	—
Felons untried, . .	43	12		77	21
Misdemeanants do. .	1	–			
Soldier tried, . .	1	–	Total, .	98	

There is an apparent diminution of 10 upon the total as compared with the last inspection, when it reached 108; but as there were on that occasion 33 convicts (transports), and *none* at the period of my visit, the annual amount of crime must be considered as rather on the increase. There is a change also in its character—there being a diminution of petty offences, while those of a graver nature, such as highway robbery and violent assaults, have become more numerous: the vicinity to the capital may account for this result, as vagrants of bad character from the adjoining counties pass through this district on their way to Dublin, and some of the worst of the town population are driven to the outskirts by the greater activity of the police. The numbers of commitments during the year were: males 544, females 256. Re-commitments: males 30, females 27. The greatest number in gaol at one time, males 180, females 65. Average males 100, do. females 31. The accommodation consists of 62 single cells, and 4 solitary do., and 11 rooms with beds. The punishments from the 1st of January, amounted to 59. There is some classification adopted here, and I was glad to observe that the Governor had selected a few from among the juvenile offenders, both untried and those sentenced for short periods of imprisonment,

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Kildare Gaol.

and placed them in separation. Though the latter is not carried on as stringently as in the government prisons, its effects have proved most beneficial, and no bad consequence, either mental or physical, has resulted. The prisoners take their meals in their cells, and not more than three persons are confined in one. There is a good pump—the sewers have been lately cleared, but are not flushed with water. The bedticks and blankets were much worn; a fresh issue, however, was about to be made, as well as of prison clothing, which was greatly needed. The apparatus for supplying hot air was out of order, but undergoing repair. The poor debtors' ward was very dirty. This is a class less amenable to discipline than any other in the prison, but some improvement might easily be made. The introduction of perforated zinc-plates in the windows would materially assist the ventilation, which is now rather defective.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Stone-breaking may be said to constitute the sole regular employment here, the other works being but occasional. There is no tread-wheel, and no hand or capstan mill, and though one of the turnkeys is a weaver there was no one receiving instruction at the loom. This state of things is much to be lamented, and is in part, but in part only, to be attributed to the want of trained turnkeys. By selecting handicraftsmen for this office the discipline of the gaol would be greatly ameliorated, and a considerable saving effected by making up the bedding and clothing within the walls. School instruction is given daily in the chapel, from 8 until 12 o'clock. The schoolmaster seems to be attentive to his duties, and is also employed as an accountant. He keeps a registry of progress, and informed me that he found prisoners between 30 and 40 years of age to be the most anxious to learn.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The above I found in an orderly condition; the females are classified as tried and untried, but there is no sub-division according to the previous character of the criminals and the nature of their offences. Their employment, which amounts to but little, consists of sewing, spinning, knitting, and washing; the latter is carried on in a very confined and inconvenient laundry under ground, and there is no provision for adequately drying the clothes, &c. Educational instruction is given daily by the matron and her assistant, from 12 o'clock until 2 p. m. There were no females in hospital.

Dietary.

Dietary.

I tasted the bread, milk, and meal, and found all to be of unexceptionable quality—there were no complaints. The dietary is as follows:

Breakfast: Males—8 oz. meal for stirabout, ½ pint new-milk. Females—7 oz. meal for stirabout, ½ pint new-milk. Children under 10 years—5 oz. meal for stirabout, ½ pint new-milk.

Dinner: Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new-milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of new-milk. Children under 10 years—10 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint of new-milk.

Prisoners' dietary, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, agreeable to Inspectors-General Circular, No. 106. The proportion of meal appears to be too great, and the gruel is consequently preferred to milk.

Bread, per lb. $1\frac{5}{16}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt. 10*s.*; meat, per lb. 4*d.*; new-milk, per imp. gallon, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per imp. gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

In the absence of the Governor, who was on leave, there was no one who could satisfactorily explain the accounts, and on examination I found a discrepancy to a small amount between two of the books, which are intended to be a mutual check.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits during the past Year.

Local Inspector,	78	Protestant Chaplain,	79
Surgeon,	137	Roman Catholic, do.	108

Officers and Salaries

Officers and Salaries.

	s.	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Insp.—Rev. Walter de Burgh,	37	18	4	Assistant Matron—Ellen Drill,	6	0	0
Prot. Chaplain—Rev. W. de Burgh,	27	13	10	1st Turnkey—John Thornberry,	20	0	0
R. Catholic do.—Rev. Gerald Doyle,	27	13	10	2nd do. Henry Acheson,	20	0	0
Surgeon—Patrick Walsh, Esq.,	40	0	0	3rd do. Peter Lowrey,	20	0	0
Apothecary—Mr. Robert Hayes,	30	0	0	4th do. George Williams,	20	0	0
Governor—Mr. William Clarke,	160	0	0	5th do. Lawrence Tuite,	20	0	0
Deputy do.—Mr. John Drill,	50	0	0	Schoolmaster—James Tracy,	20	0	0
Matron—Mrs. Jane Drill,	20	0	0				

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Governor,	Assistant Matron,
Deputy Governor,	Six Turnkeys,
Matron,	Schoolmaster.

Hospital.

Hospitals.

The hospital is singularly inconvenient in construction; the wards for males and females, and a bath common to both, being on the same floor. There were five males, but one of whom was confined to bed. The room occupied by the others was not in that state of scrupulous cleanliness so essential to this department. There was only one male lunatic, who was represented to be quite harmless. Medicines are purchased at wholesale prices from a druggist, and are compounded in the prison by the apothecary. The sick dietary is ordered by entry in the prescription book, a convenient practice.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets only when summoned, and as there are two gaols in this county, it has not been found requisite to complete the usual number of members.

The Duke of Leinster,	Thomas Cooke, Esq.
Lord Naas,	Hans Hendrick, Esq.
Edward Beauman, Esq.	Ponsonby Moore, Esq.
Thomas de Burgh, Esq.	

General Observations.

General Observations.

Since my inspection I had an interview with Mr. Clarke, the Governor, and was satisfied of his anxiety to make the best use of the very imperfect means at his disposal. The turnkeys appear to have been appointed without the least consideration as to their fitness, and the only handicraftsman among them (a weaver) is infirm and unequal to much duty. The Deputy-Governor may possibly have been a useful and effective officer formerly, but at present I feel it my duty to state, that he is wanting in that intelligence and vigour which are indispensable in carrying out the strict coercive and reformatory discipline of a modern prison. The other noticeable points have been touched upon under the several headings to which they belong. The lock-up system which has hitherto prevailed is far from satisfactory, but the Governor has undertaken to adopt a stricter form for the future. The building was in fair repair, and generally clean.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited May 7th, 1850.

County of Kilkenny Gaol. Visited May 7, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

There is a large addition to this gaol in progress, consisting of two wings containing 200 cells, with a chapel, &c., and a governor's house. The latter, with the adjoining gateway, has been completed, but is not yet inhabited. The building of one of the wings had been advanced, at the time of my visit, as far as the lower tier of cells; the other had not been commenced. The external wall was completed; but the confusion occasioned by the works renders the place very insecure—and, notwithstanding a guard of soldiers had been placed there, an escape had occurred only a few days previously. There were 33 prisoners more than at the last inspection, the number being as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	9	–	Committed summarily,	30	1
Poor do.	12	3	Crown witnesses,	2	2
Felons convicted,	70	24	Lunatics,	20	-
Misdemeanants do.	19	–	Sick in hospital,	4	3
Felons untried,	27	18	In solitary,	1	–
Misdemeanants do.	2	–			
Soldiers tried,	15	–		212	55
Under revenue laws,	1	–	Total,	267	

The present number of cells is 48; in addition to these there are 4 workrooms, which are occupied at night by about 12 men each. This gaol is fortunate in being comparatively free from vagrants, as well as that generally numerous class who are sent for conducting themselves improperly in the workhouses. The reason of this I presume is the absence of poverty in the county, as well as to the general employment afforded. All the prisoners are examined on being received, and then taken aside and well clad in gaol clothing. In consequence of the disorder created by the works at present going on, great inconvenience is felt in carrying on the management. There is not any classification, nor any supervision at night. It is not necessary to place more than 3 men in a cell; but these are not very spacious, and the windows so small that the ventilation must be quite insufficient. I would recommend that either additional holes should be made in the doors, or those over them enlarged. The privies are in the yards—merely uncovered seats; a defect which could have been remedied, did not the change produced by the new building appear to render any more alterations at present inexpedient.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

	No.		No.
Wards,	6	Kitchens,	1
Yards,	5	Worksheds,	1
Day-rooms,	8	Hospital-rooms,	4
Cells,	48	Solitary cells,	4
Sleeping rooms,	7	Pumps,	2
School-rooms,	1	Tread-wheels,	1
Chapels,	1		

Stock.

	No.		No.
Pairs blankets,	198	Jackets,	89
Pairs sheets,	12	Trowsers,	86
Rugs,	6	Caps,	41
Bed-ticks,	152	Pairs Shoes,	57
Shirts,	282		

Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
For treason,	1	—	Lunatics under the Act for Insanity,	15	10
Felony,	238	141	Total,	900	326
Petty larceny, &c. (summarily),	126	69	Average daily number,	3	1
Misdemeanants do.	380	102	Highest at any one time	13	5
Under the revenue laws,	6	—	Lowest do.	1	1
Under the Poor Law Act,	16	1	Average daily number in hospital,	5	3
By courts martial,	59	—			
Under Vagrant Act,	11	1			
Drunkards,	48	2			

Periods of Imprisonment of the Number Committed during the Year.

	2 Years.		18 Months.		12 Months.		9 Months.		6 Months.		3 Months.		2 Months.		1 Month.		14 Days.		7 Days.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons & misdemeanants,	1	..	..	2	3	3	2	..	23	3	79	26	96	39	139	45	93	36	88	31	6	5	20	3	7	2	557	195
Vagrants,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	31	1
Drunkards,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	7	..	..	..	48	2

Committals and Re-committals during the past Year.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Re-committed once,	900	326	Re-committed four times or more,	1	—
,, twice,	51	13			
,, thrice,	3	2			

Number Sentenced to Solitary Confinement during the Year.

Males, 31 | Females, 41

Number Sentenced to be Whipped during the Year.

Boys, 44 | Females, —

Punishments for Prison Offences during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Dark cells,	159	30
Stoppage of diet,	496	300
Total,	655	330

Escapes during the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date.	Offences with which Charged or Convicted.	Whether confined separate or with others.	If Retaken.
Michael Bowe,	23	11th July, 1849.	Convicted 15 yrs. transportation.	With others.	Yes.
Michael Delaney,	24	20th April, 1850.	Do, 10 do. do.	With others.	Yes.
Humphry M'Carthy,	28	20th April, 1850.	Do. 10 do. do.	With others.	No.

Employment and Schools.

There is a tread-wheel which employed 11 men at a time; the principal other occupations are stone-breaking and pumping water: trade-work is carried on to an inconsiderable extent. Three prisoners, two shoemakers and a smith, were working at their respective trades, and another, who was a tailor, was employed under the superintendence of one of the turnkeys (also a tailor), in making the gaol clothing.

Employment on the Day of Inspection.

MALES.

	No.		No.
Cleaning and washing,	4	Shoemaking,	3
Cooking,	4	Stone-breaking,	32
Labouring,	22	Tailoring,	2
Prison duties,	10	Treadmill,	52
Pumping,	12	Weaving,	2
Schooling,	16	Winding,	1
Smiths' work,	2		

FEMALES.

	No.		No.
Knitting,	11	Schooling,	6
Needle-work,	4	Spinning and carding,	11
Nursing,	1	Washing,	12
Prison duties,	4	Winding,	1

The schoolmaster was appointed on the 1st of January, and does not appear particularly efficient. His duty is also to assist the Governor in the capacity of clerk. Lessons are given to the prisoners in six classes, from 10 o'clock till half-past 4. There is a school registry, by which it appears that some progress is made, but by the juveniles only.

Education.

			Advanced to Spelling.		Advanced to Reading.		Advanced to Writing.		Advanced to Arithmetic		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Began Alphabet,	295	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295	113
— Spelling,	..	..	170	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	96
— Reading,	..	..	..	..	290	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	80
— Writing	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	30
— Arithmetic,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
— Rule of Three,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	57	39	10	..	..
Total,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	860	319

Ages, Religion, and Education of the Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	No. Committed.		10 Yrs. & under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 & upwards.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read & Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons and Misdemeanants,	821	321	7	1	55	3	145	43	280	137	161	70	173	67	45	5	763	316	13	..	259	18	115	57	447	255
Vagrants,	31	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	1	12	..	1	..	..	..	31	1	..	..	9	..	4	..	18	1
Drunkards,	48	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	1	20	1	2	..	..	..	48	2	..	..	14	..	7	1	27	1

Number attending School during the Year.

Males, 860 | Females, 319

Average Number attending Daily.

Males, 36 | Females, 16

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department has been for some time transferred, together with the lunatics, to an old workhouse, in an open situation some distance from the gaol. There were 47 women.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

The debtors were separated; the rest arranged together in one large day-room—but they were clean, in good order, and all occupied; and the department appeared clean and well managed. There are two large and airy bedrooms, and two others used as hospital. The children are kept below in a dark apartment, which is also occasionally damp. The washing for the gaol is carried on in a sort of shed, and the linen is dried in the yards. The younger females are taught for three hours by the matron and under-matron. When the new part of the gaol is completed, the women will then be transferred there, and this building given up.

Dietary.

Dietary.

	First Class. Males.	Second Class. Females.	Third Class. Children under 10 years.
Breakfast,	8 oz. meal, ½ pint new-milk.	7 oz. meal, ½ pint new-milk.	5 oz. meal, ½ pint new-milk.
Dinner,	14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new-milk.	12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint new-milk.	10 oz. brown bread, ½ pint new-milk.
Supper,	—	—	4 oz. brown bread, 1½ naggin new-milk.

Brown bread is used, made of the whole wheatmeal; it is very good, as well as the other provisions. The dietary appears in general to agree very well with the prisoners, and there were no complaints; but I was told that a slight tendency to dysentery sometimes occurs, which might, perhaps, be checked by using a mixture of Indian meal and rice.

Contracts.

	£	s.	d.	
Bread (brown),	0	0	3⅝	per 4 lb. loaf.
Bread (white),	0	0	3 1/16	do. do.
Oatmeal (no contracts), bought in market at	7	10	0	per ton.
Indian meal (no contracts), bought in market at	7	10	0	per do.
Meat,	0	0	2¼	per lb.
New-milk,	0	0	6	per gallon.
Buttermilk,	0	0	2½	per gallon.
Salt (no contracts),	0	3	0	per cwt.
Coals,	0	15	11	per ton.
Turf,	0	1	2½	per box of 20 stone.
Straw (oaten),	0	17	3	per ton.
Candles,	0	0	4½	per lb.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the Governor, assisted by the schoolmaster as before-mentioned. The form in which the accounts are kept and the checks on consumption, appear to be sufficient. The small number of punishments was very remarkable, there having been only 19 this year, up to the 1st of May; the severest, 3 days' solitary confinement.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s	d.
Local Inspector, Col. Thomas Jones,	80	0	0	Turnkey, Thomas Ireland,	25	0	0
Governor, E. Hunt Robbins,	240	0	0	Do. Andrew Sheane,	25	0	0
Physician, Joseph Lalor, M.D.,	65	0	0	Do. Michael Leonard,	25	0	0
Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Perry,	46	0	0	Do. James Morrissey,	30	0	0
Do. R. C., Rev. John Gorman,	46	0	0	Do. Michael Murray,	30	0	0
Turnkey, William Lee,	37	0	0	Schoolmaster, J. Sixsmith,	28	0	0
Do. Thomas Whelan,	30	0	0	Matron, Mrs. Jane Hoye,	30	0	0
Do. Thomas Murphy,	30	0	0				

The turnkeys seem to be efficient men. They sleep in different parts of the prison.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	227	Protestant Chaplain,	182
Surgeon, &c.	310	Roman Catholic do.,	212

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The present building is insufficient, and is to be raised a story. There are six rooms, but some are not used as wards. There were only six sick at the time I was there, and these only trivial cases.

Cases of Sickness and Lunacy during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition,	200	76
Hospital cases,	104	11
Criminal lunatics,	15	10

Diseases during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Syphilis,	19	–
Paralysis of bladder,	1	–
Rheumatism,	3	–
Dysentery, and Diarrhœa,	36	1
Fever,	16	–
Inflammation of the lungs,	17	5
Ulcers of legs,	2	–
Inflammation of neck,	2	–
Scalled heads,	2	–
Ophthalmic,	1	–
Erysipelas,	2	–
Liver affection,	1	–
Water on chest,	–	1
Hemorrhage,	1	–
Inflammation of the heart,	1	1
Lighter cases not treated in hospital,	200	76
Total,	304	84

Deaths and their Causes during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Diarrhœa and Dysentery,	6	1
Water on chest,	–	1
Total,	6	2

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were nineteen lunatics, two in the gaol, and the rest confined in the old workhouse as before stated, with four steady prisoners to look after them. Of these in the gaol, one is a shoemaker, who is kept continually at work, and behaves well.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

1. Marquis of Ormonde.
2. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh.
3. The Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory.
4. Sir John Blunden, Bart.
5. J. B. C. Wandesford, Esq.
6. Henry Wemys, Esq.
7. Joseph Greene, Esq., R. M.
8. John M. Greene, Esq.
9. Edmund Smithwick, Esq.
10. Richard Sullivan, Esq.
11. Richard Wheeler, Esq.
12. J. S. Lane, Esq.

The Board have no regular day of meeting only when they are summoned. The accounts are looked over twice a year before each of the assizes, and the payments are then made, except those which may be ordered occasionally. I should recommend a monthly meeting and audit, by which regularity would be insured; for such a large mode of proceeding may ultimately lead to embarrassments which it might be difficult to rectify.

General Observations.

General Observations.

As before observed, the irregularities unavoidably consequent upon the building at present going forward, render it difficult to form an idea of the way this prison is generally managed, but its state of cleanliness and discipline was satisfactory. It is to be hoped that when the new part is completed, a great quantity of industrial employment will be introduced.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Thomastown, May 7th.—There were no prisoners confined here at the time of my inspection; I found it clean, but both male and female apartments need supplies immediately. The average cost of diet per day, 3½*d.* The number of prisoners confined here during last quarter, 147.

Callan, May 8th.—This bridewell was in a very clean and regular state; I found in it 2 male and 2 female prisoners. The average cost of diet per day, 3*d.* Number of prisoners confined during last quarter, 134.

Urlingford.—The number of prisoners confined here during last quarter, 43. The average cost of diet per day, 4*d.*

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

City of Kilkenny Gaol. Visited May 8, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited May 8th, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

The deficiencies of this prison have been so often enlarged upon that I think it unnecessary, to enter into any details of that subject in the present report. As a specimen of the whole I may as well mention that there is in fact only one room, and that not a large one, appropriated to the Governor's use. This forms his sitting-room and office, while the further end, in front of which is a curtain, constitutes his sleeping apartment. This may give an idea of the whole; but while the present indisposition exists to undertake any improvement, it is in vain either to make comments or suggest remedies. There was one prisoner more on this inspection than at the time of the last; the prison's state being as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–
Felons convicted,	14	13
Felons untried,	9	13
Misdemeanants do.,	3	3
Committed summarily,	9	2

	Males.	Females.
Sick in hospital,	–	1
	38	32
Total,	70	

Not more than one prisoner is placed in each single cell, and the sleeping-rooms contain from eight to nine. The bedding appeared clean as well as the entire establishment, as well as could be discovered amidst the utter darkness that enveloped the corridors and some of the cells. The tried prisoners were in gaol clothing. They are examined by the surgeon on admission, but not washed as they ought to be. They take their meals in the day-rooms. There is no particular classification, but the men appeared to be kept in proper order. Fortunately there are not many vagrants, which may probably be attributed to the same practice being in force here as in Dublin, of committing this class of offenders for twenty-four hours only *without food*. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks here, the cells are warm and at the same time well ventilated, to which the healthiness of the place may in fact be ascribed.

	No.
Wards,	4
Yards,	3
Day-rooms,	4
Cells,	7
Sleeping-rooms,	10

	No.
Chapels,	1
Kitchens,	1
Worksheds,	1
Solitary cells,	1
Pumps,	2

Stock.

	No.
Pairs blankets,	73
Pairs sheets,	3
Rugs,	4
Bedsteads, hammocks, or cots,	37
Bed-ticks,	45

	No.
Shirts,	67
Jackets,	18
Trowsers,	20
Caps,	2
Pairs shoes,	18

Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Petty larceny, &c., (summarily)	420	315
Misdemeanants, do.,	73	42
Under the Poor Law Act,	45	11
Under Vagrant Act,	358	180
Drunkards,	75	185

	Males.	Females.
Lunatics under the Act for Insanity,	2	4
Total,	973	737
Average daily number,	2	6
Highest at any one time,	10	11
Lowest do.	1	2

Periods of Imprisonment of the Number Committed during the Year.

	2 Years.		18 Months.		12 Months.		9 Months.		6 Months.		3 Months.		2 Months.		1 Month.		14 Days.		7 Days.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons & misdemeanants,	4	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	67	30	170	57	53	50	25	26	10	17	6	25	..	..	..	..	202	164	540	374
Vagrants,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	15	35	60	56	120	80	130	..	..	..	358	180
Drunkards,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	8	43	20	115	47	..	..	..	75	185

Committals and Re-committals during the past Year.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Re-committed once,	973	737	Re-committed four times and more,	–	1
,, twice,	6	8			
,, thrice,	2	4			

Number Sentenced to Solitary Confinement during the Year.

Males,	20	Females,	36

Number Sentenced to be Whipped during the Year.

Males,	4	Females,	–

Punishments for Prison Offences during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Stoppage of diet,	210	161
Other punishments,	80	24
Total,	290	185

Escapes during the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date.	Offences with which Charged or Convicted.	Whether confined separate or with others.	If Retaken.
Joseph O'Neil,	25	14 February, 1850.	Larceny.	With others.	Yes.
Edward Lynam,	29	Do.	Coining.	Do.	Yes.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Stone-breaking is the principal, or rather I may say, the only employment of the males. The stones when broken are wheeled in barrows by the prisoners into the street; a practice which it would be as well to discontinue, although it is not believed that any evil results arise from it. There is no school instruction of any kind.

Employment on the Day of Inspection.

MALES.

	No.		No.
Carpentering,	1	Prison duties,	3
Cleaning and whitewashing,	2	Stone-breaking,	25
Cooking,	2	Tailoring,	1

FEMALES.

	No.		No.
Knitting,	4	Prison duties,	6
Needlework,	14	Washing,	4
Nursing,	3		

Age, Religion, and Education of the Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	No. Committed.		10 Yrs. & under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 & upwards.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read & Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons and Misdemeanants,	540	372	..	2	4	20	80	56	198	89	194	45	164	160	45	24	495	348	..	..	250	126	160	75	130	171
Vagrants,	358	180	20	20	47	27	101	30	100	33	90	70	..	..	58	5	300	175	..	..	..	..	150	77	208	103
Drunkards,	75	185	..	..	..	75	..	70	65	40	10	..	..	..	5	25	70	160	..	..	36	0	20	73	19	100

Female Department.

Female Department.

The women appeared tolerably well managed, and were employed at needlework, washing, and making artificial firing. The latter occupation consists in mixing up the pounded anthracite coal with water and forming it into balls, which are much used in this locality. This is not a very cleanly employment, and must be somewhat irksome; which, however, provided it is not injurious to the health, does not form any objection. There were four children here, The accommodation consists of one day-room, and three sleeping-rooms. No school instruction is given.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Dietary.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 10 years.
Breakfast,	9 oz. Indian meal, 1 pint new-milk.	9 oz. Indian meal, 1 pint new-milk.	—
Dinner,	9 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint new-milk.	9 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint new-milk.	—
Supper,	—	—	—

This is not at all in conformity with the dietary authorised by law, which requires bread to be given for dinner, and makes a difference between the portions allowed to males and to females. Complaints were made by one prisoner at not receiving any bread, and the proper regulation ought to be adopted.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Jeffrey Mara. | Thomas Foley.

Contracts.

	£	s.	d.	
Bread,	0	0	4½	per 4 lb. loaf.
Meat,	0	0	2½	per lb.
New-milk,	0	0	4	per gallon, Irish.
Salt,	0	0	4½	per stone.
Coals,	0	15	6	per ton.
Turf,	0	1	4	per box.
Straw (oaten),	0	19	0	per ton.
Candles,	0	0	4½	per lb.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The principal portion of the books are kept by the Governor, who has no one to assist him. The entries in some of them are, however, made by the Local Inspector, not in a very perfect manner. The punishments consist almost entirely of stoppages of milk.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Prim, Esq., Local Inspector,	30	0	0	William Magee, Governor,	65	0	0
Nathaniel Alcock, Esq., M.D.,	30	0	0	Mrs. C. Magee, Matron,	15	0	0
Rev. Henry Hare, Protestant Chap.,	30	0	0	Jeffrey Mara,	20	0	0
Rev. William Lynch, R. C. do.,	30	0	0	Thomas Foley,	20	0	0

It will be seen that besides the Governor there are only two other resident officers, a staff quite insufficient for this moderate-sized prison.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	236	Protestant Chaplain,	135
Surgeon,	130	Roman Catholic do.,	120

Hospital.

Hospital.

There is no building especially appropriated for an hospital; £60 was presented last year for providing one: but as this was thought insufficient, the money was re-presented, and the design (I presume) abandoned for the present. A sleeping-room is used for this purpose when required, and was then occupied by 3 women, 1 convalescent. When any of the males are sick, they are attended in their cells. There was also a woman, who had a child of two years of age with the small pox, placed in a room by themselves. The comparatively healthy state of this prison renders any improvement in this respect less called for, but it should nevertheless be adopted ere it might be too late.

Cases of Sickness and Lunacy during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition,	100	125
Hospital cases,	28	33
Criminal Lunatics,	2	4

Diseases during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Dysentery and Diarrhœa,	20	11
Fever,	8	9
Venereal cases,	–	13
Slight cases not treated in hospital,	100	125

Deaths and their Causes during the Year.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

	Males.	Females.
Consumption, ...	1	–

City of Kilkenny Gaol

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

1. The Marquis of Ormonde.
2. The Mayor.
3. Richard Sullivan, Esq., J.P.
4. Henry Potter, Esq., J.P.
5. Thomas Hart, Esq., J.P.
6. Edmund Smithwick, Esq., J.P.
7. Thomas Bradly, Esq.
8. William P. Leech, Esq.
9. Henry M'Creery, Esq.
10. John Potter, Esq.
11. James M. Tidmarsh, Esq.
12. William J. Douglas, Esq.

The Board meet only when summoned, which is generally once in about six weeks. They look over the accounts half-yearly, and the payments are made afterwards.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this prison kept in as cleanly and regular a manner as could be expected, considering the miserable state of the building, the paucity of officers, and the little attention that is bestowed upon it by the city authorities.

FREDERIC B. LONG, *Inspector-General.*

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED THE 27TH AND 28TH AUGUST, 1850.

King's County Gaol. Visited August 27 and 28, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The state of this gaol I found to be thus:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, .	4	1	Revenue laws,	1	–
Poor do., .	6	1	Lunatics, . .	3	1
Felons convicted,	69	29	Sick in hospital, .	3	3
Misdemeanants do.,	20	12		—	—
Felons untried, .	16	16		123	62
Misdemeanants do.,	4	2	Total, . .	185	

There were 26 male convicts sentenced to transportation, and 9 females. This total presents a very favorable contrast to that returned at the last inspection, when the numbers amounted to 312, thus showing a decrease of 127. There are 80 single cells, 4 solitary cells, 3 rooms with beds, one laundry, 4 day-rooms, and 4 yards for males; 32 single cells, 1 solitary cell, a laundry, 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards for females—a common kitchen for dressing the prisoners' victuals, a chapel for both sexes, and 3 baths for general use, as may be required. A water-engine and hand-mill are turned to useful account—the latter is employed in grinding corn, and the economy of space and fuel is remarkably well managed. The general store in which all the stock, whether manufactured or in the raw material, is kept, contains also the corn, which feeds the mill through a hopper in the floor; there is also a trap-door communicating with the drying-kiln, which heats the baking-oven, all the bread being baked in the prison at a cost of but $\frac{7}{8}d.$ per lb. There is a lime-kiln within the walls, which is thought to conduce much to the general healthiness by its evaporation and constant supply for white-washing. This is the more needed, as the sewerage is bad; but Mr. Berry, the excellent Local Inspector, hopes to counteract this evil by the use of deodorizing peat-charcoal, which the neighbouring bog could furnish on the cheapest terms. A military guard has done duty here, since an attempt was made more than a year ago on the Governor.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Great and well-regulated activity is shown in this department. Mr. Burke, the Deputy Governor, and three of the turnkeys, who are handicraftsmen, superintend and instruct. It is to be regretted that a larger portion of the turnkeys are not qualified for this purpose, as under such guidance greater results might be obtained without any considerable additional expense. Mr. Burke gives each prisoner a trial in one trade or other, until he has ascertained that for which there is the greatest natural aptitude or taste. I was much struck with his kind and judicious notice and praise of a very young boy who, in a few weeks, had made an astonishing progress in weaving. Whenever a prisoner happens to be a handicraftsman, others are, as it were, apprenticed to him, and thus a *succession* is maintained in the more common trades. Hard labour consists in grinding corn, barrowing stones, and working the water-engine. The general employment is furnished by weaving, winding, warping, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, smith's work, painting, glazing, stone-cutting, brazier's work, prison duties, and washing. This latter is a very useful acquirement to males. The profits last year reached the sum of £267 18*s.* 5*d.*, but if the number of competent instructors were greater, and the sheds for *separate* work, which are in contemplation, were completed, more might yet be done. The annexed is the schoolmaster's return, who is paid a salary of £25:—

South District. *School Department, 27th August, 1850.*

Reports on separate Prisons.

King's County Gaol.

PROGRESS MADE BY MALE PRISONERS FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

20 Commenced the alphabet, and learned to read tolerably.
14 Commenced to spell, and learned to read.
10 Commenced the alphabet, and learned to spell.
16 Commenced reading, learned writing, and made some progress in arithmetic.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

39 Commenced the alphabet, and learned to read tolerably.
37 Commenced the alphabet, and learned to spell.
24 Learned to read.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department reflects great credit upon those in whose charge it is placed. Instruction is given by the matron. The female prisoners are engaged in carding, spinning, and needle-work; but there is a lamentable deficiency of space, equally injurious to health and the carrying out of the works. The same objection applies to the laundry. It is stated that sheds are to be erected to give this much-wanted accommodation, and I trust the next Inspector may have to record their completion.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Males: Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and half a pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females: Breakfast—3½ oz. of oatmeal and 3½ oz. of Indian meal, made into stirabout, and half a pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Complaints having been made to me, particularly by those employed upon the hand-mill, of the insufficiency of the diet, I saw the dinner bread weighed, and on the following morning the stirabout for breakfast. Both were of the prescribed weight, and excellent in quality, the corn being carefully purchased by the Local Inspector. The chaplain, too, regularly inspects the diet.

Contracts.—Oatmeal, per cwt. 10*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt. 8*s.* 5*d.*; meat, per lb. 5*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1¼*d.*; salt, per stone 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

These are kept with remarkable care. The Local Inspector constantly checks the accounts, and great attention appears to be paid to simplifying them. The system is very intelligible and satisfactory.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s	d.
Rev. E. F. Berry, Chaplain, -	40	0	0	Philip Green, 2nd Turnkey, -	25	0	0
Rev. J. O'Rafferty, R. C. Chaplain,	40	0	0	Thomas Brennan, 3rd do., -	25	0	0
Francis Berry, Local Inspector, -	130	0	0	John Silver, 4th do., -	25	0	0
Robert Harding, Governor, -	184	12	2	Jones Commons, 5th do., -	25	0	0
John Ridley, Medical Officer, -	45	0	0	John Doolin, 6th do., -	25	0	0
Philip Belton, Apothecary, -	20	0	0	Michael Murray, 7th do., -	25	0	0
Henry Burke, Deputy Governor, -	60	0	0	Con. M'Loughlin, 8th do., -	25	0	0
Eliza M'Ghee, Matron, - -	40	0	0	Henry Neill, 9th do., -	25	0	0
Eliza Fitzgibbon, Female Turnkey,	25	0	0	Philip Green, jun., Messenger, -	6	10	0
Margaret Thompson, Nurse, -	20	0	0	John Burke, Schoolmaster, -	25	0	0
William Smith, 1st Turnkey, -	40	0	0				

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector . . .	240	Protestant Chaplain . . .	176
Surgeon, &c. . . .	354	Roman Catholic Chaplain .	181

The under officers are paid monthly, and sign their names in a receipt-book. They wear uniform, and seem to be active and willing.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There were but six patients—three males and three females—in the hospitals, which are airy and well tended. The apothecary receives a salary of £20 for compounding medicines, and formerly contracted to supply them annually for a similar sum; but latterly he has been allowed £30, which seems rather high.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board, usually consisting of from three to five persons, meets monthly, when the accounts, which have been already checked by the Local Inspector, are examined, and the bills are thereupon discharged. There is an excellent code of bye-laws prepared by the Board.

Earl of Rosse.
Earl of Charleville.
William Morris, Esq.
Barry Fox, Esq.
John W. Tarleton, Esq.
John O'Brien, Esq.
Anthony Molloy, Esq.
Dawson French, Esq.
Robert B. Slator, Esq.
David Thompson, Esq.
George M'Mullen, Esq.
Henry Manly, Esq.

General Observations.

There has been a considerable improvement effected since the last inspection. The convicts (transports) have been wholly separated from the other prisoners, and the untried, of whom there were but very few at the time of my visit, are placed with those convicted of minor and comparatively trifling offences. Juvenile offenders, too, are kept apart as much as possible. If—as it is to be hoped—the diminution of numbers continue, this principle of separation, which is the groundwork of all *moral* discipline, can and ought to be carried out to the fullest extent. The old wooden bedsteads have been removed, and greater space and cleanliness have been thereby obtained. In the female department I remarked some prisoners without shoes, and was informed that it was their own option, many having been previously unaccustomed to the use of them, and unwilling to wear them before the winter. So anxious generally are women found to be transported, that out of the nine female convicts, five, who were prostitutes, had committed *arson*, with the view of obtaining this sentence. I have now only to add, that the general condition of this gaol reflects the highest credit upon all concerned in its management. I visited it quite unexpectedly, and found nothing but order, cleanliness, and sound repair. The Local Inspector, Mr. Francis Berry, is indefatigable in his zeal and anxious superintendence, and devotes the greater part of his time to the interests of *all*—looking equally to economical expenditure, and to the humane care of the prisoners. Mr. Harding, the Governor, is evidently imbued with a strong and conscientious sense of his important duties. He is, I was informed, always to be found at his post, and gives his constant attention to all the departments under his charge. He is very strict with regard to the supervision of the prisoners; and he or the Deputy Governor, Mr. Burke, of whom I have spoken above, is present at the locking-up of *every* prisoner at night. This is a duty by no means scrupulously observed in other gaols.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Parsonstown.—There were nine male prisoners and eleven females confined in this bridewell, in the state and accommodation of which a beneficial change has been effected since the last inspection, which is doubtless attributable to the report of my colleague; but it is still, though a district bridewell, far below the average of minor prisons in other counties. The bedding is in a better condition. The building cleaner, and in sounder repair. The cooking boiler has been improved. The sewerage is fair. New privies have been erected, and a door broken in one of the yard walls, so as to enable the soil to be cleared. When prisoners require religious ministration, the bridewell keeper notifies their desire to the clergyman of their creed. A medical officer (Dr. Waters) is paid £20 per annum for his attendance, a rather unusual sum. On the other hand, there is much to be amended: the lower part of the walls against which, of course, the bedding would rest, was coloured with yellow ochre, which I directed to be removed, and whitewash to be substituted. There are in the yards large *open* pits, into which the night-buckets are emptied—a practice disgusting in appearance, and offensive and unwholesome. It had been raining for some hours at the time of my visit, and as the windows had been taken out for ventilation, the rain was plashing on the sill and wetting the bedding, which was made up against the outer wall. The registry-book was not in accordance with the form prescribed in the quarterly returns; the reference, therefore, and a proper check on the number of daily inmates, were defective. There were no pass-books. The males and females are placed in cells which open on the same corridor, which seems very objectionable. There is no employment; for breaking the small quantity of stone required for the yards can scarcely be so called. The dietary (bread and stirabout) is in accordance with the last form. I tasted the bread and milk, which were both very good. Oatmeal, 11*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; bread, 1½*d.* per lb.; new-milk, 6*d.* per imperial gallon. The accounts are examined monthly by the Board of Superintendence, who pay on production of vouchers. There were from 65 to 70 confined here at the last quarter sessions, and during the last quarter 323.

The Local Inspector never visits—the Inspector of the county gaol does so occasionally. The keeper is evidently anxious *now* to do his duty—indeed nervously so; but he seems to be indolent, slovenly, and wanting in quickness of observation. To such a person constant and unexpected supervision is indispensable. The magistrates who attend petty sessions here might effectually discharge this duty by an occasional visit, even of a few minutes' duration.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Limerick Gaol.

Visited October 7, 1850.

County of Limerick Gaol.—Visited 7th October, 1850.

The morning state of this gaol I found to be as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, -	4	1	Committed summarily, -	55	17
Poor do. -	16	2	Lunatics, - - -	2	1
Felons convicted, -	6	—	Sick in hospital, -	28	2
Misdemeanants do.	307	36		515	103
Felons untried, -	6	—	Total, -	618	
Misdemeanants do.	91	44			

Thus showing an advance of 94 upon the numbers returned at the last inspection; as however, the convicts on that occasion amounted to 107, and at present reach a total of 142, the virtual increase of the ordinary occupants of the gaol may be taken at 58.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Limerick. Gaol.

There is no change in the accommodation, which consists of 175 single cells, 4 solitary cells, and 13 day-rooms. There is a plentiful supply of good water, and the system of heating the oven of the bakery by hot water pipes seems to be effective and economical. A tread-wheel is much wanted here to furnish the means of hard labour, which at present is confined to stone-breaking, and it might be turned to account in forcing water through the sewers, grinding corn, &c. The ventilation of the cells could be easily improved by the insertion of perforated zinc plates into the upper panes of the windows, as no draught of air is thereby created such as to inconvenience the inmates of the cells, and to induce them to stop the current by placing their clothes against the apertures. Classification is attempted as far as is practicable under such pressure of numbers. The males are divided into the tried and untried. The tried are classed (the convicts being apart) into misdemeanants sentenced at assizes, at quarter sessions, and those summarily convicted for short periods. Upon the numbers of the latter class the substitution of gruel for milk has produced a beneficial effect, it being reduced from 184, the amount in July last, to 62 at the present date. The untried are divided into capital felons and misdemeanants. The convicts occupy two classes, but from among the most refractory of the younger ones, the Governor has selected and placed in complete separation nine, an experiment which hitherto has been attended with the happiest results. Their general conduct, their bodily health, though there is no increase of diet allowed, their moral tone, and their educational acquirement, have all advanced considerably. Their progress in the latter is most gratifying, and highly creditable to their instructor. Number of commitments during the past year: males, 2272, females, 675. Recommitments: males, 79, females, 36. Greatest number in gaol at one time: males, 701, females, 154. Average males, $542\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, females, $110\frac{1}{2}$. The punishments since January amounted to 255; a large total, but accounted for by the number of assault cases committed by impatient convicts.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There were 62 prisoners employed as bakers, carpenters, sawyers, shoemakers, tailors, weavers and winders, heckers, cot-makers, painters and glaziers; of these more than one-half were engaged in weaving and winding, as all the clothing and bedding for the prisoners are manufactured within the walls. Works, however, are carried on here to a very limited extent; and though, doubtless, the confined accommodation must check such operations, in other gaols even less favorably circumstanced, there is more energy exhibited and a larger result produced. There are but four regularly educated tradesmen among the turnkeys, and in consequence of there being no tailors, the clothing for the gaol officers was obliged to be sent out in order to be made up. There is no separate account of the works kept, which is an objectionable practice. School instruction is much wanted, and as there is a highly competent master, an effort ought to be made in behalf of the numerous juvenile offenders whom I regretted to observe here—no substitute for the school-room, which was burnt, having been since erected.

Female Department.

Female Department.

Two-thirds of the females were employed in spinning and needle-work, and washing. The laundry is small, but the drying room is very effective. Some of the female cells are damp, and imperfectly aired. Here, too, there is a deficiency in instruction which might be easily remedied. There are two classes, the tried and untried, each of which is again subdivided into the refractory and the better behaved. This department is carefully tended by the matron and her assistant.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary was as follows:—

Breakfast: Males, eight oz. Indian meal in stirabout, half pint new-milk. Females, seven oz. Indian meal in stirabout, half pint new-milk.

Dinner: Males—fourteen oz. bread, and one pint new-milk. Females, twelve oz. bread, and three-fourth pint new-milk; or, males, fourteen oz. bread, one pint gruel. Females, twelve oz. bread, three-fourth pint of gruel.

Prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get gruel in place of milk for dinner.

Contracts.

Contracts.

Bread per lb., no contract—bread baked by prisoners; oatmeal per cwt., no contract; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; potatoes, per stone, not used; meat, per lb., no contract; new-milk, per gallon, $4\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, not used; salt, per stone, 2*s.* 6*d.*

There were some complaints of the dietary, which proceeded chiefly from the convicts (always an impatient body), but they did not appear to require further investigation as the chaplains are regular in their inspection, and as, in several instances, one-half of a class declared their entire satisfaction with the food to which the other half had objected.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The system of keeping the books, and of checking them, appeared to be clear and complete.

Officers' Visits during the past Year.

Surgeon,	333	Protestant Chaplain,	92
Physician,	258	Roman Catholic do.	185

The turnkeys, as their new clothing has not yet issued, presented a somewhat untidy appearance.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. H. H. Rose, Chaplain,	50	0	0	4th Turnkey, Daniel Hallinan,	35	0	0
Rev. Wm. Bourke, R. C. do.	50	0	0	5th do. Joseph Gabbett,	35	0	0
James J. Wilkinson, Surgeon,	30	0	0	6th do. William Leamey,	35	0	0
David O'Callaghan, Physician,	44	0	0	7th do. John Hickey,	35	0	0
Joseph Parker, Apothecary,	30	0	0	8th do. Richard Jackson,	35	0	0
Mr. Hy. Woodburn, Governor,	300	0	0	9th do. Charles Mallard,	35	0	0
Pk. Roche, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	70	0	0	10th do. Henry Roberts,	35	0	0
1st Turnkey, Patrick Brown,	45	0	0	Mrs. Mary Roche, Matron,	40	0	0
2nd do. John Quinlavan,	35	0	0	Catherine J. Roche, Assistant,	20	0	0
3rd do. David FitzGerald.	35	0	0	Ellen Devitt, Hospital Nurse,	25	0	0

Hospitals.

There were thirty persons, twenty-eight males and two females, in hospital. There was nothing either in the extent or character of the diseases to require notice. This department is ably and economically conducted. Medicines are purchased at cost price, and are compounded in the gaol. The total amount of these, from October, 1847, to October, 1850, was £88 2*s.* 7*d.* The dietary for the sick is drawn up daily by Dr. Parker, and is entered in his hand-writing, so as to afford a complete check. There were three lunatics,—none violent. A reprehensible practice has lately crept in of committing harmless idiots as dangerous lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets regularly. A return of the stores is taken. The accounts are examined and compared with the pass-books, and cheques, signed by three members, are issued to the contractors.

Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.	William H. Gabbett, Esq.	Henry Maunsell, Esq.
The Ven. The Archdeacon of Limerick.	The Earl of Dunraven [dead.]	John Croker, Esq.
	Michael Furnell, Esq.	Lord Clarina.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq.	William Monsell, Esq., M. P.	Major Vandeleur.
The Hon. John Massey.		

General Observations.

I am unwilling to raise any question here as to the policy of not employing a Local Inspector, and of thus concentrating authority and responsibility in one individual, however meritorious and efficient. The Governor, Mr. Woodburn, is fully entitled to the highest praise for the cleanly condition of this establishment, and for its general discipline and economy. He is evidently a painstaking and conscientious officer. I made particular inquiries as to the sanitary returns of the temporary hospital, a wooden building, and I was surprised to learn from the humane and experienced physician, Dr. O'Callaghan, in which he was fully sustained by the testimony of Dr. Parker, that the healthfulness of this department has far exceeded their expectations. I trust, however, that steps will be taken for erecting a more permanent building, the more particularly as the want of a school-room, and of sufficient space for carrying on works, renders an extension of the gaol a matter of urgent necessity. The state of the bridewells in this county requires active supervision and attention. I have specially noticed Kilfinnan, as I consider it to furnish a case for strict inquiry. I must be permitted to observe, that where a salary of only £10 is allowed, it is impossible to expect a responsible person to devote his exclusive time to his duties. I learned, with great regret, that at Rathkeale Bridewell (a very important charge), a person about seventy years of age, and without any previous training or experience to qualify him for such a post, had been nominated keeper. A very excellent practice has lately been adopted in some counties of giving these appointments to old and deserving turnkeys, with an adequate salary, the latter expense being more than compensated by the superior economy and discipline, and the more careful repair, besides offering a stimulus to those employed in the county gaol. The want of a provision for medical attendance at the bridewells here calls for immediate attention, as the responsibility is too great to throw upon the discretion of the keeper.

Bridewells.

Glin.—The building tolerably clean and orderly. The bedding in fair condition. No sewers nor pump, but water near at hand. The door of the male yard wholly out of repair, and so insecure as to prevent its occupation. Five cells, three for males, two for females; two day-rooms, one male and one female prisoner at the time of inspection. The dietary table hung up in the bridewell, but the keeper, who seems greatly wanting in intelligence, apparently did not understand it. 4*d.* per diem for both males and females, much higher than at Tarbert, only three miles distant, where the charge is 3½*d.* for males, and 2¾*d.* for females. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Ashe, visits constantly.

Kilfinnan.—I found this bridewell in a most slovenly and careless state; the bedding very bad, and some windows broken in the cells. The drunkard's cell is next to one of the female ones, and entered through the female day-room. No pump—water brought by a servant. The men's privy is obliged to be cleared through the house. There were four

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Limerick Gaol.

male prisoners—no females. The keeper absent; his salary is but £10, and he keeps a farm. The dietary according to regulation, except that a pint of *sour* milk is given for dinner to both males and females. The daily state book not numbered. The committals in great confusion. I found an order from a magistrate on a slip of paper (dated the 24th of September) directing the discharge of two prisoners committed for twelve days, for trespass, on the 16th, and yet their names were entered as if discharged on the 28th (the day of my inspection being the 27th), thus falsifying the return, and debiting the county with the *whole* period of their sentence, which, by-the-bye, could not legally be carried out in the bridewell. Petty sessions fortnightly. Local Inspector visits sometimes; but no entry for more than a year.

Bruff.—The bridewell fairly kept; only one male prisoner. 45 at last quarter sessions; 271 in the last quarter. The sewerage good. No pump, but water obtained from the river which was close by. Dietary according to last regulation. Cost from 3¾*d.* to 4*d.* per head. The Local Inspector, or his substitute, and the magistrates visit frequently.

Newcastle.—The house orderly; the building in decent repair. Four males and one female prisoner; 252 last quarter. The cess-pools good, but the soil is cleared through the house. A pump close by. Petty sessions held weekly, and prisoners transmitted to the county gaol. Dietary as prescribed in October, 1849, and supplied by contract. The keeper could not tell me the average cost of last quarter, as it is not yet allocated by the Board of Superintendence. His salary is £20, and he seems to be careful and anxious. The books very correct. The Local Inspector visits quarterly; the magistrates almost daily. No provision for medical aid. A female lunatic had just been removed; she laboured under severe dysentery, and the whole time of the keeper was taxed in attending upon her.

Rathkeale.—This is a wretched, old, and ruinous building, in which I found four male and seven female prisoners; seven bedsteads with only five beds, and the bedding and blankets scanty and bad. There are no windows in two of the cells. The female day-room, a mere *closet*, is used as a sleeping room for males. No pump, the water-barrels broken; water drawn from a distance of a quarter of a mile for the very large number of prisoners sometimes confined here, 172 last quarter. The female privy ruinous and filthy. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and prisoners regularly transmitted. The Local Inspector is frequent in his visits. I was unable to test the books as the bridewell keeper was absent. He has been lately appointed.

Croom.—Very clean and orderly, but sadly defective in accommodation. One drunkard's cell entered through the female day-room. The male day-room is their only sleeping place, and contains but two bedsteads. As many as twenty-five have been sometimes confined here. There was but one male at my visit. No sewer. The cess-pool in wet weather overflows into the only yard. No pump, and the river water, which is bad, is brought from a distance of a quarter of a mile. Dietary is by last regulation, 3½*d.* all round per head. Local Inspector visits constantly. Petty sessions once a fortnight, but sometimes fail from non-attendance. No committals are sent with prisoners to this bridewell, a most reprehensible practice. I found that one prisoner had been confined here for twenty-five days without any written authority.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

City of Limerick Gaol. Visited October 5, 1850.

City of Limerick Gaol, Visited 5th October, 1850.

I found the morning state of this gaol as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	—
Poor do.	9	2
Felons convicted,	40	15
Misdemeanants do.	17	8
Felons untried,	32	18
Misdemeanants, do.	8	3
Vagrants,	47	—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Committed summarily,	20	29
Drunkards,	1	1
Sick in hospital,		1
	177	76
Total,	253	

I lament to say that this return exhibits a number double that of the last inspection, on which occasion the total amounted to 125; petty larceny and pilfering, and such offences, having greatly increased. All the convicts had been removed shortly before my visit. There are sixty-nine single cells, nine solitary cells, and 25 rooms with beds. The sheds are well built and furnish considerable accommodation. The roofing is staunch, and the tiled floors dry. The ventilation in various parts of the gaol is very imperfect, especially in that portion of it, which has been taken from the debtors' quarter; some improvement might be effected by boring vent holes in the doors, and by the substitution of plates of perforated zinc for the upper panes. Most of the windows in the passages are unglazed, but from the remarkably healthy state of the prison, which is probably owing to the constant currents of fresh air, it would appear very doubtful if any change in this respect is advisable. The sewers are imperfect, and, I am informed, incapable of being rendered more effective, but much might be done by applying the power of the treadmill to flushing them with water; water of a very good quality for cooking, &c., is amply supplied by a company. Classification is confined to the tried, and untried, vagrants, and those committed for short periods—the latter being very numerous. The punishments are comparatively few, taking into consideration the refractory character of prisoners supplied from a large city, there having been no less than

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

City of Limerick Gaol.

3371 committed for further examination, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, of whom 1291 were summarily convicted. The commitments during the past year were, males, 4195, females, 1966. Re-commitments: males, 136, females, 62. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year: males, 236, females, 96; average males, 204, do. females, 78.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The miserably small size of the day-rooms, and the overcrowding render employment difficult, and the profit of the works is proportionably small. Some space for workshops might be created by slinging hammocks in the sleeping apartments, which could be removed in the day-time. The males were employed, besides the treadwheel and prison duties, in stone-breaking, oakum-picking, and shoemaking, one of the turnkeys having been bred to this trade. The want of a proper school is a crying evil, where so large a proportion of the prisoners consists of boys.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The females are instructed by the matron, who appears attentive to her duties, and are employed in knitting, sewing, making up the prison clothing and bedding, and in washing. There is, however, no provision for drying clothes, and in bad weather this deficiency must be severely felt. There are but two classes, the better and the worse behaved, so that thus the tried and untried are mixed together. The Local Inspector, however, purposes to form a third class, and to obviate this objectionable practice.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Indian meal, rice, bread, sweet milk, and oatmeal gruel, pursuant to order of Court of Queen's Bench. Daily cost per head, $1\frac{13}{16}d.$; weekly, $1s.\ 1\frac{1}{16}d.$

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., $10s.$; Indian meal, per cwt., $7s.\ 4d.$; new-milk, per gallon, $5d.$; salt, per stone, $5d.$

Some complaints were made, but they seemed to me to be without foundation, as not more than one in every class complained, and the others did not join in the objection. The milk is occasionally not good, but notice is immediately taken of it by the Governor and the Local Inspector, and the attention of the chaplains, who visit regularly, directed to the subject.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept with the most creditable accuracy, and the forms devised by the excellent Local Inspector, Dr. Gibson, for presenting a summary of the weekly expenditure, are peculiarly simple and satisfactory.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, . . .	295	Protestant Chaplain, . .	147
Surgeon, &c.	190	Roman Catholic do. . .	153

The turnkeys, from their not wearing uniform, have a slovenly appearance, and some among them, one in particular, are too old to be continued. No attention seems to have been paid to selecting handicraftsmen for this office.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Wm. Gibson, Esq., M.D., Local Insp.	150	0	0
Rev. A. W. Edwards, Prot. Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. Brahan, R. C. Chaplain,	40	0	0
R. R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0
J. B. Bouchier, Apothecary, -		—	
John Moore, Governor, - -	130	0	0
Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron, -	35	0	0
John Hurley, Clerk, - - -	25	0	0
1st Turnkey, John Worrall, -	52	0	0

		£	s.	d.
2nd	Turnkey, Thomas Hayes, -	30	0	0
3rd	do. James Quin, -	24	0	0
4th	do. Thomas Madigan,	24	0	0
5th	do. Patrick Russell, -	24	0	0
6th	do. Richard Hartigan,	24	0	0
7th	do. Martin Ryan, -	24	0	0
8th	do. Anne Gaynor, -	24	0	0
Catherine Wheeler, Hospital Nurse,		16	18	0

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital consists of but two rooms, on the same floor, for both sexes, and is very confined. I found it thoroughly clean, and with but one inmate. The cost of medicines, which are supplied by an apothecary, appears very high, amounting to the annual sum of £30, exclusive of £16 for compounding, and I beg to call the attention of the Board to these charges, or to the Prisons Act, section 74. There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor,	P. G. Barron, Esq., S.M.	William Howley, Esq., J.P.
Henry Watson, Esq., J.P.	Richard Russell, Esq., J.P.	Patrick A. Shannon, Esq., J.P.
Francis Spaight, Esq., J.P.	Robert Rogers, Esq.	David Fitzgerald, Esq.
J. W. Mahony, Esq., J. P.	William Gabbett, Esq.	Michael Quin, Esq.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

The Board meets monthly, and oftener if summoned by the Local Inspector. They order all articles required for the prison. The money presented at each assizes for their use, is transferred by cheques to the Local Inspector.

City of Limerick Gaol.
General Observations.

General Observations.

In spite of the defective construction, the bad ventilation, and the pressure of inmates in this old building, I found it scrupulously clean and well-ordered in all its departments, and singularly free from disease, and the other evils usually produced by such disadvantages. These results are owing to the unremitting care of the officers in charge, and must be a source of great pride to the indefatigable Local Inspector, Dr. Gibson, who has successfully devoted the greater part of his time for a period of thirty years to this arduous duty. The Governor, Mr. Moore, appears to be active and zealous. I should suggest, however, that the lock-up discipline at night might be carried out more immediately under his own eye, and that less responsibility should be thrown upon the turnkeys. I beg specially to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the defects which have been touched upon under some of the foregoing heads. There is a space between the Grand Jury room and the river which appears capable of being turned to account at a moderate outlay. A school-room, workshops, a drying-loft, and, above all, an hospital, might be obtained at no great cost. With regard to the latter, Mr. Pain, the able architect, has already furnished a plan and estimate for raising the present building one story, which would give two floors, one for each sex, and provide water-closets and other accommodation. The smallness of the proposed sum, £258, will, I trust, prevent any difficulty being raised to the presentment which I have requested Dr. Gibson to lay before the Road Sessions.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's County Gaol. Visited November 12 and 13, 1850.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.—Visited the 12th and 13th November, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners confined here were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . .	4	–	Soldiers tried, . .	13	–
Poor do. . .	8	1	Deserters, . .	1	–
Felons convicted, . .	67	36	Committed summarily, .	22	32
Misdemeanants do. .	14	3	Lunatics, . .	2	3
Felons untried, . .	8	5		—	—
Misdemeanants do. .	4	3		144	83
Vagrants, . .	1	–	Total, . .	227	

This return exhibits a decrease of 63, the total at the last inspection having reached 290. The character of crime is also diminished, the offences being chiefly trespass and larceny of food, &c. The number of female prisoners is unusually great, and I regretted to find that a large proportion consisted of a very abandoned class. There were ten convicts, nine males and one female; the commitments during the past year were, males, 994, females 516; re-commitments, males, 89, females, 94; and the greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year, males, 260, females 112; average, males, 210, ditto females, 83; the punishments amounted to 120, chiefly for trifling acts of insubordination. The classification for males is into convicts, together with those sentenced to hard labour and to longer terms of imprisonment, the residue of the tried, and the untried. The females tried and untried are intermingled, those who are nursing being formed into one class. The reason assigned for this intermixture is, that the latter class is necessarily less cleanly and orderly; but there are grave objections to the non-separation of the tried and untried, and further subdivision grounded on the previous character of the females would be very desirable, so as to prevent communication between those who have committed lesser offences, and those who are utterly profligate and irreclaimable. Here the want of adequate space is severely felt, and to maintain some of the classes there is an undue pressure of numbers. The prisoners take their meals in their cells; the accommodation consists of seventy-six single cells, eight solitary cells, and twenty rooms with beds; two detached buildings containing solitary cells have hitherto been considered unfit for use during the winter half-year, but they are about to be supplied with stoves, so as to be rendered available. As there is no drying loft, the clothes are delivered damp to the male prisoners who in wet weather are without any adequate facilities for drying them, and the use of poles or lines in fair weather is highly objectionable as furnishing means of attack or escape. This is a crying evil, and I beg to press upon the Board of Superintendence the necessity of correcting it.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Employment here can scarcely be said to exist. There were two looms at work solely because there happened to be two trained weavers among the prisoners; but there is no turnkey capable of giving instruction in this branch, nor any handicraftsman except one shoemaker. The treadwheel is applied to raising a plentiful supply of water, but is not connected with the sewers. There is a grinding mill which is idle, as it is alleged that

meal can be purchased at lower rates from contractors; but I have found that in many gaols such is not the case; at Nenagh, for instance, a considerable saving is effected, besides obtaining the means of labour, and producing a very superior article of food. No clothing nor bedding is made within the walls. Instruction for two hours at least is given daily by the turnkeys, and some attention appears to be paid to this branch of discipline.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department was clean and free from disorder. I have noticed above the unusual numbers and the mode of classification. Here too there is little if any general employment; sewing and washing constitute the only modes of labour. The matron gives daily instruction, and I was glad to find a large proportion enjoying this advantage.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast: Males—eight ounces Indian meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner: fourteen ounces bread and one pint of new-milk.

Breakfast: Females—seven ounces Indian meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner: twelve ounces of bread, and three quarters of a pint of new-milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb., $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 3*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

The substitute of gruel for milk in the diet of those imprisoned for short terms has been found to work well; the saving is considerable, and at this season many prefer it on account of the warmth. One prisoner, a convict (who had escaped and been retaken), complained of the milk; I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, and found all quite unexceptionable. Any case requiring amendment is immediately brought under the notice of the chaplains, who are regular in their inspection.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I went carefully through the books with the Deputy-Governor, who acts as accountant, and found them clear and satisfactory.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	113	Protestant Chaplain,	153
Surgeon, &c.,	130	Roman Catholic do.	111

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Thos. Harpur, Local Inspector,	40	0	0	Henry Dawson, 2nd Turnkey,	27	0	0
Rev. Wm. Goodwin, Protestant Chap.	40	0	0	Abraham Case, 3rd do.	27	0	0
Rev. N. O'Connor, R C. ditto.	40	0	0	Thomas Cobbe, 4th do.	25	0	0
Thomas Pilsworth, Apothecary,	30	0	0	William Byrne, 5th do.	25	0	0
Archibold Wilson, Governor,	200	0	0	Robert Bryan, 6th do.	25	0	0
William Lewis, Clerk, &c.	50	0	0	William Maguire, 7th do.	25	0	0
M. A. Hovendon, 1st Matron,	21	0	0	William Sythes, 8th do.	23	0	0
Alicia Walsh, 2nd Matron,	17	10	0	James Cooper, 1st Watchman,	23	0	0
Thomas Pratt, Gate-porter,	30	0	0	Samuel Abbot, 2nd do.	23	0	0
William Whitfield, 1st Turnkey,	27	0	0	Ann Dawson, Nursetender,	16	0	0

The turnkeys have been supplied with a neat uniform since the last inspection; none of them are on gaol allowance.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals were in a most creditable state of cleanliness and comfort, and this important department is admirably treated; there were eight male and five female patients; but no case requiring special notice. The subjoined return will show that economy has not been neglected:

Number of Intern and Extern Patients in Maryborough Gaol, prescribed for, and cost of Medicine, &c., &c., for three years, ending November 12, 1850.

	Number of Prisoners admitted into Hospital.	Number of Days in Hospital	Number Prescribed for out of Hospital.	Cost of Medicine.			Number of Attendances of the Physician.
				£	*s.*	*d.*	
3 Years.	653	7163	1924	43	19	11	693

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly, when all the bills are passed before them, and cheques for the total sum required given to the Governor.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

Queen's County Gaol.

George Adair, Esq.
Chidley Coote, Esq.
Edward Wilmot Chetwode, Esq.
W. Wellesley Despard, Esq.
M. S. Cassan, Esq.
Rev. J. T. Moore,
William Hamilton, Esq.
Lewis Moore, Esq.
Richard S. Hawkesworth, Esq.
Colonel Dunne, M.P.
Richard W. Fitzpatrick, Esq. (deceased.)
Henry White, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I found this prison cleanly and in general good repair, but it is my painful duty to enter somewhat fully into matters affecting its internal management and discipline. It appears that on the night of the 8th of August last, twelve convicts escaped, a majority of whom have fortunately been since retaken and lodged in other gaols, although some still continue at large. An inquiry was accordingly directed by the Government, in pursuance of which order, my colleague proceeded to Maryborough and held an investigation on the 6th of September, in the presence of the Board of Superintendence. As the evidence adduced before him was given on oath (with the exception of that of two convicts), and taken down by a reporter who accompanied him, I subjoin a copy in order to exhibit at length the causes to which the deplorable state of affairs detailed below is to be attributed.

EVIDENCE.

Maryborough Gaol,
6th September, 1850.

Present: E. W. Chetwode, Esq., Chairman, Rev. J. T. Moore, Lewis Moore, Matthew S Cassan, Richard S. Hawkesworth, William Hamilton, William W. Despard, and Henry White, Esqrs.

Archibald Wilson, the Governor, having been sworn, deposed, that on the night of the 8th August he had 59 male convicts in custody; as was his habit, he counted them off in the yard to the turnkey in charge, William Pratt, and *he* marched them into their class or ward, for locking up, but one of the prisoners in going in, slipped into the day-room, while the others went up stairs followed by Pratt. Pratt should have locked all doors previous to counting the prisoners in the yard, so that no place of hiding would remain; if this order had been observed, no prisoner could have got out—I went frequently myself and pointed out how this duty was to be performed. When Pratt had returned, the prisoner left the day-room by forcing the lock off (it had been previously loosened for the purpose) he then went up stairs and with a false key made out of tins and wire, riveted together, opened five cells containing 30 prisoners, including himself 31; they got down, and one getting through an opening on roof of clothes store, by removing a bar previously loosened, opened the door and all got up; here they changed their clothes, and pulling down the clothes racks, constructed a ladder, and made ropes of their bedding; they then got into the outer yard, one by one, and having placed the ladder against the outer wall, fourteen had gained the top when a shot was fired by my son, and the alarm bell rung; three were retaken that night severely wounded, from jumping from the wall, and one since:—*the order for locking all doors first, was given three years ago—I don't recollect going myself (within a week) to see if that very necessary part of the standing order of the gaol was actually carried out—I did not think it necessary after having given the order*—the course is, for the wardsman (or liberty prisoner) to follow and lock up the prisoners, who is afterwards locked up by the turnkey—this officer, then, through a spy hole in the door, counts that he has the proper number of prisoners in each cell—goes with the number to the clerk, and signs his name; after this, two other turnkeys go round and examine all locks, bolts, &c., check the number of prisoners in each class, and compare their numbers also with the clerk—one acting as a check on the other. No officer goes out of the prison till this is done—the prisoners are locked at 6 p.m. in summer, and at dusk in winter—the outer doors are also to be locked—there have been reports of leaving them open, and the parties dismissed. The check turnkey goes round immediately after the first—*no officer goes round subsequently—the watchman walks round outside and reports any noise—I don't go round after lock up—the Deputy Governor neither—we provide for the night by the watchman.* The turnkeys are not aware that I examine the locks, but they may be aware that I go round some of the classes; (a lock out of repair having been produced) I never knew that that was so before—I suspect it was damaged wilfully to lead the Board to suppose that the prisoners got out by its inefficacy, instead of by the prisoner hiding in the day-room.

Chairman—The turnkey Pratt said that that damaged lock was on the cell (No. 2) for some time before the escape.

Governor—I examined the locks at indefinite periods—did not that night. After 12 o'clock I was roused, my son loaded his gun and we got out—did not hear the alarm bell ring—there is no deputy-governor—the next officer to me is called clerk and first assistant. He acts as Governor in my absence. *A man in the town repairs the bad locks—I send them by an officer—they sometimes remain in his shop for days together—I do not go through every cell every day, but I do occasionally.* I am upwards of 20 years governor of this gaol—I opened it in August, 1830. The turnkey Pratt was allowed to have a prisoner as his servant, there is an order of the Board that each turnkey may have a prisoner to assist him, and to do menial work; this is the practice since 1842. *I placed a remonstrance before the Board and requested that the privilege should be discontinued, but the Board did not attend to it.* Pratt's servant was a convict, he escaped, but was retaken; he had access to the clothing store and also to the racks, of which the escape-ladder was formed; and where the bar had been loosened to aid the escape. Previous to this night, *I did not know that Pratt's servant was a convict;* (a pair of scissors produced) *they* were in Pratt's charge for cutting prisoners' hair; the convict class was adjoining the clothes store, placed there because there was more accommodation than elsewhere, and because it was considered safest; there is no other ward in the gaol capable of holding 59 convicts. *Three prisoners have escaped within the last five years—don't recollect any more.* In February, '49, I reported, that the locks generally required to be renewed, the Local Inspector was to report upon it, but no steps were taken beyond repairing them—I changed the check-lock in consequence of this escape; *I do not think there is a trustworthy turnkey in the gaol, I am of that opinion since*

1834, frequently represented it to the Board, never made report of the incompetency of the present men; my objection, is only to the class of men appointed, good men cannot be got for the salaries paid here; I have recommended that sergeants from the army and pensioners should be appointed—they have something to lose, and understand discipline, they would be the best, but under present circumstances I submit to the Board. *By saying they are not trustworthy, I do not mean personally, but as a class, that they are physically incapable of performing the duties required of them. I believe this prison to be worse officered than any other prison in Ireland. Keys that were never made for the locks can now open many of the locks in the prison.*

William Lewis, Clerk and First Assistant, sworn,—I look on myself as deputy-governor, and took charge of the prison in the Governor's absence; my duty is to keep the accounts, and to perform the duties of clerk in the prison—this is as much as I can do, and anything else would be extra labour and too much: used to give Pratt gaol clothes to mark, can't say if Pratt had a convict as servant, all have servants I believe; never went to see the clothes marked. Saw prisoners in the clothes (or factory) yard, about 3—they were settling the clothes on the racks—I got in through the class—the door was open, and there was nothing to prevent more of the prisoners going in and out of that yard. I heard that Pratt's liberty man used to cook Pratt's dinner in that yard (or store). Pratt had the key of the store—he did not violate any rule by allowing a prisoner into it.—I never go round at night, don't recollect hearing watchman calling out "all's well" on the night of the escape. The kitchen man has charge of the tins, can't say if any were missed—prisoners are permitted to bring water in tins to their cells at night—old tins when cast are put into the straw store.

Turnkey Dawson examined—I have acted as check-lock, going round after the turnkey of the class. I have to count the prisoners. *I go to the door and they call out* 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on, as many as may be in the cell, and I mark down the number; *if one prisoner feigned the voice of* 6, *I would put down* 6. *It was not my habit to count them, my orders were not to open a cell door—I could not reckon the prisoners and see them (the form of many of the cells prevents it).*

Governor—*I have often gone round with Dawson*, and he did his duty very regularly.

Dawson—I have been here 7 years—3 years as the check-lock. *I don't recollect the Governor ever going round with me.* I was in the hospital on the night of the 8th, did not hear the alarm bell, but was roused up, and went down.

Gate-porter Pratt (brother to turnkey Pratt) examined—When I was check-lock I never opened a cell door. I counted the prisoners by their calling out their number—in my time never knew more than 5 in a cell—*if there were only* 4 *in a cell and* 5 *called out, I would put down* 5. It is 5 years since I did this duty; I would look through the holes sometimes, but I considered my duty done when the numbers were called out. *This is the Gate-porter's book*, and contains the names of the officers going out and coming in, with the hours, &c. My brother used to diet in the store—his victuals were cooked there, but I never saw them—I did not hear the alarm bell—I keep the arms, and give them out to the officers when required. *The order is, that only one-half of the officers are to be out of the prison at a time—it is the Governor's order*, but is not obeyed,—*as, many go out additional, with his leave*:—if a man said he had leave, when he had not, there is an understanding between the Governor and I, that he should be brought before the Board—I never knew one instance of falsehood, I have tested it by inquiring of the Governor. This book is brought to the Governor every night.

The following is the statement of one of the convicts, named Fitzgerald—On the evening of the escape, after the count off, I slipped into the day-room, it was open, it *used to be locked an odd night, but was left open three or four nights before the escape.* We had the nuts off the lock, but as the lock did not fall off, I put my shoulder to the door, this was just at 10 o'clock, we began immediately after seven. I was in a single cell; when I left the day-room, I went up and opened the cell doors; there were three keys made out of two stirabout tins—we were a couple of months making them, in the cells; *I went up when I liked*—others would watch the turnkey for me—*I have been up an hour or two at a time hammering at the keys.* The turnkey would bring the prisoners down, but I would hide in my cell to work, and he *never missed* me; *others could have done the same;* the corridor used to be locked by Pratt's servant, who was hallsman. Pratt used to give him the keys to lock up at meal times, and he gave them to us to take the pattern off on the tins. Any one could have got into the factory-yard from the day-yard as the door was always open. It was I who rose the bar off the roof of the clothes store; the reason why we were beat, was, the men in the single cells began to knock to get out, and then some of us below, fearing lest the noise should be heard, went off with the ladder, when immediately the bell rang. In a conversation with Pratt after, he desired me to say that the men got out of their cells and that no one hid in the day-room; he said there was a cast lock on one cell, but I never knew it. *The men in my cell played off a false number on the check-turnkey three or four nights to see if it would pass.* I had been in a single cell, but I changed a few nights before the escape; *we could change when we liked*—the nuts were taken off the day-room lock a week before, and replaced with leather ones, off an old shoe. Convict Redmond was Pratt's servant.

Convict Redmond (Pratt's servant) stated as follows—I never had the turnkey's (Pratt's) keys except at meal hours, when I used to lock up the prisoners, sometimes Pratt would go with me. *I gave an impression of the key to the other prisoners.* I used to go into the factory-yard; I cooked Pratt's food where the clothes were kept—other prisoners went in there sometimes—I gave the key to prisoner Fitzgerald two or three times; I was at the escape, and jumped off the wall, two others leaped with me, I was retaken.

Turnkey Case stated that the tins were in his charge; sometimes they were two or three deficient, but thought they might have been kept for drinking out of by the prisoners. The Governor gave directions to supply drinking vessels, and when I was short I replaced the missing ones by new ones from the store. *I never reported the missing tins*—out of 400 quart tins I have now 366, and of 325 pints I have 296. A few, however, of the missing ones, are with the condemned stores.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General of Prisons.*

Upon the above evidence my colleague grounded his report, and arrived at the inevitable conclusion, that Mr. Wilson, whatever his former merits may have been, no longer

South District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Queen's County Gaol.

possessed the energy and activity which are indispensable to the due administration of an establishment of such magnitude. That gentleman accordingly made an application for a superannuation allowance, which was presented at the road-sessions next ensuing. The High-Sheriff, who, throughout, appears to have been actuated by a deep sense of the important functions intrusted to his hands, has thrown open to the public the competition for the vacant office, and has advertised for candidates.

I have thus dwelt upon the past solely with a view to the future, and it becomes my duty to earnestly impress upon all those concerned in the appointment of the officers, or in carrying out the regulations of this gaol, the necessity of careful selection of the former, and of watchful supervision with regard to the latter. I trust, therefore, that the next governor who shall be nominated, will at once adopt a stringent system of lock-up discipline *under his own eye*, and not throw the detail with culpable negligence, wholly upon his subordinates. It is almost needless to urge the immediate necessity of supplying new locks, for no reliance can be placed on the security of those at present in use, which appear to have been frequently placed in the hands of persons, who, if not untrustworthy, are at least irresponsible. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Harpur, called my attention to certain facilities of communication existing between the doctor's ward and the range of felons' cells placed above it. This is a subject well deserving of notice, as plots of escape or other violations of the prison laws can be more easily concocted and disseminated in this than in any other quarter. I beg to specially bring under the consideration of the Board of Superintendence, the unnecessary and indeed extravagant amount and cost of the dietary of the bridewells, and to the points which I have touched upon under the headings of the respective localities. The average of the dietary of the Bridewells in the South Riding of Tipperary is about 2¾*d.* per head; and it would not appear that any great difference in the price of food exists there, nor that there are any peculiar facilities of obtaining it.

In conclusion I have only to express the confident hope, that on the next visit of the Inspector-General, he will have the pleasure of recording an improved state of discipline and management, befitting the gaol of this important county.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Borris-in-Ossory.—No prisoners here. There are three male cells, and a day-room with beds for females. This accommodation is barely adequate for the numbers sometimes confined here. Number at the last quarter-sessions, 41, in the last quarter, 61; but one yard for both sexes; the door insecure; the pump effective; no sewers, but a drain might easily be made to let the soil out through the wall. The kitchen chimney smokes; the bedding fair and the house tolerably clean; but the stair-case and the keeper's room dirty. The dietary is on the old footing, 1 lb. of bread, and one pint of new-milk for both sexes at each meal, 5½*d.* per head. Petty sessions held once a fortnight, and seldom fail. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Gordon, visits regularly.

Stradbally.—No prisoners; one yard for both sexes; the walls insecure. Number in last quarter, 31. The ventilation bad, as the windows cannot be sufficiently opened; the bedding fair. The pump dry, but reported to the county surveyor. Petty sessions once a fortnight. The old dietary has hitherto been observed, 5*d.* all round. There were no pass-books, as the keeper provides what is required daily. Committals regular, and no long detentions. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Harpur, visits constantly.

Abbeyleix.—No male and only four female prisoners; 80 to 90 at the last quarter sessions; 99 in the last quarter, but 350 in the previous one. The bedding fair, and the building clean, but the floors damp. One small yard for both sexes, with very low and insecure walls. The pump dry, but duly reported. The male day-room requires light and ventilation; it has only one very small window, giving on the corridor, and no direct supply of fresh air. Dietary on the old scale, 5*d.* per head. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and prisoners regularly transmitted. The Local Inspector, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wingfield, or his curate, visits.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh. Visited October 8, 1850.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh.—Visited 8th October, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Subjoined is the return of the morning state of this gaol:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	—	Drunkards,	2	—
Poor do.	5	—	Committed summarily,	30	21
Felons convicted,	98	38	Lunatics,	3	1
Misdemeanants do.	23	—		223	102
Felons untried,	32	37			
Misdemeanants do.	19	5	Total, 325.		
Vagrants,	7	—	Of whom are sick in hospital,	10	12

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

This summary exhibits a decrease of 99 since the last annual inspection. The number of commitments during the past year were, males, 1963, females, 1133. Re-commitments, males, once, 48; twice, 25; three times, 17; four times and upwards, 28. Females, once, 43; twice, 29; three times, 23; four times and upwards, 19. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year, males, 400, females, 266. Average males, $340\frac{253}{280}$, ditto, females, $131\frac{7}{8}$. The convicts at the above period were, 43 males and 3 females. There is no change in the extent of accommodation actually in use; but the store noticed in the last Report has been completed, and will shortly be ready for the reception of stock, and thus relieve the cells still applied to that purpose. The drying kitchen, mill, and bakery are in full operation, and besides furnishing active employment, and excellent articles of food, have effected a most important saving. The returns show that upon grinding corn and upon baking within the walls, the amount saved as compared with contract prices outside, reach the respective sums of £71 12*s.* 1½*d.*, and of £106 19*s.* 8½*d.* The classification is into convicts (transports), tried and untried (the two latter sub-divided according to moral character), and those summarily convicted; there is no separate class. The punishments during the current year, were 138, chiefly among the convicts

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males were employed in tailoring, weaving, carpenters', sawyers', and smith's work, painting, glazing, shoemaking, net-making, brush-making, stone-breaking, grinding, baking, and cooking, besides prison duties. The tread-wheel is only applied to raising water, but might be rendered further available. All the bedding and clothing is manufactured in the gaol under the superintendence of the turnkeys, six of whom are trained tradesmen. An annual bonus of £5 has been lately given by the Board to those engaged in instruction, which embraces schooling as well as handicraft labour. This is a better substitute than an increase of salary to stimulate exertion. A registry of progress is kept by each turnkey, by which the educational advance of the several classes is measured. The Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Rev. D. Vaughan, exhibits a most laudable anxiety for carrying out this important element of reformation. The books of the National Board of Education have lately been ordered for the use of the gaol. There is so much activity and such systematic supervision in this department, that I was surprised to find from the abstract of profit on the different trades carried on here from the 1st January, to the 30th of September, 1850, that the total amounted to only £118 15*s.* 7*d.*, as I had expected a larger result.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The females were engaged in washing, mangling, knitting, sewing, spinning, besides prison duties; washing for the public is carried on in a separate laundry, and appeared to be conducted with great care and cleanliness, and at prices barely remunerative. The classification is the same as that of the males except as to convicts. Educational and religious instruction (the latter on Sundays), is given for two hours daily. The matron, who is very intelligent and zealous, informed me that the ignorance of some of the females, particularly as to religion, was appalling. There were no complaints, and great regularity prevails here.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast: for male—six ounces Indian meal, two ounces of rice, with half a pint of new-milk. For females—five ounces of Indian meal and two ounces of rice, with half a pint of new-milk. Every second morning the breakfast is made of oatmeal.

Dinner: Males receive fourteen ounces of bread, with one pint of skim-milk. Females receive twelve ounces of bread and three naggins of skim-milk.

Weekly cost of each prisoner for diet 1s. $\frac{10535}{10845}d.$ The provisions very good.

Bread, per lb., white, $1\frac{1}{22}d.$, ditto wholemeal, $\frac{3}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt. 9*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 4½*d.*; meat, per lb., 3*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; skim-milk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The system of keeping and checking the books and accounts is very clear and intelligible: the Governor exhibited the working out of the details in the most satisfactory manner.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, - -	279	Protestant Chaplain, -	107
Surgeon, &c., - -	279	Roman Catholic do., -	339

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas T. Abbott, Local Inspector,	50	0	0	Thomas Pyke, Turnkey, . .	25	0	0
James H. Poe, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Robert Parker, „ . .	25	0	0
Rev. D. Vaughan, R.C. do. .	50	0	0	Philip Heney, „ . .	25	0	0
George Frith, Surgeon, . .	50	0	0	John Cooke, „ . .	25	0	0
Francis Cahalen, Apothecary, .	25	0	0	George Robinson, „ . .	25	0	0
Thomas Rock, Governor, . .	250	0	0	Michael Donovan, „ . .	25	0	0
Nathl. Betty, Deputy Governor, .	100	0	0	Edward Dean, „ . .	25	0	0
James Going, Head Turnkey, .	30	0	0	Mrs. E. Betty, Matron, . .	40	0	0
Henry Whittaker, Gate-keeper .	30	0	0	Mrs. E. Middleton, Female Assistant	15	0	0
William Roberts, Turnkey, .	25	0	0	Mrs. M. Purtill, do. . .	15	0	0
James Carry, „ .	25	0	0	Mrs. M. Galbraith, Nurse-tender, .	15	0	0
Charles Smith, „ .	25	0	0	Mrs. E. Abbey, do. .	15	0	0
Henry Alcock, „ .	25	0	0				

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

With the exception of the Governor and Deputy-Governor, all the intern officers receive daily two pounds of bread and two pints of new-milk. The turnkeys, who are clothed in a neat uniform, are an active and well appointed body of men.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Hospital.

Hospital.

A roomy and admirably ventilated hospital has lately been constructed, but was not yet quite fit for occupation; nor, I am happy to state, was there any occasion for it, as the existing accommodation was fully adequate to the number of patients, amounting to twenty-two; there were no cases requiring notice. The sick dietary is ordered by the medical attendant in his own hand-writing—a complete check. The medicines are purchased from a druggist, and compounded in the gaol; the total cost from 1st December, 1846, up to last September, a period of three years and nine months, was £119 15*s.* 10*d.* There were three male lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly for the examination of accounts, and the discharge of bills.

1. John Bayley, Esq.
2. Caleb Going, Esq.
3. John Going, Esq.
4. Richard Gason, Esq.
5. John Bennett, Esq.
6. Joshua R. Minnett, Esq.
7. Richard E. Phillips, Esq.
8. James Willington, Esq.
9. J. H. Dundass, Esq.
10. Colonel H. Dwyer,
11. Francis Spaight, Esq.
12. Thomas G. Stoney, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

Throughout this excellent establishment there are strong evidences of knowledge, zeal, and ability; under such circumstances it is not surprising to find cleanliness, activity, and discipline. The Board of Superintendence exercise a very watchful care over the general system; and the able and experienced Governor, Mr. Rock, carries out the details with an effective staff. I have above touched upon the amount of profits upon works as apparently falling short of what might be fairly anticipated from the management of this branch. With reference to bridewells much remains yet to be done, and I have noticed under the subjoined headings several matters which require amendment. The absence of a uniform system and central control is very perceptible, as it is difficult to obtain an even and simultaneous co-operation on the part of the local authorities, some of whom, I fear, are wanting in a sense of duty, and of their common interest in maintaining regularity and economy.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Templemore, Sept. 23rd.—I found this bridewell in rather an unsatisfactory state. At the time of my visit, at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, nothing had been cleaned up, and the prisoners were still locked up in their cells, from which, I was informed, they are not let out usually until nine o'clock. There are two day-rooms, two yards, five cells for men, one for women, and a drunkard's cell; the male privy was filthy; two of the cells under the day-rooms have fixed windows, and are incapable of proper ventilation. The pump in good order; the bedding tolerable. The number of inmates: males, six—four of them boys; females, three; number at quarter sessions, about twenty; number during the last quarter, 150. The bridewell keeper, who appears wanting in activity and intelligence, has a salary of £20. The dispensary doctor, by a late order of the Grand Jury, attends the sick when summoned by the Local Inspector or any of the Board. The Local Inspector is said to attend; the last entry of his visits was in April. The dietary is preposterously high; one pound of bread and one pint of new-milk for breakfast and dinner, for both sexes of all ages; and the average 4½*d.* per head all round. I beg to call the attention of the Board to these facts, and to compare the expenditure with that of Thurles, barely eight miles distant. There was *no* pass-book, as it was alleged to have been lost on the previous evening. I found that during the quarter ending June 30, three prisoners were confined there *forty days*, which was accounted for by their being twice sent to and returned back from the petty sessions at Borrisoleigh, which are nominally held once a fortnight, but which on both occasions failed from the non-attendance of magistrates. This is a serious expense to the county, and injustice to the accused. In consequence of there being no order that the constabulary should give receipts for the bodies of prisoners committed to their custody, there was no evidence on the books of the above circumstances, nor anything to show that these prisoners had ever left the charge of the keeper.

Thurles.—Twenty cells—ten for each sex; two cells for drunkards; four day-rooms; two yards. The pump good; one of the privies capable of being flushed by water from the pump, but the other not; a short sewer ought to be constructed to meet this want. The bedding good, and the building clean and orderly. Inmates: males, eight; females, 5; number at quarter sessions, 250; number during last quarter, 399. Dietary, that adopted in October, 1849: bread, and *Indian meal* stirabout; the average cost, there being a contract, somewhat less than 1¾*d.* per head. The pass-books regular and well kept. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Dr. Cotton, scarcely ever visits, his curate does so sometimes; but the committee are very attentive, as may be learned from the good order and economy of this bridewell. The keeper seems to be active and zealous, his salary is £30. The dispensary doctor attends without any additional remuneration. Prisoners are regularly transmitted as a general rule; but I found here an understanding, without however any written order, that

prisoners committed for less than a fortnight shall be detained in the bridewell, in order to save expense; this is illegal.

Borrisokane.—The bridewell keeper was absent, having been required, as I was informed, to attend the county Local Inspector. There was no visitors' book, nor could I obtain access to the pass-books, nor take any steps for examining the accounts, which I understood are regularly audited by Mr. Stoney. The cost of the dietary, 4*d.* for males, and 3½*d.* for females. There were no prisoners confined at the time of my visit. The bedding very bad; the pump dry. The female yard occupied by the family; the wall is rather insecure. The sewerage reported to be good. The Rev. Mr. Walker inspects frequently.

Newport.—This building is utterly unfit for the reception of prisoners; it consists of two miserable cells or rather cellars, excessively damp, approached by a broken staircase; they are intended, one for males and the other for females, separated only by a narrow passage, in which latter, when necessary, drunkards are placed. There is but one yard and one privy, common to both sexes; there were two males and one female confined there; forty-eight during the last quarter. Petty sessions held weekly, and prisoners transmitted regularly. The place as orderly as could be expected. The keeper, formerly a turnkey in Nenagh, whose salary is £20, seemed anxious to do his duty; his registry and pass-books correctly kept. The dietary by contract. Bread, 5*d.* for the 4 lb. loaf; milk, 1½*d.* a quart; cost about 3½*d.* all round. The dispensary doctor attends. The Local Inspector visits about once a quarter.

Roscrea.—Seven males and seven females were confined here; during the last quarter, 754, Keeper's salary, £20. No pump; 1½d. a day allowed for the carriage of water. No sewer; the male yard in a state of extreme filth, the soil being heaped up in a corner; the walls insecure. The house clean, and the bedding good. The dietary, 3*d.* for males, and 2½*d.* for females during the last quarter, but to be raised for the current quarter to 3¾*d.* for males, and 3*d.* for females. The Local Board do not attend. The Local Inspector visits two or three times a quarter. Petty sessions regularly held once a week, and prisoners transmitted.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.—Visited 26th September, 1850

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners confined in this gaol were as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–	Soldiers tried,	13	–
Poor do.	9	–	Do. untried,	1	–
Felons convicted,	259	53	Committed summarily	78	34
Misdemeanants do.	4	2	Lunatics,	2	–
Felons untried,	84	55			
Misdemeanants do.	13	9		467	153
Vagrants,	2	–	Total,	620	

The above exhibits an increase of 98 over the return furnished at the last inspection. There were 62 convicts—55 males and 7 females. The commitments during the past year were—males, 4,598; females, 1,503. Re-commitments—males 269; females, 132. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males 715; females, 192. Average males 541; do. females, 135. The accommodation consists of 236 single cells, 8 solitary ditto, 44 rooms with beds, and 19 day-rooms. Considerable space is gained by placing detached day-rooms in the centre of the yards; and this plan secures thorough ventilation, without interfering with the walking exercise of the prisoners. Classification is carried out to a partial extent, but the pressure of numbers here, as elsewhere, affects this necessary principle of discipline. The tread-wheel is not applied to any reproductive object. The prisoners take their meals in their cells. The punishments, since the beginning of the year, amounted to 150—chiefly for fighting and riotous conduct at night.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners' employment consisted of shoemaking, tailoring, weaving and winding (14 looms being at work), carpenter's, smith's, nailor's, painter's, mason's, and sawyer's work; stone-breaking (not remunerative), teazing hair and oakum, and scouring blankets, &c. Under the latter head, the barrack bedding is washed here, which produces some return. But few of the turnkeys are regularly bred handicraftsmen, but those who are, instruct the prisoners, and each class receives schooling for one hour daily. Fifty persons, during the year, learned trades within the prison. The profits of the works have been applied to the enlargement of the building; and the return for 1850 up to the 25th of September, amounts to £293 3*s.* 1*d.* The clothing is manufactured here at a considerable saving as compared with the average cost outside, and much more durable articles are produced.

Female Department.

Occupation is provided for the females by employing them in knitting, plain-work, spinning and carding, and washing. The latter requires a considerable number of hands, from

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

the large supply of public washing. The prices are very low—I should almost think too low—and the getting up of the linen, &c., is excellent. The business of the laundry and the drying loft, which is on a most effective scale, is carried on with great care, under the superintendence of the matron, Mrs. Cleary, and her daughters, to whom the general state of this department, for order and cleanliness, is very creditable.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast: Males—eight oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint of new-milk. Females—seven oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new-milk.

Dinner: Males—14 oz. household bread, and 1 pint new-milk. Prisoners confined for one month and under, 1 oz. of oatmeal in gruel, in lieu of milk at dinner. Females—12 oz. household bread, and 3 naggins of new-milk. Prisoners confined for one month and under, 1 oz. of oatmeal in gruel, in lieu of milk at dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb, 4¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 9*s.* 0½*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 5⅓*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The accounts are kept with clearness and regularity, and the system of checking is satisfactory.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, .	348	Protestant Chaplain, . .	125
Surgeon, &c., .	476	Roman Catholic do. . .	138

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Jas. Morton, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Thomas Bond, Turnkey, . .	34	7	6
Rev. Daniel Foley, Protestant Chap.	50	0	0	John Fetherson, do. . .	34	7	6
Rev. Michl. Bourk, R.C. Chaplain,	50	0	0	James Jordan, do. . .	34	7	6
William J. Sheill, Esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0	James Quin, do. . .	34	7	6
Mr. Isaac Strahan, Governor,	250	0	0	James Walsh, do. . .	34	7	6
Mr. Robt. Grubb, Deputy-Governor,	120	0	0	Richard Walsh, do. . .	34	7	6
Mr John Sandford Clerk,	100	0	0	Thomas Patterson, do. Gaol, . .	34	7	6
Mr. Rich. Legge, Clerk to the Board,	30	0	0	James Barron, do. . .	34	7	6
Mrs. Mary Cleary, Matron, .	40	0	0	Philip Shea, do. .	34	7	6
Johanna Cleary, Turnkey, .	22	0	0	Joseph Douglas, do. . .	34	7	6
Mary Ann Cleary, do. .	15	0	0	Thomas White, do. . .	34	7	6
Oliver Latham, Turnkey, at Gaol Gate,	34	7	6	Patrick Smith, do. Marshals, .	34	7	6
Saml. Bulbridge, do. H.C. Gate,	34	7	6	Thomas Somers, do. Hospital, .	34	7	6
Thomas Rourke, do. H.C. .	34	7	6	Catherine Bergin, Nurse, Female Hospital, ...	12	0	0
John Whetstone, do. . . .	34	7	6				

The turnkeys present the appearance of efficiency, and are clothed in a respectable uniform. There are no officers on gaol allowance.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The management of the hospital is remarkable for cleanliness, ventilation, and the comfort of the inmates. Dr. Sheill's long military experience has enabled him to establish great order and accuracy of system. The sick dietary book is a most useful check. It is right, however, to remark that the medicines are furnished by an apothecary resident in the town; and though some of the simple prescriptions are made up on the spot by the physician, who, it will be perceived, is unremitting in his attendance, the great majority are supplied by the former. The annexed return will show the sanitary state, and the medical cost, during the three last years; there were but two lunatics, whose cases require no comment. The ventilation of the female yard has been effectually improved by the insertion of iron railings in the inclosing walls.

Years.	Number of Prisoners admitted into Hospital.	Total Number of days in Hospital.	Number of Prisoners Prescribed for out of Hospital during the year.	Cost of Medicines.			Number of Attendances of the Physician.
				£	s.	d.	
1847*	266	3965	1501	65	14	3	412
1848†	287	4988	967	53	1	11	410
1849‡	619	7009	2877	129	0	3	559

* Epidemic, Fever, and Dysentery, prevailed this year.

† During the months of September and October this year, no patients were admitted into hospital, it being occupied by Smith O'Brien and others state prisoners.

‡ Epidemic, Diarrhœa, and Asiatic Cholera prevailed this year in the gaol, which accounts for the large outlay for Medicine.

The Apothecary receives no salary.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board is very regular in its monthly attendance, and usually consists of five or six members.

Lord Viscount Suirdale,	Samuel Gordon, Esq.
Stephen Moore, Esq.	Joseph Grubb, Esq.
John Bagwell, Esq.	William Quin, Esq.
James Archer Butler, Esq.	Percy Gough, Esq.
Samuel William Barton, Esq.	Samuel Ryall, Esq.
Pownel Phipps, Esq.	Edward Phelan, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The general state of this gaol, as to repair, cleanliness, order, and discipline, is very creditable; and it is only to be lamented that the pressure of numbers prevents the carrying out to the fullest extent the principles of modern prison discipline. With the able direction of the Board of Superintendence, and the effective staff of resident officers which exist here, much might be expected, and much could doubtless be performed. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Morton, is most assiduous in his supervision; and the Governor, Mr. Strahan, appears to be thoroughly imbued with a practical sense of his important duties.

Bridewells.

Bridewells (South Riding).

Tipperary.—Sixteen prisoners were confined here—eight of each sex. The building contains 7 cells for males, 2 for females, 4 day-rooms, 5 yards (2 for washing), and 2 drunkards' cells. Number at last quarter sessions, 120; number during last quarter, 60. There is a good pump. The dietary, in conformity with the late order; average per head $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day. The Local Inspector has not attended for the last two years; but the magistrates and the Governor of the gaol sometimes visit. I was unwilling to inspect this bridewell very minutely, for the keeper, who seems quite past his work, was in a severe state of suffering.

Carrick-on-Suir.—Building good and house clean. Five males and one female confined here. Number at quarter sessions, 180; during last quarter, 436. Prisoners regularly transmitted. Salary of keeper, £30. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Foot, visits frequently, as does also Mr. Strahan, the Governor of Clonmel gaol, but the entries are rare. The pump is not good, and the sewerage ineffective. The soil is obliged to be cleared through the house; this might be easily remedied. Dietary: the last prescribed allowance of bread at both meals, and 3 naggins of milk; cost, all round, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head.

Cahir.—I found nine males and no females confined here. The total of last quarter, 533. The bedding good and the building clean. There are three new cells lately completed. The dispensary doctor attends in cases of sickness. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Giles, declines acting. Keeper's salary, £30. Dietary: that of October, 1849; cost $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day per head. There were some cases of long detention from failure of petty sessions.

Clogheen.—Three males and three females here. Number last quarter, 233. Building in fair order; the bedding good; the pump bad, but good water procurable near; soil cleared through the house. Keeper's salary, £30. Dietary: the last prescribed allowance of oatmeal (by contract)—amount, $3d.$ for males; $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for females. The keeper was unable to explain the pass-books by the daily state-book. The commitments kept in a very slovenly manner. Petty sessions nominally once a fortnight; but only two had been held in the preceding two months.

Cashel.—Two male prisoners and one female. Nine had been transmitted to the county gaol on the previous day. Six male prisoners escaped from the gaol in June last; five were retaken a few days afterwards; the sixth is still at large. The wall of the yard has since been raised for security. The pump has been put in order since the last inspection. Average cost of dietary, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per day for each prisoner. 249 had been confined here since the beginning of the quarter. The building clean and orderly. The books correct. Frequently visited by the Local Inspector and by the Governor of the county gaol. Keeper's salary, £35 per annum.

New Birmingham.—Tolerably clean. Eight male prisoners. Books correct. Dietary according to regulation, and charge moderate. Prisoners regularly transmitted to the county gaol. The present Local Inspector never visits, but the Governor of the county gaol frequently. Keeper's salary, £30 per annum.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Waterford Gaol.—Visited 6th May, 1850.

County of Waterford Gaol.
Visited May 6, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

There were 357 prisoners in this gaol, being 75 less than on the last inspection in August, 1849. Ten convicts sentenced to transportation had gone out in the morning, leaving 28 male convicts remaining, who are mixed with the other prisoners, and do not appear to give the same trouble or excite the same apprehension that they do in other prisons

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Waterford. Gaol.

The accommodation consists of 83 cells, 3 sleeping rooms, each holding about 10 inmates, and 15 are placed at night in the waiting room. Classification, except as to tried and untried males, is not attempted, nor, in fact, would it be practicable; but discipline and order appear to be tolerably well established. The prisoners are all washed on the day of their reception, and examined by the medical officer, and about one-half the number are furnished with gaol clothing. It is intended, however, that the whole shall be provided with prison dresses as soon as the materials are finished, which are at present in the course of manufacture in the prison. All the prisoners take their meals in the day-rooms, except in fine weather, when the open yards are made use of for the purpose—a practice to which I do not see any objection. It is impossible to preserve silence, but yet no noisy conversation is allowed. There is no supervision at night, and before this is attempted (which ought always to be the case), inspection holes should be made in the cell doors, which would likewise be very useful in promoting ventilation.

The chapel is divided into partitions, in which different classes are placed. Each of them ought to have the supervision of an officer, as now they are under the eye of the chaplain only, who, while performing the service, cannot observe all that passes before him.

The cells hold three or four individuals, each being furnished with two iron bedsteads; consequently, two men are placed in a bed. It is extraordinary that this direct breach of one of the prison rules should not only escape the observation of the majority of the Governors and Local Inspectors, but that deliberate preparation should be made to set it at defiance, by furnishing them with bedsteads. Hammocks or cots, which could always be adopted, would enable the same number of men to be accommodated with greater convenience, and at the same time the provisions of the act would be adhered to.

In some of the corridors there are stoves, by which the temperature of the cells is raised sufficiently in winter.

The number of privies is very inadequate, and there ought to be a flow of water through them. The cesspools are emptied once in the year.

Prisoners in Gaol at the Date of Inspection.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–	Vagrants,	24	1
Poor do.	6	–	Deserters,	1	–
Felons convicted,	191	40			
Misdemeanants do.	31	8	Total,	301	56
Felons untried,	40	5	Sick in hospital,	20	1
Misdemeanants do.	5	2	In solitary,	1	1

Accommodation.

	No.		No.		No
Wards,	6	School-rooms,	2	Worksheds,	1
Yards,	9	Chapels,	1	Hospital rooms,	8
Day-rooms,	5	Kitchens,	1	Solitary cells,	2
Cells,	83	Workshops,	2	Pumps,	9
Sleeping-rooms,	11	Laundries,	2	Tread-wheels,	1

Stock.

	No.		No.
Pairs blankets,	440	Jackets,	218
Pairs sheets,	21	Trowsers,	210
Rugs,	94	Caps,	235
Bed-ticks,	171	Pairs shoes,	254
Shirts,	384		

Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Felony,	145	34	Lunatics under the Act for Insanity,	1	1
Petty larceny, &c. (summarily)	401	180			
Misdemeanants (ditto)	355	62	Total,	1,141	308
Under the Poor Law Act,	85	2	Average daily number,	260	67
Under Vagrant Act,	139	27	Highest at any one time,	338	103
Drunkards,	15	2	Lowest ditto,	199	28
			Average daily number in hospital,	15	3

Periods of Imprisonment of the Number Committed during the Year.

	2 Years.		18 Months.		12 Months.		9 Months.		6 Months.		3 Months.		2 Months.		1 Month.		14 Days.		7 Days.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons & misdemeanants,	18	4	2	1	19	4	3	4	60	22	131	33	140	44	337	84	100	18	34	19	1	..	1	..	140	47	986	280
Vagrants,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	26	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	27
Drunkards,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	2	..	..	..	15	2

Committals and Re-committals during the past Year.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Re-committed once,	125	40	Re-committed four times and more,	7	0
,, twice,	30	18			
,, thrice,	15	6			

Number Sentenced to Solitary Confinement during the Year

Males,	57	Females,	10

Number Sentenced to be Whipped during the Year.

Men,	14	Boys,	95

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a tread-wheel which requires 24 men at a time; besides this the occupations are principally confined to trade employment. Weaving and shoemaking is taught by two of the turnkeys, who have been brought up to these trades. There are 14 looms at work. As I mentioned before, the materials of the gaol clothing are in process of manufacture; but the principal article produced consists of cloths for bacon wrappers, for which there is a great demand in the city.

The washing for the barracks employs 20 prisoners daily. This is not a very suitable employment for males, but it is found very profitable.

Employment on the Day of Inspection.

MALES.

	No.		No.
Carpentering,	1	Tailoring,	4
Cleaning and whitewashing,	12	Tread-mill,	30
Cooking,	6	Washing,	8
Prison duties,	4	Weaving,	12
Schooling,	30	Winding,	4
Shoemaking,	10		

FEMALES.

	No.		No.
Knitting,	2	Prison duties,	2
Needle-work,	10	Schooling,	12
Mangling,	6	Washing,	22
Nursing,	2		

Ages, Religion, and Education of the Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	No. Committed.		10 Years and under.		11 to 15 Years.		16 to 20 Years.		21 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		40 Years and upwards.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Felons & misdemeanants,	986	280	9	..	63	12	192	36	359	120	181	70	182	42	25	10	961	270	..	..	200	3	62	12	721	265
Vagrants,	139	27	2	1	11	1	20	1	60	17	15	1	31	6	..	..	139	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	27
Drunkards,	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2

School instruction is given by one of the turnkeys for four hours daily, at which all the tried prisoners attend. There is no school register, nor is it thought that much good is effected, except in giving employment to the mind. I fully agree with Mr. Galwey's observation in last year's report, that it would be very advisable to have a regular schoolmaster.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There were 55 women and 2 children in this department, a diminution since the last inspection, but still beyond the space afforded, were it not for the accommodation provided for about 30 in the drying loft. According to Mr. Galwey's recommendation, additional windows have been opened in the apartment, by which the ventilation has been made sufficient. The women are principally employed in washing for the public. About ten or fifteen receive two hours' instruction of an evening from the matron's daughter, who is also her assistant.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Waterford Gaol.

Dietary.

Dietary.

	First Class. Men.	Second Class. Women.	Third Class. Children under 10
Breakfast,	6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint of milk.	5 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint of milk.	—
Dinner,	14 oz. bread, 1 pint of milk.	12 oz. bread, 1 pint of milk.	—
Supper,	—	—	—

The quality of the food appeared very good, and I was told that the quantity was considered quite sufficient to keep the prisoners in a good state of health.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books are correctly kept by Mr. O'Neill, the principal turnkey, who acts as accountant. The accounts are looked over monthly by the Board of Superintendence, and compared with the vouchers; there, however, appeared to me some irregularities, which might be easily remedied. No check exists as to the money paid to poor prisoners on their discharge, which is done by the accountant, he being reimbursed by the Local Inspector. These payments should always have the sanction of the Governor.

In the female department the sum paid to the prisoners for their work is left to be arbitrarily determined by the matron, without any check or control whatsoever.

The allowance for the work of the male prisoners is made by the job. This is checked by the Governor, but there ought to be a stock book, containing the materials for manufacture, which might be compared with the articles that are made and sold.

There is a book kept by the gate porter, in which entry is made of all things admitted or sent out, as well as part-payments.

Officers.

Officers.

The turnkeys, with the exception of the accountant and nursetender, sleep over the gate, and are, therefore, removed at night from the vicinity of the prisoners.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. R. J. Hobson, Local Inspector,	80	0	0	Robert Howard, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Very Rev. Ussher Lee, Chaplain,	40	0	0	Michael Barlow, ditto,	25	0	0
Rev. M. Flinn, R. C. Chaplain,	40	0	0	John Flinn, ditto,	25	0	0
Wm. Carroll, Esq., M.D., Surgeon,	65	0	0	Maurice Power, ditto,	25	0	0
Wm. C. Triphook, Governor,	200	0	0	John Fleming, ditto,	25	0	0
Mrs. Margaret O'Neil, Matron,	30	0	0	William Cole, ditto,	25	0	0
Miss E. Honnor, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0	Alice Martin, Nursetender,	20	0	0
D. O'Neil, Accountant,	60	0	0	N. Shaw, Bridewell Keeper, Dungarvan,	50	0	0
W. Blanch, Turnkey,	35	0	0	M. Mortimer, Esq., Secretary to the Board,	20	0	0
P. Walsh, ditto,	30	0	0				
P. Martin, ditto,	25	0	0				
Thomas Sinnott, ditto,	25	0	0				

Officers' Visits.

Visits paid by the Officers during the Year.

Local Inspector,	140	Protestant Chaplain,	54
Surgeon, &c.,	254	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	163

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital contains a sufficient number of rooms, but none of them with thorough ventilation. There are six wards for the males, and two for the females; one of the former is appropriated to those who have the itch.

The prison is healthy. There were 20 altogether in the hospital, but principally with cutaneous diseases. There was one slight case of fever.

There is a shed formerly used for fever patients, but now being fortunately no longer required for the purpose, it is converted into a store.

Deaths during the Year.

Males	4	Females	1

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

1. George Meara, Esq.
2. William Christmas, Esq.
3. John Congreve, Esq.
4. Maurice Ronayne, Esq.
5. Thomas Carew, Esq.
6. Wray Palliser, Esq.
7. Charles N. Bolton, Esq.
8. James Anderson, Esq.
9. Robert B. Uniacke, Esq.
10. Robert Longan, Esq.
11. Samuel King, Esq.
12. Simon Bagge, Esq.

General Observations.

This prison appears altogether well managed, but suffers, like most others, from the influx of vagrants, some of whom are committed from a distance. On the 11th of May three prisoners were sent from Dungarvan, one of them five years old, sentenced to three days' imprisonment. As the place is 28 miles distant, they were not much more than one day imprisoned. Surely this is one more proof of the advantage of having local places of detention for this class of offenders.

The projected alteration and extension of the gaol, and the best manner of effecting it, is at present a matter of discussion. The old court that adjoins it and the city gaol, and belongs half to the county and half to the city, would afford but an inconsiderable space for any such building; and as the present site is very confined, without any garden, &c., it appears to me that the whole of it might be appropriated to one of the prisons, and the other transferred to some more eligible locality without the city.

I inspected Dungarvan Bridewell on the 4th of May, and found it clean and orderly, and the registry correct. My colleague also visited on two or three occasions, and made the same favorable report.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

City of Waterford Gaol.—Visited 6th May, 1850.

City of Waterford Gaol. Visited May 6, 1850.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This prison consists of two parts—the old gaol and the house of correction, at a considerable distance from each other; the former being contiguous to the county gaol—the latter in an open space without the town. Together they contained the following number of prisoners on the day of my inspection:—

Prisoners in Gaol at the date of Inspection.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–	Soldiers tried,	3	–
Poor do.	5	1	Drunkards,	6	2
Felons convicted,	36	17	Committed summarily	3	–
Misdemeanants do.,	5	14		102	70
Felons untried	14	2	Total,	172	
Misdemeanants do.,	1	4	Sick in Hospital,	3	4
Vagrants,	27	30	In solitary,	6	–

Accommodation.

	No.		No.		No.
Wards,	9	Sleeping-rooms,	8	Solitary cells,	3
Yards,	9	Chapels,	2	Pumps,	7
Day-rooms,	9	Kitchens,	2	Tread-wheel,	1
Cells,	55	Hospital-rooms,	3		

Stock.

	No.		No.
Pairs blankets,	127	Jackets,	74
Rugs,	6	Trowsers,	74
Hammocks,	68	Caps,	46
Bed-ticks,	100	Pairs shoes,	112
Shirts,	100		

This gaol was clean, and the inmates appeared orderly, and this is the most that can be said in its favour, though no blame seems to attach to the Governor. The bedding was much worn, but some blankets had been supplied since the last inspection. There are four day-rooms, besides the Marshalsea. All the tried prisoners are in gaol clothing, and there are two baths in the yards in which they are washed on reception.

The House of Correction contains 20 cells and sleeping rooms, which hold 12 or 14. There are two day-rooms for males, in which they take their meals, which is sometimes done in the yards. All but the beggars are in gaol clothing. There are two classes of males, one consisting of soldiers. The privies in this department were in a very bad state, and require immediate repair. There is only one punishment, which is found insufficient.

Prisoners Committed during the Year.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felony,	101	6	Drunkards,	487	272
Petty larceny, &c. (summarily)	283	138	Total,	1,425	741
Misdemeanants (ditto)	134	28			
Under the revenue laws,	2	–	Average daily number,	86	51
Under the Poor Law Act,	20	1	Highest at any one time,	137	76
By Courts martial,	50	–	Lowest ditto,	52	26
Under Vagrant Act,	348	296	Average daily number in hospital,	3	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

City of Waterford Gaol.

Periods of Imprisonment of the Number Committed during the Year.

	2 Years.		18 Months.		12 Months.		9 Months.		6 Months.		3 Months.		2 Months.		1 Month.		14 Days.		7 Days.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons & Misdemeanants,	5	3	1	..	17	9	..	..	38	10	71	9	46	15	72	22	50	3	121	11	72	8	65	5	22	8	580	173
Vagrants, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	10	21	10	107	104	114	82	69	78	4	..	352	296
Drunkards, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	167	303	105	..	..	487	272

Committals and Re-committals during the past Year.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Re-committed once, .	45	52	Re-committed four times, and more, . .	17	47
„ twice, .	29	55			
„ thrice, .	10	–			

Number Sentenced to Solitary Confinement during the Year.

Males, ... 4 | Females, . . . –

Number Sentenced to be Whipped during the Year.

Men, ... 9 | Boys, . . . 36

Punishments for Prison Offences during the Year.

Dark cells, ...	164	49

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

In the gaol a few prisoners are employed in stone-breaking and cleaning the prison, as well as in repairing shoes; beyond this nothing is done. In the House of Correction there is a tread-mill, and the other occupations are stone-breaking, tailoring, and shoemaking. One of the turnkeys is a shoemaker, and another a carpenter. Besides this there is a kitchen garden of considerable extent, which employs the labour of about sixteen.

In the gaol there is no schoolmaster, nor any instruction. In the House of Correction two Turnkeys give lessons on alternate weeks, an hour each day to each division.

Employment on the Day of Inspection.

MALES.

	No.		No.
Carpentering, . .	1	Pumping, . . .	6
Cleaning and whitewashing,	10	Schooling, . . .	45
Cooking, . . .	4	Shoemaking, . .	3
Labouring, . .	16	Stone breaking. .	4
Painting, . . .	2	Tailoring, . . .	4
Prison duties, . .	4	Tread mill, . . .	12

FEMALES.

	No.		No.
Knitting, . . .	6	Prison duties, . .	2
Needlework, . .	3	Schooling, . . .	38
Nursing, . . .	2		

Ages, Religion, and Education of the Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	Number Committed.		10 Years and under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons and misdemeanants, .	580	173	5	..	97	9	170	35	181	65	70	33	57	25	35	3	545	170	..	..	66	..	8	..	506	173
Vagrants, . .	352	296	124	84	50	70	50	45	29	16	25	22	74	59	2	2	350	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	352	296
Drunkards, .	487	272	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	100	..	12	..	..	..	2	487	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number attending School during the Year.

Males, . . 157 | Females, . . 173

Average Number attending Daily.

Males, . . 25 | Females, . . . 35

Female Department.

Female Department.

The emales are all confined in the House of Correction, where they occupy two separate divisions, one of which consists of vagrants who are set to stone-breaking.

The other occupations are the usual ones of spinning, sewing, and washing the prison linen. There were ten children amongst them.

As observed in the last report, the accommodation for washing is not nearly sufficient; a new laundry and a proper drying-room are required.

Dietary.

Dietary.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 10 years.
Breakfast,	8 oz. meal and rice, ½ pint new-milk.	7 oz. meal and rice, ½ pint new-milk.	5 oz. meal and rice, ½ pint new-milk.
Dinner,	14 oz. of bread, 1 pint new-milk.	12 oz. of bread, ¾ pint new-milk.	10 oz. bread, ½ pint new-milk.
Supper,	—	—	4 oz. bread, 1½ naggin new-milk.

The bread is very good.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appear to be correctly kept by the Governor at each establishment. The payments are made monthly. The number of punishments recorded is very trifling.

Contracts.

Contracts.

	s.	d.			s.	d.	
Bread,	0	1	per lb.	Salt,	0	3	per stone.
Indian meal,	8	0	per cwt.	Coals,	14	6	per ton.
Rice,	12	6	per cwt.	Candles,	0	3	per lb.
New-milk,	0	5	per gal.				

Officers.

Officers.

Since I was last here a new Governor has been appointed to the House of Correction. There are only two turnkeys in the old gaol, and consequently the accumulation of duty falls rather hard on the Governor.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Governor of Gaol,	120	0	0	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Governor House of Correction,	60	0	0	Matron,	40	0	0
Local Inspector,	60	0	0	Nursetender,	10	0	0
Physician,	50	0	0	Four turnkeys, at £25 per annum each,	100	0	0
Protestant Chaplain	40	0	0				

Visits paid by the Officers during the Year.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	278	Protestant Chaplain,	78
Surgeon,	272	Roman Catholic do.	136

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Governor of gaol and four turnkeys.

Hospital.

Hospital.

There is only one hospital, which is in the gaol, and consists of three rooms not particularly well ventilated. There were only two trifling cases of sickness. This arrangement is very inconvenient, as the females in the House of Correction, when taken ill, have to be removed a considerable distance, until which they must be attended to in sleeping, as was the case with four others when I was there.

Cases of Sickness and Lunacy during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition,	85	36
Hospital cases,	28	17

Diseases during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Fever,	25	2
Dysentery,	34	35
Stomach disease,	2	–
Cholera,	1	–
Rheumatism,	1	–

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

City of Waterford Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally, but have no fixed time for doing so. A periodical visit and examination of the accounts would be preferable. The names of the members are as follows:—

1. The Mayor.
2. Sir H. W. Barron, Bart.
3. Sir Benjamin M. Wall.
4. Michael Dobbyn, J.P.
5. James Keating, J.P.
6. Alexander Sherlock, J.P.
7. Henry Denny, Esq.
8. Wm. M. Ardagh.
9. Captain T. Roberts, R.N.
10. Joseph S. Richardson.
11. William Lloyd.
12. Michael D. Hassard, Esq.

General Observations.

General Observations.

It cannot be said that these two establishments, taken as a whole, are in a satisfactory state, nor is it likely that they will be so until they are united in one building. The House of Correction is ill arranged and insecure; but the ground it occupies affords space quite sufficient for a large prison, for which the elevated site, unobstructed by other buildings, seems peculiarly adapted.

Frederic B. Long, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wexford Gaol. Visited January 3, 1851.

County of Wexford Gaol.—Visited 3rd of January, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The state of this gaol was thus:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	–
Poor do.	11	–
Felons convicted,	61	29
Misdemeanants do.	5	1
Felons untried,	34	40
Misdemeanants do.	–	4
Vagrants,	4	–

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Committed summarily,	34	23
Lunatics,	23	1
	176	98
Total,	274	
Of whom were sick in hospital,	6	5

This table shows a slight reduction since the last inspection, on which occasion the numbers amounted to 291. Crimes of a violent character are on the decrease, as well as offences in the poorhouse. This latter alteration is attributed to the substitution of gruel for milk in the prison dietary for terms of short imprisonment. The commitments during the past year were—males, 985; females, 602. Re-commitments—males, 187; females, 101. The greatest numbers in gaol at any one time during the past year were—males, 297; females, 238. Average males, 207; do. females, 96. The punishments were numerous, but generally very slight, such as stoppage of milk, &c., for trifling infractions of prison rules. The lock-up discipline is careful and effective.

The sewers are rather inoperative. Water is supplied on the premises by hand-pumps. There is no tread-wheel, but a carding machine furnishes the means of hard labour. A large building, originally designed for an hospital, and built almost entirely by the prisoners, affords considerable space for manufactures. The prison clothing is at present defective, but this want will be easily met hereafter by the proposed extension of works, and the erection of a tuck-mill. There are convenient sheds for stone breaking. The cook-house is small and bad, but capable of great improvement at a trifling cost. The floors of some of the cells are very damp, and the bed-ticks which have been improperly permitted to lie on them are nearly rotten. This could be obviated by placing movable boards on tressels. In the female quarter many of the cells are absolutely dungeons, having no direct supply of light and air. The laundry is wholly insufficient, and there is no drying-room, a most grave defect, affecting both the health of the prisoners and the durability of the clothes. Classification of the males is partially observed, but the inadequate accommodation on the female side (18 cells for 95 inmates) interferes with due separation. Those of better character under short sentences are placed in the lunatic department, but the remainder, tried and untried, and the nurses, are intermixed without any moral distinction. There are 114 single cells, 4 solitary do., and 22 rooms with beds.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Considerable activity is displayed in this important branch of discipline, whether regarded as the means of punishment or production, and a still greater development will, it is fair to presume, take place under the active and intelligent superintendence of the present officers, particularly with reference to materials for prison use, such as linsey-woolsey, shirting, bedticks, and blankets. The net profit on the work for year ending 1849, amounted to £210 12s. 0½d. A proportionately large sum is obtained annually from stone-breaking, as there is a quarry within the walls. One of the turnkeys is a weaver, another a shoemaker, and the deputy-governor was bred a cabinet-maker. In the selection of this class of officers attention to capability of giving instruction is of great importance, and will, doubtless, not be overlooked by the able Board of Superintendence. The

schoolmaster receives a salary of £30 per annum, and gives instruction from 8 to 1 P. M. in winter, and from 6 to 7 P. M. in summer. I suggested to him that in case of the accommodation being sufficiently increased to admit of carrying out separation, mental arithmetic should be cultivated, as it has been found most effective in counteracting the depression which is occasionally found to accompany that system.

Employment of Male Prisoners.

Shoemaking, weaving, tailoring, carpenter work, smith work, painting, coopering, net making, quarrying, and stone-breaking.

The machinery for carding wool is calculated to employ 26 prisoners at hard labour.

Employment of Female Prisoners.

Spinning wool, flax, hemp, and tow, knitting, plain work, washing for the prisoners, stone-breaking.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The females were clean and orderly, and apparently well tended. Some of them, however, were without shoes or clogs. They receive instruction from the assistant matron. I have referred above to the lamentable want of space in this department.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The provisions were of a very satisfactory quality, and are duly inspected by the respective chaplains.

Males over a month confined:—

Breakfast: 8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner: 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new-milk.

Males confined one month and under:—

Breakfast: 8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new-milk.

Dinner: 16 oz. of barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Females over a month confined:—

Breakfast: 7 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner: 12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of new-milk.

Females confined one month and under:—

Breakfast: 7 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new-milk.

Dinner: 14 oz. of barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., white, 1½d., brown, 1¼d., barley and rye, 1⅛d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; meat, per lb., 3d.; new-milk, per gallon, 6d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per stone, 2d.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are carefully kept. There is not, however, so great a facility of reference and checking as I have observed in other prisons.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector and Prot. Chaplain,	314	Roman Catholic Chaplain - -	224
Surgeon, - - - - - -	188		

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor, and all the officers under him, receive gaol allowance.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. W. Elgee, Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	100	0	0
Rev. L. Kirwan, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
Henry Harvey Boxwell, Esq., M.D.		–	
Mr. James Ricards, Apothecary,	40	0	0
Mr. William Needham, Governor,	160	0	0
Joseph Gladwin, Deputy-Governor,	80	0	0
Patrick C. Burgess, Schoolmaster,	30	3	3
Joseph Gladwin, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Robert Roberts, do.,	30	0	0
John Gethings, do.,	30	0	0
Francis Monk, Turnkey,	25	0	0
William Craig, do.,	25	0	0
John Harney, do.,	25	0	0
Robert M'Caul, do.,	25	0	0
Nicholas Cormick, Lunatic Keeper,	25	0	0
FEMALE OFFICERS.			
Mary Murphy, Matron,	45	0	0
Margaret Kehoe, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
Ellen Hopkins, Fem. Lunatic Keeper,	10	0	0

Hospitals and Lunatics.

Hospitals and Lunatics.

The accommodation is sufficient in this department, which is marked by cleanliness, care, and economy, the medical expenses during the last three years having amounted to only £28 15s. 2d. There was no epidemic, nor any case deserving special notice. There was one female lunatic, but I regretted to find no less than twenty-three males. Twelve of this number were capable of being employed, and some were reported to be very industrious; the remainder were disqualified by idiotcy, epilepsy, and other causes.

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Wexford Gaol.

I have pointed out to the Inspectors of Lunatics the great pressure upon the room and the discipline of the gaol, caused by the presence of these unhappy objects, with a view to their removal.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The meeting of the Board takes place monthly, and all bills are examined and discharged quarterly.

Charles A. Walker, Esq., J.P. V.L.
John H. Talbot, Esq., J.P. & M.P.
Major J. Doran.
Sir Francis Le Hunt, Bart.
George Le Hunt, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. J.P.
William Toole, Esq. J.P.
William A. Armstrong, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. M.D.
Mathew Pettit, Esq. J.P.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I was accompanied in my inspection by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Elgee, and by Dr. Boxwell. In the course of last summer Mr. Needham, formerly Deputy-Governor and master of the works, was appointed to the governorship, vacant by the death of his predecessor; and Mr. Gladwin, son of the late Governor, succeeded to the post of deputy. It is my pleasing duty to state, that the condition of this prison is highly creditable to all the officers, and the existence of so effective a staff would, unquestionably, appear to suggest and justify some further outlay on the improvement of the establishment. The local facility of obtaining materials, and the available ground in the vicinity of the new building, would enable the authorities to obtain, at a very moderate expense, large accommodation, so as to relieve the unwholesome pressure in the female department. The consequent extension of works and manufactures for domestic consumption, in which grinding corn and baking might be included advantageously, here as elsewhere, would soon repay the original expense; and the furnishing of adequate means and space for putting into operation the most approved system of reformatory discipline, would render this gaol in every way worthy of the county. I beg, in conclusion, to call the attention of the Board to the matters which I have noticed under the head of the bridewells, in which a considerable reduction in the cost of the dietary might be effected.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Gorey.—I found one male and two females confined here. The numbers during the last quarter amounted to 76. There are usually above 50 at quarter sessions. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight without failure, and prisoners are regularly transmitted. The registry was correct. Dean Newland, the Local Inspector, visits constantly. There are 8 beds for males, and 5 for females—the bedding good, but some blankets are wanting. The building is clean, but deficient in many points. The yard is wholly insecure, in consequence of the facility of escape afforded by a water-pipe, and a privy adjoining the wall. The female day-room is dark, smoky, and ill ventilated. A water-closet in the sessions house, which is placed over one of the male cells, leaks, and renders it almost useless. There is no pump, and water is carried from a distance of more than a quarter of a mile. The butt for receiving rain water is broken; altogether the want of adequate provision for this necessary is a most serious evil. I regretted to find that no alteration had taken place since the last inspection in the dietary, which is still on the former extravagant scale as to quantity and price.

Enniscorthy.—There were five confined here—two females and three males, two men and a boy. The building was clean and orderly, and the bedding good, but blankets and rugs are wanted for the use of prisoners at quarter sessions, who usually amount to fifty. There were 198 here during the last quarter. The yard is insecure, from the same cause as that at Gorey. The pump is dry in summer. The sewer is ineffective, and the cesspool is cleared through the house. The dietary is objectionably high, consisting of 16oz. of bread and three naggins of milk for males and females at both meals. The committals are frequently for illegal periods. The Local Inspector is regular in his visits, but makes no entries. The salary of the keeper is £30.

New Ross.—There was but one male prisoner here. There are six cells for males, and one for females; the latter accommodation is inadequate, and the day-room is frequently occupied with beds. The bedding fair, and the bridewell clean, but some of the windows are broken. The pump is effective. There were from thirty to forty at the last quarter sessions. Petty sessions take place fortnightly, and seldom fail from non-attendance of magistrates. I was sorry to find that prisoners are sometimes lodged without committals, and detained for illegal periods. There is no visitors' book. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Corbet, visits occasionally. The dietary consists of 2lbs. 4oz. of bread, and one pint of sour milk and half a pint of sweet milk in the day, for males and females.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wicklow Gaol, at Wicklow.—Visited 31st December, 1850.

Annexed is the summary of the prisoners confined here on the day of my visit:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors	1	–	Committed summarily	9	7
Poor do.	2	–	Lunatics	9	11
Felons convicted	11	5		—	—
Misdemeanants do.	9	1		69	38
Felons untried	28	13		107	
Misdemeanants do.	–	1	Of whom sick in hospital	–	2

This return exhibits a diminution of fifty since the last inspection. There is a perceptible decrease in crimes of a graver character, there being only four prisoners for trial at the assizes; but I regret to observe that cases of drunkenness are more numerous. Classification of the males has hitherto for want of adequate space been somewhat imperfectly observed; I trust, however, that the bringing into occupation forty new cells which are now ready for reception will render practicable this most important branch of prison discipline, and enable the authorities to place a considerable portion of the prisoners in separation. The commitments during the past year were—males, 439; females, 233. Re-commitments—males, 87; females, 87. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the year amounted to males, 123; females, 52. Average males, 98⅔; females, 37⅓. The bedding is good, and the ventilation of the cells is easily improvable by boring holes in the doors. The building is clean, orderly, and in sound repair.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Employment is furnished as appears by the subjoined schedule. Two of the turnkeys are shoemakers, and one a tailor, and capable of teaching these trades, which are eminently useful in supplying the wants of the prison. There are no looms, nor is the tread-wheel applied to any reproductive purpose. Educational instruction given by the turnkeys, and creditable attention seems to be given to this object.

Males.		Females	
Prison duties	7	Prison duties	4
Employed on the tread-mill	11	Sewing	22
Making and learning to make nets	4	Sick	1
Shoe making	4		—
Tailoring work	1	Total females	38
Unemployed and sick	25		
Pumping water	4		
In solitary confinement	1		
	—		
Total males	47		

WICKLOW COUNTY GAOL.

Return of Prisoners who Improved in their Education during the Year 1850.

Denomination of Class.	Learned Alphabet.	Learned to Spell.	Learned to Read.	Learned to Write.	Learned Arithmetic.	General Improvement.	Totals.
No. 1 Class—Male Felons —Untried	18	15	21	24	6	30	114
No. 2 Class—Male Felons —Tried	38	28	18	14	16	48	162
No. 3 Class—Misdemeanors, &c.	4	15	5	6	6	26	62
Females	52	44	38	31	—	—	165
Total Improvement	112	102	82	75	28	104	503

Return of Improvement in Trades and Handicraft Work, &c.

Class.	Learned to make shoes	Learned Tailoring.	Learned Net Making.	Learned Painting.	Learned to spin Hemp	Learned to Wash.	Learned to Sew.	Totals.
No. 1 Class—Male Felons —Untried	9	—	16	—	—	—	—	25
No. 2 Class—Male Felons —Tried	—	8	50	10	—	—	—	68
No. 3 Class—Misdemeanors, &c.	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Females	—	—	—	—	66	53	47	166
Total	9	8	74	10	66	53	47	267

South District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The classification of the females is solely according to character, and though health and cleanliness appear to be maintained in this department, they must be attributed to constant vigilance and care, for the accommodation is wholly inadequate. I regretted to find no less than eleven lunatics intermixed with the sane prisoners, who are compelled to take charge of them, and thus this whole division of the building presents the aspect of a lunatic ward. Under such circumstances proper subdivision and effective instruction, both material and educational, are manifestly impossible. I therefore made a strong application in this behalf to the Inspectors of Lunatics, and have received an assurance that steps will be taken as soon as is consistent with arrangements now in progress elsewhere, to relieve this gaol of such undue pressure. The laundry is miserably small, and the want of a drying-room is felt so seriously that I trust measures will be speedily adopted for abating this evil.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The chaplains are regular in their inspection of the dietary.

DIETARY.

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females under 10 years of age.
Breakfast.	8 oz of meal in stirabout. and ½ pint of new-milk.	7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new-milk.	5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ¼ pint of new-milk.
Dinner.	14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new-milk.	12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint of new-milk.	10 oz. of bread, and ¼ pint of new-milk.
Supper.	—	—	4 oz. of bread, and 1¼ naggin of new-milk.

All persons whose period of Imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal gruel insted of milk for dinner.

Contracts.

Contracts.

Bread, per lb.—1d. per 4lbs. under Dublin price.				New-milk, per gallon	£0	0	6¾
Oatmeal, per cwt.	£0	11	6	Salt, per stone	0	0	4
Indian Meal, per cwt.	0	8	3	Average cost of diet per head per day	0	0	3 nearly.
Meat, per lb.	0	0	6				

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I examined the above attentively, and was fully satisfied with their accuracy and the sufficiency of the mutual checks.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

Wm. Nolan, Esq., Local Inspector	£46	3	6	Wm. Quinn, 2nd Turnkey	£35	0	0
Andrew Nolan, Esq., Surgeon	65	0	0	John Carolin, 3rd do.	35	0	0
Rev. Robt. Porter, P. Chaplain	36	18	5½	Edward Croghan, 4th do.	35	0	0
Rev. John Grant, R. C. Chaplain	36	18	5½	David Loughlin, 5th do.	30	0	0
Mr. Robert Barry, Governor	100	0	0	John Pepper, 6th do.	20	0	0
Mrs. Robert Barry, Matron	30	0	0	Elizabeth Halpin, Dairy Matron	20	0	0
Thomas Scales, 1st Turnkey	35	0	0	Mary Pepper, Hospital Nurse	10	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector	128	Protestant Chaplain	286
Surgeon, &c.	226	Roman Catholic do.	231

None of the officers are on gaol allowance. The want of uniform detracts from the appearance of the turnkeys, and doubtless, affects the regularity of discipline to a greater extent than might be supposed in so comparatively trifling a matter.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital though limited in extent is well arranged, and for the present, at least, is adequate for the reception of patients, there being but two females sick. The male lunatics, of whom there were nine, were intermixed with, and superintended by other prisoners. Medicines, &c., are furnished from Dublin, and at a very moderate cost, as it appears from the subjoined table.

Cost of Medicine and Hospital Extras for the last Three Years.

	Medicine.				Hospital Extras.			
1848	£6	5	10		1848	£6	2	1
1849	13	6	10		1849	5	8	3¼
1850	17	0	8		1850	10	19	8

Return of Prisoners treated in Hospital during the last Three Years.

No. of days in 1848	321 days
No. of days in 1849	765 days
No. of days in 1850	796 days

Board of Superintendence.

The Board consists of but eight members, and meets monthly for the audit and discharge of bills.

William Acton, Esq., J.P.	R. W. Hall Dare, Esq., J.P.
Robert H. Truell, Esq., J.P.	Arthur S. Bride, Esq.
Francis Synge, Esq., J.P.	Rev. Henry Brownrigg.
Charles Tottenham, Esq., J.P.	Rev. William N. Vickers.

The Local Inspector, and the Governor, who, as well as the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, were present at my inspection, seem actuated by an anxious desire to discharge their duties. I was happy to learn, with reference to the salaries of the former, that it is the intention of the Board to bring forward the question of an augmentation, so as to place them, approximatively at least, on an equal footing with officers of a similar rank, in counties of the same class, their present stipend being far below that scale. I pointed out some slight improvements in the lock-up discipline, and received an undertaking that they should be forthwith adopted. In conclusion I have only to repeat my earnest hope, already expressed above, that the accommodation for the female department may be extended so as to render it commensurate with the requirements of improved modern prison discipline.

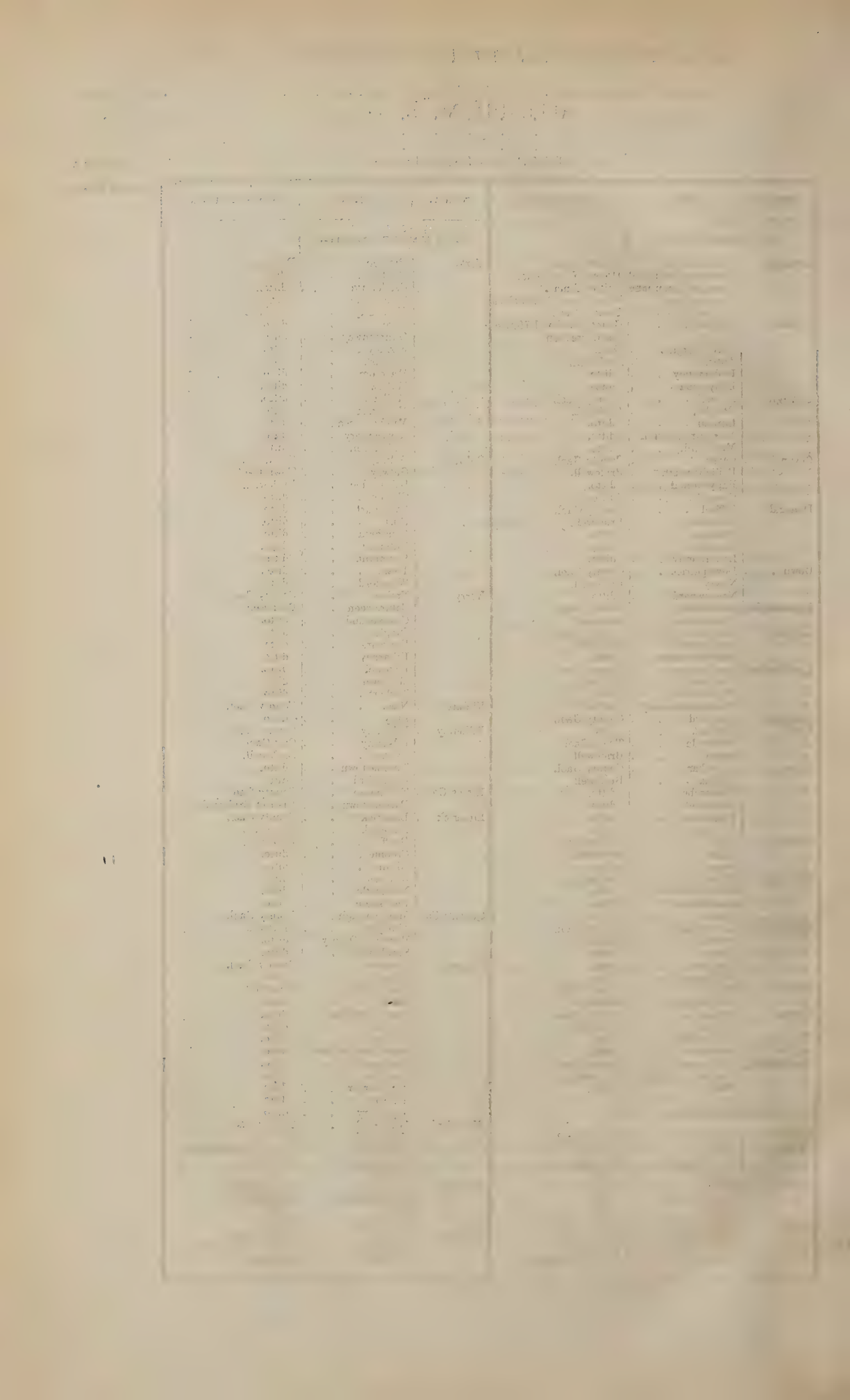
Bridewells.

Tinahely.—I found four males and two females in this bridewell, which is small, and inadequate to the numbers sometimes confined here, larceny and food-stealing being on the increase. The building was in a fair state of order and cleanliness, though there is no allowance for soap and other necessaries. There has been a supply of bedding since the last inspection. There is no water on the premises; nor is there any privy on the female side. The sewers are ineffective. The accommodation consists of two cells and one day-room for males, and the same for females. The number of prisoners at quarter sessions usually ranges from 30 to 40; the number during the last quarter was 84. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and seldom fail from non-attendance. Prisoners are transmitted to the county gaol every Friday. The Local Inspector is frequent in his visits. The committals are not kept with regularity. The dietary consists of 14 oz. of bread and a pint of new-milk at each meal for both sexes. This is beyond the regulation, and the charge, 5d. per head, is considerably too high.

Baltinglass.—This is a district bridewell, and is maintained at a great expense, the salaries being as follows:—The local inspector £10 per annum; surgeon, £30; governor, £50; turnkey, £35; matron, £20. The governor was absent in charge of prisoners at Wicklow at the period of my inspection. I found 17 males and 8 females confined here, of whom 7 were sentenced to hard labour. No sentences for a longer period than two months. The number committed in the last quarter amounted to 101; the greatest numbers in any one day being 39, and the lowest 14. There are for males five cells (one double), and a large room in which lunatics and idiots are occasionally confined.

For females there are four cells, one of which is useless from damp. There are two good pumps on the premises. The sewer is choked, but capable of being cleared through the yard of the adjoining Constabulary Barrack. The tread-wheel is used for punishment only, and it would be desirable to render it applicable to some useful purposes, as no regular employment for the males exists, nor indeed is the turnkey qualified to give instruction in any handicraft or skilled labour. The dietary consists of 8 oz. Indian meal for males, and 7 do. for females, with 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast; and of 14 oz. *white* bread for males, and 12 do. for females, for dinner. New-milk is given to the untried, and gruel to the tried. I have received a written statement from the Governor, to the effect that in consequence of the variable number of prisoners, no baker could be found to contract for *brown* bread, and that the Board consider the difference of cost as unimportant. The building is very deficient. The committals are kept in a slovenly manner, and prisoners are frequently lodged in the bridewell, and kept until the following petty sessions without committals,—a practice which is illegal. The Local Inspector visits regularly, but makes no entry. The want of pass-books is most inconvenient, as the Inspectors-General are unable to examine the accounts. Orders are given to the contractors by the Local Inspector as articles are wanted. The building was clean, and in orderly repair.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*



APPENDIX No. 2.

SCHEDULE (A)—List of Prisons.

Schedule A.
List of Prisons.

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.
NORTH DISTRICT.		
Dublin	Kilmainham	County Gaol.
	Richmond Bridewell	House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane	Four Courts' Marshalsea
	St. Sepulchre's	Manor Prison.
Antrim	Belfast	County Gaol and House of Correction.
	Carrickfergus,	Gaol.
	Antrim	Bridewell.
	Ballymoney	ditto.
	Ballymena	ditto.
Armagh	Armagh	County Gaol.
	Ballybot	Bridewell.
	Lurgan	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton	ditto.
	Markethill	ditto.
Cavan	Cavan	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell	ditto.
	Cootehill	ditto.
Donegal	Lifford	County Gaol.
	Buncrana	Bridewell.
	Donegal	ditto.
	Glenties	ditto.
	Letterkenny	ditto.
Down	Downpatrick	County Gaol.
	Newry	Bridewell.
	Newtownards	ditto.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler	Bridewell.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton	ditto.
Londonderry	Londonderry	County Gaol.
	Coleraine	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady	ditto.
Longford	Longford	County Gaol.
Louth	Dundalk	ditto.
	Drogheda	Town Gaol.
	Ardee	Bridewell.
Mayo	Castlebar	County Gaol.
	Ballina	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe	ditto.
	Belmullet	ditto.
	Swineford	ditto.
	Westport	ditto.
Meath	Trim	County Gaol.
	Kells	Bridewell.
	Navan	ditto.
Monaghan	Monaghan	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross	ditto.
	Castleblayney	ditto.
	Clones	ditto.
Roscommon	Roscommon	County Gaol.
	Athlone	Bridewell.
	Boyle	ditto.
	Castlerea	ditto.
	Strokestown	ditto.
Sligo	Sligo	County Gaol.
	Ballymote	Bridewell.
Tyrone	Omagh	County Gaol.
	Clogher	Bridewell.
	Dungannon	ditto.
	Strabane	ditto.
Westmeath	Mullingar	County Gaol.
	Castletowndelvin	Bridewell.
	Moate	ditto.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow	Carlow	County Gaol.
Clare	Ennis	ditto.
	Ennistymon	Bridewell.
	Killaloe	ditto.
	Kilrush	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge	ditto.
	Tulla	ditto.
Cork	Cork	County Gaol.
	Cork	City ditto.
	Cork	Bridewell.
	Kinsale	Corporation Gaol

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.
South District—*continued.*		
Cork.	Bandon	Bridewell.
	Bantry	ditto.
	Castletown	ditto.
	Charleville	ditto.
	Clonakilty	ditto.
	Cove	ditto.
	Dunmanway	ditto.
	Fermoy	ditto.
	Kanturk	ditto.
	Macroom	ditto.
	Mallow	ditto.
	Midleton	ditto.
	Millstreet	ditto.
	Mitchelstown	ditto.
	Rosscarbery	ditto.
	Skibbereen	ditto.
Galway.	Galway	County Gaol.
	Galway	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe	Bridewell.
	Clifden	ditto.
	Eyrecourt	ditto.
	Gort	ditto.
	Loughrea	ditto.
	Outerard	ditto.
	Portumna	ditto.
	Tuam	ditto.
	Woodford	ditto.
Kerry	Tralee	County Gaol.
	Cahirciveen	Bridewell.
	Castleisland	ditto.
	Dingle	ditto.
	Kenmare	ditto.
	Killarney	ditto.
	Listowel	ditto.
	Milltown	ditto.
	Tarbert	ditto.
Kildare	Naas	County Gaol.
	Athy	ditto.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny	City Gaol.
	Callan	Bridewell.
	Thomastown	ditto.
	Urlingford	ditto.
King's Co.	Tullamore	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown	District Bridewell.
Limerick	Limerick	County Gaol.
	Limerick	City Gaol.
	Bruff	Bridewell.
	Croome	ditto.
	Glinn	ditto.
	Kilfinan	ditto.
	Newcastle	ditto.
	Rathkeale	ditto.
Queen's Co.	Maryborough	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory	ditto.
	Stradbally	ditto.
Tipperary	Clonmel	County Gaol.
	Nenagh	ditto.
	Borrisokane	Bridewell.
	Cahir	ditto.
	Carrick-on-Suir	ditto.
	Cashel	ditto.
	Clogheen	ditto.
	New Birmingham	ditto.
	Newport	ditto.
	Roscrea	ditto.
	Templemore	ditto.
	Thurles	ditto.
	Tipperary	ditto.
Waterford	Waterford	County Gaol.
	Waterford	City Gaol.
	Waterford	House of Correction.
	Dungarvan	Bridewell.
	Lismore	ditto.
Wexford	Wexford	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy	Bridewell.
	Gorey	ditto.
	New Ross	ditto.
Wicklow	Wicklow	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely	Bridewell.

SCHEDULE B.

Return of the number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st December, 1850.

SCHEDULE (B).

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st December, 1850.

GAOLS.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals.		No. of Convicts.		Lunatics.		Of whom Sick in Hospital.	Total Confined 31st December, 1850.
	Males.	Females	Tried.	Untried	Tried.	Untried	Males.	Females	Males.	Females		
Antrim,	2	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	8
Belfast,	24	–	136	38	39	22	38	2	8	–	5	307
Armagh,	13	–	68	19	26	7	–	1	–	–	7	134
Carlow,	6	1	60	4	61	6	2	–	–	1	7	141
Cavan,	8	1	60	27	34	5	5	–	4	1	5	145
Clare,	17	5	215	92	77	51	–	–	2	1	3	460
Cork, County,	25	4	527	185	109	34	179	11	1	–	31	1,075
Cork, City,	17	2	99	85	44	21	4	1	–	–	8	273
Donegal,	11	1	116	13	18	4	–	–	17	4	1	184
Down,	18	4	91	20	35	11	–	1	7	–	13	187
Dublin County,	3	5	98	44	46	7	20	–	13	16	10	252
Dublin City:												
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	46	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	54
Grangegorman Peniten.	–	–	–	–	222	44	–	–	–	55	22	321
Richmond Bridewell,	1	–	377	52	–	–	–	–	–	15	25	445
Fermanagh,	16	2	45	26	25	21	37	–	5	–	24	177
Galway, County,	19	–	149	48	59	15	–	–	3	–	32	293
Galway, Town,	3	–	89	88	52	18	–	–	1	–	4	251
Kerry,	11	1	185	100	58	46	–	–	4	8	22	413
Kildare, Naas,	2	–	42	40	15	14	2	–	1	–	5	116
Kildare, Athy,	2	1	33	3	11	2	4	–	–	–	–	56
Kilkenny, County,	29	2	94	64	22	38	–	–	21	5	7	275
Kilkenny, City,	1	–	18	6	15	9	–	–	–	–	1	49
King's County,	8	1	82	26	46	16	3	–	1	–	10	183
Leitrim,	7	5	38	10	8	8	–	–	1	–	10	77
Limerick, County,	20	2	201	67	67	22	6	–	3	1	29	389
Limerick, City,	9	1	129	35	60	22	–	–	–	–	3	256
Londonderry,	3	–	48	23	25	7	–	–	–	–	1	106
Longford,	16	1	77	34	25	18	–	1	1	–	6	173
Louth,	6	–	43	19	13	10	–	–	2	–	2	93
Drogheda,	2	1	17	11	4	9	–	–	2	–	–	46
Mayo,	25	8	147	56	49	16	–	–	3	4	14	308
Meath,	8	2	82	59	21	45	2	–	10	8	22	237
Monaghan,	16	3	40	32	22	19	–	–	4	2	4	138
Queen's County,	9	1	104	23	38	20	9	–	2	5	8	211
Roscommon,	18	1	84	31	26	21	1	–	–	–	9	182
Sligo,	9	2	86	26	27	10	1	–	1	1	10	163
Tipperary, Nenagh,	12	–	157	59	82	34	1	–	6	–	26	351
Tipperary, Clonmel,	13	–	289	156	90	65	14	–	4	–	17	631
Tyrone,	15	–	80	32	32	25	2	2	2	1	9	191
Waterford, County,	9	–	146	78	65	36	6	1	–	–	15	341
Waterford, City,	6	2	76	6	80	–	3	2	–	–	6	175
Westmeath,	6	1	71	45	17	31	–	–	–	2	2	173
Wexford,	14	–	106	32	56	41	–	–	22	1	10	272
Wicklow,	3	–	28	28	13	14	1	–	9	11	2	107
Total, 1850,	508	68	4,637	1,842	1,834	864	342	22	160	142	451	10,419
Total, 1849,	573	70	4,865	1,664	1,703	801	1,316	89	172	149	627	11,402

SCHEDULE (C).

SCHEDULE C.

Return of Accommodation, &c., in the several County, City, and Town Gaols, 1850.

RETURN of ACCOMMODATION, &c., in the several County, City, and Town Gaols, 1850.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Daily Average Number confined.	Highest Number	Number of Cells.	Other Rooms, with Beds.	Number of Beds in the Rooms	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.	NUMBER OF RE-COMMITTALS.				
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	Total.
Antrim,	6 1/3	16	50	13	38	94	8	2	–	3	13
Belfast,	234	310	458	–	–	2,471	303	123	90	254	770
Armagh,	191	242	76	35	109	1,376	50	12	5	3	70
Carlow,	153 78/365	244	75	6	18	1,672	7	3	2	2	14
Cavan,	205	265	86	16	64	1,003	20	13	4	6	43
Clare,	607	765	115	9	42	3,326	244	97	23	18	382
Cork, County,	1,172	1,540	245	11	645	6,807	1,410	348	108	138	2,004
Cork, City,	217	297	108	12	44	2,781	378	162	81	120	741
Donegal,	198 7/8	261	85	19	54	1,098	83	18	6	11	118
Down,	285	293	210	16	32	1,471	149	49	25	41	264
Dublin County,	258 1/2	347	95	10	15	9,034	426	176	84	235	921
City, Grangegorman Penty.	370	497	201	–	–	11,758	372	138	85	131	726
City, Richmond Bridewell,	416	628	181	7	60	14,245	421	111	50	26	608
Fermanagh,	175	209	102	4	8	662	12	6	–	–	18
Galway, County,	384	583	92	6	18	3,522	526	229	102	109	966
Galway, Town,	124	250	39	12	18	1,866	56	38	18	16	128
Kerry,	454 3/4	631	82	4	16	3,090	362	106	67	53	588
Kildare, Naas,	124 23/73	252	62	8	8	749	83	25	10	9	127
Kildare, Athy,	83 183/365	135	32	2	4	698	38	5	1	–	44
Kilkenny County,	232	275	48	9	60	1,431	80	4	–	–	84
Kilkenny City,	50	78	7	10	58	1,621	–	25	18	2	45
King's County,	230	325	114	8	16	1,191	19	12	8	5	44
Leitrim,	133 3/73	191	81	12	27	880	54	22	7	9	92
Limerick, County,	642 3/4	849	175	–	–	2,989	142	31	15	–	188
Limerick, City,	254 1/4	335	70	25	102	7,455	113	58	39	27	237
Londonderry,	189 43/73	212	159	15	54	1,607	28	12	8	8	56
Longford,	156	192	67	12	36	1,257	46	23	16	22	107
Louth,	119	152	40	9	23	1,189	32	3	2	2	39
Drogheda,	30	51	18	4	8	522	130	16	12	3	161
Mayo,	376 43/73	487	128	20	60	3,038	81	17	3	2	103
Meath,	205	242	112	29	29	1,105	73	11	1	–	85
Monaghan,	177	239	75	12	36	809	4	8	4	3	19
Queen's County,	288	372	95	12	42	1,673	120	12	6	–	138
Roscommon.	173	209	62	15	30	1,069	42	9	1	1	53
Sligo,	191 312/365	282	91	21	56	1,155	129	43	30	32	234
Tipperary, Nenagh,	446 24/73	666	192	22	31	3,873	53	34	27	39	153
Tipperary, Clonmel	706	904	225	21	60	6,576	107	60	45	90	302
Tyrone,	222	296	70	22	69	1,050	78	17	1	–	96
Waterford, County,	291	379	82	9	27	1,429	251	89	26	17	383
Waterford, City,	152	228	56	8	24	2,610	29	20	12	14	75
Westmeath,	183	237	92	11	28	1,289	29	7	1	–	37
Wexford,	303	435	114	22	59	1,708	229	44	9	6	288
Wicklow,	136	165	77	5	7	672	88	42	16	27	173
Total, 1850,	11496 2362/13140	15,566	4,644	523	2,135	115,871	6,905	2,280	1,068	1,484	11,737
Total, 1849,	12653 1188/1760	17,484	4,645	499	1,970	112,481	5,939	2,003	879	1,145	9,966

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in

GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	Cost of Diet per Head per Annum.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF Fuel for use of Prison.	Soap and Candles for same.	Straw.	Medicine, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . .	Mixed.	30 0 8¾	3⅛	4 14 10¼	Coal.	21	6 5 8	2 13 1	0 13 3	0 12 6
Belfast, . . .	Do.	879 18 8	2½	3 16 2¼	Do.	28	111 14 9	19 15 6	6 11 0½	19 15 11
Armagh, . . .	Bread, Porridge, and Milk.	685 11 8	2¼	3 13 3¾	Turf & Coal.	19	78 16 11	48 17 2	—	58 2 11
Carlow, . . .	Bread & Stirabout	522 0 10	2¼	3 8 1⅝	Do.	10	43 9 10½	6 11 0	8 1 9	27 15 9
Cavan, . . .	Mixed diet.	613 9 1	2, nearly	2 19 9	Turf.	16	90 10 0	28 2 0	6 8 7	44 1 6
Clare, . . .	Stirabout, Bread, Milk.	1,574 5 10	1⅞, nearly.	2 12 5½	Turf & Coal.	31	162 16 4	25 12 4½	6 7 10	24 6 0
Cork County, . .	Bread, Indian Meal, Rice, Milk.	3,285 0 6	1⅝	2 16 0½	Coal.	35	111 9 2	85 9 9	64 6 11	79 10 10
„ City, . .	Mixed.	632 8 6	2 1/11	3 3 6 8/11	Do.	36	124 16 0	31 9 7	11 3 5	16 18 6
Donegal, . . .	Do.	722 15 0	2¼	3 12 8½	Do.	28	69 11 4¼	12 0 3	16 7 10	7 12 9
Down, . . .	Do.	807 11 3½	2½, nearly.	3 15 5½	Turf & Coal.	45	107 0 5	28 6 3	9 15 6	21 11 0½
Dublin County . .	Do.	878 14 7	2½	3 17 1	Coal.	22	92 1 10	47 11 8	17 18 1	42 4 7
Richmond Bridewell,	Do.	1,426 11 0	2⅜	3 12 11⅝	Do.	25	142 11 0	53 14 0	18 3 11	187 5 2
Grangegorman Penty.	Do.	1,255 16 1	2⅜	3 11 9⅛	Do.	36	149 2 9	61 7 0¾	23 9 1	139 19 10
Fermanagh, . .	Do.	406 1 3	1 1/15	2 9 2 7/11	Turf & Coal.	28	85 0 2½	22 16 8	10 13 9	43 17 9
Galway County, . .	Do.	1,370 18 0	2¼	3 11 4¾	Do.	15	69 14 8	54 4 6	15 8 9	25 8 2
„ Town, . .	Do.	378 10 0½	2 1/11	3 3 7¼	Turf.	11	35 0 10	3 9 9½	5 3 7¼	4 12 0
Kerry, . . .	Do.	1,424 9 3½	2 1/12	3 3 5¼	Do.	20	46 4 10	17 15 2½	27 7 5¼	41 2 10½
Kildare, Naas . .	Do.	481 15 4	2½	3 17 5¼	Coal.	28	198 11 9	38 2 3	11 8 8½	39 3 7
„ Athy, . .	Do.	279 19 5	2¼	3 8 2½	Turf.	10	32 10 7	14 5 11½	5 13 3	19 2 9½
Kilkenny County, .	Do.	806 1 2	2¼	3 12 3½	Turf & Coal.	21	112 14 7	21 5 2½	10 9 11	64 14 9
„ City, . .	Stirabout & Bread	203 0 0	2⅜	4 1 2⅜	Do.	7	30 9 9	4 10 6	4 1 0	17 13 0
King's County, . .	Mixed.	808 12 2½	2½	3 10 3¾	Turf.	40	107 5 2½	37 15 0	9 15 6	25 0 0
Leitrim, . . .	Stirabout, Bread, and Milk.	474 9 6¼	2¼	3 12 6⅓	Turf & Coal.	35	86 4 1¼	25 1 3½	6 3 5⅜	46 4 10
Limerick County, .	Indian Meal, Rice, and Bread.	1,889 9 9	1 19/20	2 19 2½	Coal.	24	138 10 2	43 17 1	22 4 2⅓	68 7 4½
„ City, . .	Oatmeal Gruel, Stirabout, Rice, Bread and Milk.	898 8 6	2 5/13	3 12 5	Do.	19	69 12 0	15 13 0	10 9 1½	30 0 0
Londonderry, . .	Mixed.	727 19 6	2¾	4 0 5¼	Do.	25	44 5 0	30 10 3½	10 6 9	47 19 5
Longford, . . .	Do.	385 17 9½	1⅞, nearly.	2 11 5 5/13	Turf.	26	70 0 0	11 14 6	2 10 10	—
Louth, . . .	Do.	462 9 1½	2⅝	3 19 8¾	Coal.	16	34 18 0½	16 16 6	7 15 10	6 3 0
Drogheda, . . .	Do.	94 10 3	2 1/16	3 3 0 1/16	Do.	6	32 10 0	12 3 11	2 10 0	6 5 5
Mayo, ...	Do.	1,194 5 6½	2⅛	3 4 7⅛	Turf & Coal.	30	112 6 2¼	30 15 6	14 8 8⅛	11 11 4
Meath, . . .	Do.	706 2 7½	2¼	3 9 6¾	Do.	52	76 7 4¼	23 4 5	12 17 11	32 12 0
Monaghan, . .	Do.	588 15 9	2¼	3 8 10 7/19	Coal.	19	43 2 0	5 17 0	17 8 0	44 2 0
Queen's County, .	Do.	812 17 10	2	3 10 10⅛	Turf & Coal.	15	91 17 2	47 16 0	10 16 11	7 3 8
Roscommon, . .	Stirabout & Bread	535 14 9½	2 1/28	3 1 11	Coal.	22	99 4 3	12 3 2½	8 17 11	42 0 0
Sligo, . . .	Mixed.	556 10 7¾	2, very nearly.	2 19 11	Do.	20	107 6 0¾	31 7 1	13 15 0¼	19 9 2½
Tipperary, Nenagh .	Bread, Milk, and Stirabout.	1,265 15 3½	1 11/17 nearly.	2 18 1¼	Turf & Coal.	26	105 13 2	56 15 5	9 0 4	28 13 7
„ Clonmel, .	Mixed.	2,543 16 0	2⅜	3 12 10⅜	Coal.	50	138 8 7½	122 9 6	22 17 3½	97 6 2
Tyrone, . . .	Stirabout, Bread, and Milk.	790 11 5	2⅛	3 11 2½	Turf.	51	201 0 3	41 16 8	12 18 9	9 2 4
Waterford County, .	Mixed.	898 19 5	2 3/12	3 1 9½	Coal.	23	47 10 0	42 17 8	12 17 4	50 5 0
„ City, . .	Do.	441 13 7	2, nearly.	2 19 8¼	Do.	15	43 14 3	21 19 11	12 2 10	32 16 6
Westmeath, . .	Do.	572 18 3½	2⅛	3 5 1¼	Turf & Coal.	21	91 8 4	33 5 11	15 19 3	42 0 0
Wexford, . . .	Do.	1,083 5 3	2⅛	3 11 6	Coal.	26	32 9 7	56 16 0½	21 10 1	25 3 8
Wicklow, . . .	Do.	608 18 2⅔	3, nearly.	4 10 2⅔	Do.	12	54 7 9½	49 17 10½	14 13 6	17 0 8
Total, 1850, .		37,006 19 7	2 5/13 nearly.	3 8 9 1/10 nearly.	—	1065	3,728 12 9½	1,398 13 6½	551 13 2½	1,614 18 4½
Total, 1849. .		54,026 3 3¼	3 1/13 nearly.	4 11 7 1/2 nearly.	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1850.

COST OF								SALARY OF			
								MALE DEPARTMENT.			
									Chaplains.		
Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital. 12.	Printing and Stationery. 13.	Male Clothing. 14.	Female Clothing. 15.	Furniture and Bedding. 16.	Repairs of the Gaol. 17.	Conveyance of Prisoners. 18.	Contingencies, Postage, &c. 19.	Local Inspectors. 20.	Protestant. 21.	Presbyterian 22.	R. Catholic. 23.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	0 10 3	3 9 4	0 11 2½	2 5 6	3 8 5	—	0 2 4	None	fixed.		
16 17 2	44 4 6	65 0 3	8 0 6½	118 10 11	177 8 6	26 8 11	60 9 6½	55 7 8	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
64 2 11	28 16 3	23 19 6	9 15 3	21 11 4	249 4 3	—	39 5 7	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
1 3 9	24 16 11	41 17 6½	20 18 9	14 14 2	33 3 3½	53 15 0	41 4 5½	60 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
46 7 0	15 13 9	70 12 4	23 13 0	36 14 0	21 6 7	—	34 17 0	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
18 6 4	22 17 5	65 16 5	5 13 0	6 15 11	321 12 8½	69 12 6	299 17 4	—	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
305 10 5	39 11 4	177 4 0	64 5 11	129 19 10	417 16 4	37 0 8	156 8 10	150 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
44 12 8	42 15 4	97 5 5	19 10 2	37 4 11	591 18 11	35 7 8	24 17 8	75 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
15 17 7	29 19 10	109 1 4	—	50 3 5	56 12 8	38 15 3	49 12 6	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
11 11 3	23 10 1	160 1 4	58 1 5	115 3 0½	121 15 7½	—	59 18 0½	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
25 17 10	21 0 8	93 8 3	41 3 5	80 6 0	57 19 4½	7 1 6	114 10 7	100 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8
118 12 6	67 15 8	219 6 8	—	185 0 11	191 9 1	—	358 13 3	133 6 8	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0
83 18 3	62 4 9	—	187 15 10	36 9 0	200 14 6	11 7 3	236 13 9	133 6 8	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0
27 3 4	4 15 0	13 15 4	8 7 4	3 15 0	4 10 0	5 14 0	12 7 5	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
55 8 7	17 13 3	—	—	3 13 0	82 2 0	—	154 10 9	133 16 10	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
24 3 0¼	9 15 3½	32 6 0	3 9 0	—	16 8 0	—	17 12 8	37 18 6	27 13 10	—	50 0 0
134 0 8¾	29 7 10½	12 0 0	9 10 2	84 14 11	316 1 8	4 19 0	108 12 9	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	46 3 1
64 2 3½	21 0 8	31 6 7½	8 13 9½	29 1 5½	32 12 5½	77 6 0	87 4 10	37 18 4	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
2 12 8½	10 6 10½	35 1 0	10 12 8	20 2 7	48 7 9	46 1 6	56 8 8	27 13 10	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
69 12 0½	34 1 0	48 4 7½	15 9 1	32 15 6	19 1 11	14 3 0	10 11 0	80 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
18 4 4	3 10 0	2 8 0	2 1 0	4 14 6	4 0 0	2 13 0	6 14 11	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
39 19 4	7 3 3½	183 19 6½	91 19 8	57 15 1½	61 3 2	—	26 19 1	130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
60 1 1½	27 1 3½	65 17 2¼	5 13 1½	34 11 5½	113 15 1¾	13 3 1½	16 15 10	136 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
227 6 9½	14 17 4	156 0 2	12 14 6½	94 2 6½	392 4 10½	35 11 10	164 4 4	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
21 14 2	17 13 11	39 4 0	24 19 2	90 10 2	68 14 10	2 9 3	35 11 11	150 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
26 10 6	26 1 10	55 10 2	69 11 6	100 3 4	100 7 0	—	18 10 2	90 0 0	46 3 1½	46 3 1½	46 3 1½
19 2 2	16 0 2½	5 12 11½	2 14 2	4 5 9	18 1 10	13 12 11	65 5 4	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
6 10 1½	18 9 3	10 3 3	2 9 0	11 3 1	13 18 9	0 8 6	17 6 2	50 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
10 12 0	1 1 0	—	3 12 0	2 1 0	6 10 0	—	15 3 6	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
57 17 5	36 18 3	—	—	37 12 11	138 16 5¼	35 5 6	60 6 2½	100 0 0	37 10 0	27 13 10	37 10 0
132 6 8¼	19 10 9	106 9 4	43 12 1½	45 9 3	166 14 0	32 0 6	14 5 11	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
54 8 7	8 4 7	10 5 7	7 19 4	20 2 9	68 18 8	—	0 8 0	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
78 13 9	29 19 8	227 17 11	54 7 3	69 6 1	84 5 6	7 0 1	76 11 10	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
37 5 3½	18 1 3	—	0 13 8½	13 13 1½	58 3 0½	3 10 3	41 6 2	92 6 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
50 4 2¼	25 0 1	59 0 11½	3 3 0	67 11 1½	91 11 10½	29 5 0	40 6 6	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
79 14 6	14 11 10	50 14 9	—	4 16 10	162 13 7	—	58 3 11	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
150 6 5	38 9 8	283 16 4	34 4 8	303 3 6½	467 4 8	—	148 19 4	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
29 2 2	37 7 5	111 0 10	29 17 6	45 6 7	145 19 1	60 0 11	121 12 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
6 13 1	12 13 10	190 15 3	25 4 3	47 16 2	54 15 4	48 10 10	71 12 11	80 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
14 6 10	11 3 6	46 16 8	22 17 9	28 4 7	28 7 4	—	3 7 3	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
26 5 10½	20 13 3	119 18 0	21 16 0	27 6 0	81 18 4½	—	40 19 3	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
101 7 7	20 6 5	—	10 14 7	58 6 2½	91 11 8	9 15 11½	32 15 1	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
10 19 8	21 17 2	78 16 1½	55 0 10	10 6 9	18 3 4	3 14 8	3 15 10	46 3 6	36 18 5½	—	36 18 5½
2,398 12 11½	997 12 6	3,194 2 11¾	1,020 15 8½	2,187 10 3½	5,401 9 6½	724 14 7	3,005 0 5	3,138 10 4	1,636 14 3	576 13 5½	1,755 3 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in

| GAOLS. | SALARY OF | | |

THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1850—*continued.*

SALARY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.			OFFICERS'							
Matrons. 34.	Assistant Matrons, or Head Turnkeys. 35.	Hospital Nurse-tenders. 36.	Other Prison Officers. 37.	Rations, Total Cost of. 38.	Clothing, Total Cost of. 39.	Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing 40.	Total Expense of Gaol. 41.	Average Number of Prisoners per day dieted. 42.	Total Cost of Prisoners per Head per day. 43.	Total Cost of Prisoners per Head per Annum. 44.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
				14 5 $1\frac{7}{8}$	—	14 5 $1\frac{7}{8}$	64 17 $5\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{3}$	0 $6\frac{3}{4}$	10 4 $10\frac{1}{4}$
40 0 0	25 0 0	18 0 0	31 16 0	43 15 7	28 0 9	1,244 0 6	2,798 16 $8\frac{1}{2}$	231	0 $7\frac{10}{40}$	12 2 $3\frac{7}{8}$
30 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	—	19 3 3	37 18 0	691 1 3	1,999 5 0	187	0 7	10 13 $9\frac{5}{7}$
50 0 0	—	10 8 0	—	114 3 5	11 18 6	726 9 11	1,566 3 0	$153\frac{76}{365}$	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	10 4 $5\frac{1}{3}$
40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	15 4 2	—	711 19 6	1,743 14 4	$205\frac{1}{3}$	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	8 9 10
40 0 0	30 0 0	24 0 0	—	—	21 2 10	1,017 3 0	3,621 3 0	600	0 $3\frac{10}{11}$	6 0 $8\frac{1}{2}$
50 0 0	25 0 0	36 18 0	99 12 7	103 0 6	114 3 4	1,909 5 4	6,862 19 10	1,172	0 $3\frac{5}{6}$	5 17 $1\frac{1}{2}$
35 2 0	23 8 0	24 18 4	5 0 0	57 14 7	38 15 5	936 15 10	2,647 4 7	199	0 $8\frac{3}{4}$	13 6 $0\frac{7}{11}$
30 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	127 4 $8\frac{3}{4}$	30 13 8	687 11 $8\frac{3}{4}$	1,866 1 6	$198\frac{7}{8}$	0 $6\frac{1}{8}$	9 7 9
20 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	—	45 16 10	43 15 9	1,055 6 5	2,579 11 $8\frac{1}{2}$	214	0 $7\frac{10}{20}$	12 1 1
32 10 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	—	37 10 2	18 0 0	1,217 3 2	2,737 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	228	0 $7\frac{9}{10}$	12 0 $1\frac{1}{7}$
—	—	—	—	253 8 3	72 0 0	2,540 6 11	5,509 10 1	391	0 $9\frac{1}{4}$	14 1 $9\frac{2}{9}$
200 0 0	571 15 9	38 17 6	24 0 0	247 16 $9\frac{1}{4}$	8 1 1	2,226 17 $9\frac{1}{4}$	4,675 15 11	350	0 $8\frac{4}{5}$	13 7 $2\frac{1}{4}$
31 10 0	—	18 10 0	—	45 0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	—	679 0 $7\frac{1}{3}$	1,327 17 8	165	0 $5\frac{1}{3}$	8 0 $11\frac{1}{2}$
30 0 0	17 18 4	—	32 0 0	4 6 2	28 3 8	1,265 18 8	3,115 0 4	384	0 $5\frac{1}{3}$	8 2 3
20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	23 13 $2\frac{3}{4}$	—	473 14 $8\frac{3}{4}$	1,004 1 $11\frac{1}{2}$	119	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	8 8 9
40 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	10 0 0	86 1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	66 19 0	1,190 0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	3,446 7 $7\frac{1}{4}$	$449\frac{1}{12}$	0 $5\frac{1}{6}$	7 13 $5\frac{3}{4}$
20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	92 3 3	19 16 0	651 5 3	1,771 15 0	$124\frac{28}{73}$	0 $9\frac{1}{3}$	14 4 $11\frac{1}{4}$
20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	79 8 4	9 10 0	402 19 10	984 5 7	$82\frac{39}{365}$	0 $7\frac{5}{6}$	11 19 10
30 0 0	—	—	—	40 0 0	28 4 0	834 10 0	2,093 13 $9\frac{1}{2}$	223	0 $6\frac{1}{6}$	9 7 $9\frac{1}{4}$
15 0 0	—	—	—	24 0 0	—	264 0 0	568 0 0	50	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	11 7 $2\frac{2}{5}$
40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	33 0 1	37 16 3	921 18 6	2,379 5 $7\frac{1}{2}$	230	0 $6\frac{3}{4}$	10 6 $10\frac{11}{15}$
30 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	—	14 13 $0\frac{1}{2}$	16 18 $0\frac{1}{2}$	822 14 5	1,797 15 $11\frac{3}{4}$	$130\frac{307}{365}$	0 $9\frac{1}{28}$	13 14 10
40 0 0	20 0 0	118 12 0	—	—	38 2 0	1,202 14 0	4,462 5 0	$638\frac{1}{4}$	0 $4\frac{8}{9}$	6 19 $9\frac{9}{10}$
30 0 0	24 0 0	16 18 0	—	5 0 0	—	719 8 0	2,044 8 $0\frac{1}{2}$	$248\frac{1}{8}$	0 $5\frac{5}{12}$	8 4 $9\frac{1}{2}$
30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	167 6 0	30 8 0	863 3 $4\frac{1}{2}$	2,120 18 10	181	0 $7\frac{3}{4}$	11 14 $4\frac{1}{2}$
40 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	795 15 6	1,410 13 $11\frac{1}{2}$	150	0 $6\frac{1}{5}$	9 8 $1\frac{1}{5}$
30 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	35 7 $9\frac{1}{2}$	27 4 10	685 3 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1,293 14 3	116	0 $7\frac{1}{8}$	11 3 $0\frac{3}{3}$
6 0 0	—	—	—	34 5 0	—	230 5 0	417 4 1	30	0 $9\frac{1}{7}$	13 18 $1\frac{1}{3}$
40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	82 15 $3\frac{3}{4}$	—	1,085 9 $1\frac{3}{4}$	2,815 13 $1\frac{1}{2}$	$369\frac{1}{2}$	0 $5\frac{1}{7\frac{1}{3}}$	7 12 $4\frac{6}{7}$
40 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	47 16 8	39 12 $5\frac{1}{2}$	935 9 $1\frac{1}{2}$	2,347 2 0	203	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	11 11 $2\frac{3}{4}$
24 16 0	16 8 0	—	—	39 15 0	33 10 0	709 1 2	1,578 13 5	171	0 6	9 4 $7\frac{1}{2}$
21 0 0	17 10 0	16 0 0	—	52 10 0	22 2 11	809 2 11	2,407 16 7	267	0 $5\frac{1}{4}$	9 0 $4\frac{1}{2}$
32 6 1	—	17 0 0	—	42 6 9	35 11 $11\frac{1}{4}$	927 16 $9\frac{1}{4}$	1,798 9 $9\frac{1}{4}$	173	0 $6\frac{3}{4}$	10 7 11
20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	155 12 7	44 13 $6\frac{1}{2}$	1,033 12 $3\frac{1}{2}$	2,137 3 1	$185\frac{272}{365}$	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	11 10 1
40 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	115 0 7	39 10 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1,156 11 $7\frac{1}{2}$	2,993 4 10	$435\frac{98}{365}$	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	6 17 $6\frac{1}{2}$
40 0 0	37 0 0	35 19 6	—	69 10 1	65 7 9	1,606 16 8	5,957 18 $10\frac{1}{2}$	698	0 $5\frac{3}{5}$	8 10 $8\frac{1}{2}$
32 10 0	—	24 0 0	—	111 3 9	74 2 11	883 6 8	2,519 2 7	222	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	11 6 $11\frac{1}{3}$
30 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	48 9 0	35 2 7	990 2 7	2,500 13 8	291	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	8 11 $10\frac{1}{4}$
40 0 0	—	9 12 0	—	31 6 0	—	550 12 0	1,258 3 0	148	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	8 10 $0\frac{1}{4}$
24 5 6	14 5 6	14 5 6	—	37 3 0	28 17 $5\frac{1}{2}$	703 16 $11\frac{1}{2}$	1,798 5 6	176	0 $6\frac{3}{4}$	10 4 $4\frac{1}{5}$
45 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	—	150 9 6	14 18 8	914 13 2	2,458 15 $3\frac{1}{2}$	303	0 $5\frac{1}{3}$	8 2 $3\frac{1}{2}$
30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	535 0 5	1,482 12 $10\frac{1}{4}$	135	0 $7\frac{1}{4}$	10 19 $7\frac{1}{4}$
1,497 19 7	1,185 5 7	703 18 10	207 8 7	2,746 12 $0\frac{3}{8}$	1,161 1 $7\frac{3}{8}$	39,822 10 $4\frac{3}{8}$	102,963 6 $11\frac{1}{3}$	$261\frac{1}{4}$ nearly.	0 $6\frac{4}{5}$ nearly.	10 2 $4\frac{1}{3}$ nearly.
—	—	—	—	3,350 2 $10\frac{7}{8}$	1,053 10 3	42,857 9 $6\frac{3}{8}$	128,630 12 $0\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	—

SCHEDULE (E).

RETURN of Trades' Work, Hard Labour, and Schools, in the several Gaols in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1850.

GAOLS.	MALES.															FEMALES.							AMOUNT of Cost of Work.		AMOUNT of Return of Work.		Profit on Works.	Number of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread-Wheel: — Number of feet Ascent per day.	Total No. of Trades taught.	Total Number taught to Read and Write during the Year.	Schools.	
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Other Trades.	Total of Trades.	Stone-breakers.	Treadwheel.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Needlework.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.
																					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
Antrim,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 15 0	—	16 2 6	—	5 7 6	–	–	–	4	1	–
Belfast,	1	2	9	7	13	–	2	6	40	110	–	12	82	244	30	12	15	2	4	63	1,048 6 9	175 9 8½	1,546 5 11	326 1 9½	648 11 3	41	–	66	107	1	1
Armagh,	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	5	10	55	10	9	16	100	9	19	2	–	4	34	62 7 1	2 2 5	142 1 0	52 3 5	129 14 11	13	7,632	5	55	1	1
Carlow,	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	4	11	4	33	6	18	72	39	10	8	3	9	69	54 9 10	21 13 6	117 19 7	58 13 5	100 9 8	34	12,774	5	68	1	1
Cavan,	2	3	5	4	4	1	1	3	23	27	31	12	14	107	8	25	4	3	3	43	44 16 4	16 7 3	375 10 2	60 12 11½	371 19 6½	29	240	29	53	1	1
Clare,	–	5	16	13	18	1	–	49	102	165	21	29	9	326	59	20	24	4	27	134	289 18 4½	21 11 6	715 13 0	134 11 4	538 14 5½	71	10,240	12	72	1	1
Cork County,	2	2	15	20	40	5	2	45	131	19	513	140	38	841	33	50	106	25	20	234	2,028 9 2	830 10 0	3,500 17 9	1,153 9 4	1,795 7 11	401	15,400	14	–	1	1
Cork City,	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	123	127	25	30	15	21	218	16	15	27	9	5	72	120 11 2	—	150 10 6	—	29 19 4	–	12,000	–	60	4	–
Donegal,	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	2	7	82	–	28	40	157	4	8	7	3	5	27	175 17 7	11 5 9	280 13 6	112 19 10	206 10 0	5	–	3	19	5	1
Down,	–	1	2	2	7	–	1	14	27	14	50	17	28	136	14	11	3	11	12	51	630 15 11½	111 0 9½	891 19 7½	144 2 2	294 5 0½	23	–	4	60	1	1
Dublin County,	1	1	3	2	–	–	1	2	10	87	–	19	26	142	10	1	24	8	31	74	103 4 2	13 15 0	139 18 0	24 12 2	47 11 0	3	–	2	108	1	–
Dublin City — Richmond Bridewell, Grangegorman Penitentiary,	1	4	4	5	20	–	1	233	268	–	26	38	97	429	–	–	–	–	–	–	57 3 8	—	392 7 8	—	335 4 0	179	9,920	12	65	1	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	48	63	170	321	—	264 17 3¾	—	538 9 0	273 11 8½	–	–	–	42	–	1
Fermanagh,	2	2	1	2	6	–	1	4	18	68	–	16	27	129	6	16	14	4	8	48	173 18 1½	12 2 10	338 2 0	125 4 0	277 5 0½	14	–	10	58	1	1
Galway County,	–	–	1	2	2	–	4	2	11	24	56	89	40	220	4	21	11	26	11	73	83 10 9	41 15 5	154 12 0	77 6 6	106 12 4	6	2,610	6	–	1	–
„ Town,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	72	9	10	144	6	–	5	4	91	106	13 12 2	—	13 12 2	—	—	–	1,200	–	–	–	–
Kerry,	–	3	5	7	16	–	–	68	99	18	89	35	59	300	6	19	14	25	49	113	643 2 5	—	842 3 8	20 19 2	220 0 5	30	5,120	5	–	1	–
Kildare, Naas,	–	–	2	1	–	–	4	4	11	37	–	9	19	76	12	6	7	2	2	29	3 14 7	2 19 4	20 15 9	26 18 10	41 0 8	–	–	3	82	1	1
„ Athy,	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	6	20	8	6	–	40	4	2	5	2	–	13	28 10 3½	12 17 3	22 2 3	64 1 10	44 16 6¾	7	–	4	49	1	1
Kilkenny County,	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	–	13	40	39	35	94	221	–	17	15	6	29	67	8 13 9	41 15 5	54 18 0	106 5 3	107 14 1	1	67,140	1	57	1	1
„ City,	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	18	–	4	–	25	16	–	4	4	–	24	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
King's County,	4	3	5	4	9	2	7	4	38	50	–	22	10	120	12	33	6	6	6	63	11 14 1½	23 7 7½	294 6 1	55 8 3	314 12 7	34	–	4	32	1	1
Leitrim,	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	4	8	16	16	8	52	3	6	7	2	3	21	102 7 10¼	25 11 7¼	134 4 0¾	60 4 7½	66 9 2¼	3	7,640	2	93	1	1
Limerick County,	–	5	4	6	32	2	–	86	135	111	–	17	33	296	23	8	7	6	43	87	131 10 5	38 7 10	188 5 3	53 19 3	72 6 3	–	–	6	16	1	1
„ City,	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	103	12	10	40	173	17	26	8	8	24	83	59 16 8	47 14 11	90 2 8	75 6 6	57 17 7	13	7,040	1	53	–	–
Londonderry,	3	3	3	4	–	–	–	4	17	44	–	7	6	74	8	10	6	3	5	32	320 19 6	20 10 0	409 8 6	39 8 6	107 7 6	–	–	–	–	2	1
Longford,	–	1	1	2	11	1	1	3	20	15	38	14	41	128	4	21	4	5	11	45	72 0 0	—	114 18 8½	—	42 18 8½	14	9,600	5	45	1	1
Louth,	–	1	–	2	1	1	–	12	17	33	9	7	4	70	6	5	8	2	2	23	183 11 1½	17 11 2	368 5 9	105 14 0	272 17 5½	9	11,200	2	15	1	–
Drogheda,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	1	–	1	2	–	1	2	2	9	56	54	32	80	231	6	4	10	6	51	77	14 15 10	—	88 1 2	—	73 5 4	6	8,640	3	117	1	1
Meath,	1	3	3	4	5	1	1	3	21	25	49	24	42	161	12	12	19	8	25	76	39 0 4	6 10 8	87 1 2½	17 7 11	58 18 1½	50	11,520	3	20	1	1
Monaghan,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	48	10	18	14	92	13	13	4	4	12	46	18 0 6	9 11 10	33 14 2	32 12 6	38 14 4	–	9,600	–	–	1	1
Queen's County,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85	40	22	147	10	–	12	22	20	64	5 3 6	—	5 3 6	—	—	–	3,840	–	52	1	1
Roscommon,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	73	–	20	40	134	4	14	12	6	12	48	493 3 2	43 2 1	595 6 4¾	63 12 6	122 13 7½	6	–	3	–	1	1
Sligo,	–	2	6	7	–	–	2	4	21	50	20	18	14	123	14	2	12	5	7	40	104 18 1	67 8 2¾	205 7 5	167 9 0½	200 10 2	34	6,400	4	51	1	1
Tipperary, N. ragh,	2	4	10	12	10	3	2	18	61	32	54	50	38	235	14	35	20	18	29	116	1,009 1 8½	34 17 5½	1,345 11 5½	94 0 1	395 12 4½	43	–	17	83	1	1
„ Clonmel,	2	3	15	12	16	2	2	80	137	120	130	26	63	476	30	60	30	6	29	155	594 0 4	220 0 4½	832 12 3	309 2 8	325 14 2½	40	11,520	10	–	1	1
Tyrone,	2	2	3	3	8	1	1	3	23	35	21	22	30	131	9	12	18	8	19	66	230 9 7	63 4 10	312 18 9	127 13 5	146 17 9	8	6,380	9	341	1	1
Waterford County,	–	1	2	6	19	–	–	22	50	6	30	6	147	239	8	14	28	2	50	102	528 11 4½	188 16 8¼	634 18 2	279 4 9	196 14 10	6	3,000	4	4	1	1
„ City,	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	2	42	10	25	85	6	17	12	2	46	83	17 14 0	17 16 8	51 18 2	88 19 1	105 6 7	–	6,720	2	20	1	1
Westmeath,	–	2	6	4	5	1	2	3	23	10	58	22	9	122	15	14	8	8	6	51	221 4 3½	—	330 19 1¼	—	109 14 10	15	6,720	8	61	1	1
Wexford,	–	–	4	6	5	2	1	6	24	118	–	12	25	179	12	27	18	33	13	103	335 8 3	—	526 0 9	—	190 12 6	40	–	11	183	1	1
Wicklow,	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	8	13	–	11	7	38	69	22	–	–	4	12	38	114 19 4	103 19 3¼	249 13 9	196 6 10½	227 2 0	91	6,400	4	185	3	2
Total, 1850,	25	65	143	167	260	25	40	822	1547	1810	1617	929	1360	7272	564	585	592	368	905	3014	10,190 7 1¾	2,511 14 8¾	16,615 2 3¼	4,793 0 11¼	8,706 1 4	1,269	260,196	279	2330	46	35

SCHEDULE (F).

A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.		Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.		Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.		Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.		One year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s.	d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s.	d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s.	d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s.	d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s.	d.
Ink-making,	–	–	1	0	6	Wire-lattice making	1	–	–	1	6	Coopering,	2	–	–	1	6	Collar-making,	3	–	–	1	6	Cabinet-maker,	12	–	–	3	0
Blacking-making,	–	–	1	1	0	Sack-cloth weaving,	1	–	–	1	6	Bellows-making,	2	–	–	1	0	Tackling-making,						Carpenter,	12	–	–	3	0
Lath-splitting,	–	1	–	1	0	Nail-making,	1	–	–	1	6	Horse-shoeing,	3	–	–	1	6	for Farmers,	3	–	–	1	6	Stone-cutter,	12	–	–	3	0
Putty-making for glazing,	–	–	1	1	0	Turner's Work for Kitchen use,	1	–	–	1	0	Trunk-making,	1	–	–	1	0	Shoe-maker,	3	–	–	2	0	White-smith,	12	–	–	3	0
Putty-making for plastering,	–	–	1	1	0	Glue-boiling,	1	–	–	1	0	Cap-making,	–	–	–	—		Straddle-maker,	2	–	–	1	0	Harness-maker, (Coach,)	12	–	–	3	0
Pegwood for Shoemakers,	–	–	1	1	0	Varnish-making,	1	–	–	1	6	Flesher of Hides,	1	–	–	1	0	Candle-maker,	2	–	–	1	6	Tailoring,	6	–	–	3	0
Fleshing Skins,	–	1	–	1	0	Baking (Bread),	1	–	–	1	0	Brush-maker,	1	–	–	1	0	Sailcloth-maker,	1	–	–	1	0	Hatting,	6	–	–	1	6
Basil Skin-straining	–	–	3	1	6	Flax dresser,	1	–	–	1	0	Brogue-maker,	1	–	–	1	0	Currier,	2	–	–	1	6	Cutler,	3	–	–	2	0
Cord-mak. (Twine)	1	–	–	1	6	Last-maker (Shoes)	1	–	–	1	0	Glazier,	–	3	–	1	6	Comb-maker,	1	–	–	1	0	Cart and Waggon-making,	6	–	–	1	6
Size-making,	–	1	–	1	0	Sieve-making,	1	–	–	1	0	Glue-boiler,	1	–	–	1	0	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker,	3	–	–	1	6	Plough making,	3	–	–	1	6
Mop-making,	–	1	–	0	6	Spinner of Cotton,	1	–	–	1	0	Pump-borer,	1	–	–	1	0	Brazier,	3	–	–	1	0	Block-making for Ships,	2	–	–	1	0
Oakum-cording,	–	1	–	0	6	Straw Plat for Bonnets,	1	–	–	1	0	Reed-maker,	1	–	–	1	0	Sail-cloth maker,	1	–	–	1	6	Engraving,	12	–	–	3	0
Paint-grinding,	–	1	–	1	6	Whip-making,	1	–	–	1	0	Stone cutter,	1	–	–	1	6	Whitesmith (House-smith,	3	–	–	1	6	Printing,	12	–	–	2	0
Paint-mixing,	1	–	–	1	6	Toy-making,	1	–	–	0	6	Turner,	2	–	–	1	0	Glass cutter,	3	–	–	1	6	Turning,	2	–	–	1	6
Lime-burning,	–	1	–	1	0	Bird-cage making,	1	–	–	1	0	Whip-maker,	1	–	–	1	0	Harness-mak. (Car)	3	–	–	1	6	Waggon-wheel making,	6	–	–	1	0
Wire-drawing,	–	2	–	1	6	Blacking-making for Shoes,	1	–	–	1	0	Rope-maker,	1	–	–	1	0	Saddler,	3	–	–	1	6	Wire-worker,	6	–	–	1	6
Mat-weaving,	1	–	–	1	0	Paper-staining,	1	–	–	1	6	Patten and Clog-maker,	1	–	–	1	6	Shuttle-maker,	3	–	–	1	6	Hair-cloth maker,	6	–	–	1	6
Wool-scouring,	–	2	–	1	0	Lint-making,	1	–	–	1	0	Wheelwright,	2	–	–	1	0	Upholsterer,	3	–	–	1	0	Pocket-book maker,	6	–	–	1	0
Painting in Oil,	1	–	–	1	6	Block-maker for Ships,	2	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Cloth,	6	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Cord,	3	–	–	1	0	Saddle-tree maker,	6	–	–	2	0
Hair-twist. (curled)	1	–	–	1	0	Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes,	–	2	–	1	6	Dyer,	1	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Cotton,	3	–	–	1	0	Pin-maker,	6	–	–	2	0
Flax-scutching,	–	2	–	1	0	Sail-cloth making,	1	–	–	1	0	Stocking-hosier,	2	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Damask,	6	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Broad Cloth,	6	–	–	1	6
Slate-squaring,	–	1	–	0	6	Tape-weaving,	1	–	–	1	0	Racket-maker,	–	2	–	1	0	Weaver of Linen,	6	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Cotton Cord,	3	–	–	1	0
Light Shoemaking (List, Canvas),	1	–	–	1	0	Cork-cutting,	1	–	–	1	6	Thread-maker,	1	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Muslin,	4	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Calico,	3	–	–	1	0
Tape-weaving,	1	–	–	1	0	Trunk-making,	1	–	–	1	0	Cutler,	2	–	–	1	6	Weaver of Flannel,	2	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Damask,	6	–	–	1	0
Wax-making(Shoemakers),	–	–	2	0	6	Wood-cutting,	–	2	–	1	6	Wool-scourer,	1	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Serge or stuff,	3	–	–	1	0	Weaver of Linen,	6	–	–	1	0
Down-napping(Hatters),	–	1	–	1	0																			Weaver of Muslin,	4	–	–	1	0
Sack-making,	–	1	–	1	0																			Weaver of Flannel,	2	–	–	1	0
Basket-making,	–	2	–	1	6																			Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	–	–	1	0
Net-making,	–	2	–	1	0																								
Besom-making,	–	–	3	1	6																								
Bruising Oats,	–	–	1	1	0																								
Cork-cutting,	1	–	–	1	6																								
Wick-cutter(Chandlers),	–	1	–	1	0																								
Box-making (for Hatters),	–	2	–	1	0																								
Trunk-covering	–	2	–	1	6																								
Pulverizing Bones,	–	1	–	1	6																								

SCHEDULE (G).

Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells, within the Year 1850.

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £ s. d.	Salary of Keeper, &c. £ s. d.	Total Charge to the County. £ s. d.
Antrim. . .	Antrim, . . .	33 19 3	20 0 0	
	Ballymena, . .	51 10 11	20 0 0	
	Ballymoney, . .	59 8 3	20 0 0	
		144 18 5	60 0 0	204 18 5
Armagh, . .	Ballibot, . . .	44 12 1	12 0 0	
	Lurgan, . . .	32 9 1½	15 0 0	
	Newtown-Hamilton,	18 5 1½	10 0 0	
	Markethill, . .	12 10 9½	10 0 0	
		107 17 4½	47 0 0	154 17 4½
Cavan, . .	Bailieborough, .	34 4 3	30 0 0	
	Ballyconnell, . .	10 5 5	20 0 0	
	Cootehill, . .	27 7 6	30 0 0	
		71 17 2	80 0 0	151 17 2
Clare. . .	Ennistymon, . .	74 11 10	20 0 0	
	Killaloe, . . .	46 17 6½	20 0 0	
	Kilrush, . . .	61 1 10¾	30 0 0	
	Sixmilebridge, .	22 6 8½	20 0 0	
	Tulla, . . .	77 0 2	20 0 0	
		282 1 1½	110 0 0	392 1 1½
Cork. . .	Bandon, . . .	59 0 1	25 0 0	
	Bantry, . . .	38 0 7½	25 0 0	
	Castletown, . .	36 8 2¾	15 0 0	
	Charleville, . .	61 19 11¾	15 0 0	
	Clonakilty, . .	29 16 3	25 0 0	
	Cove, . . .	39 2 10	15 0 0	
	Dunmanway, . .	29 10 0½	15 0 0	
	Fermoy, . . .	90 0 5	20 0 0	
	Kanturk, . . .	114 11 3	25 0 0	
	Macroom, . . .	41 0 0¼	25 0 0	
	Mallow, . . .	111 15 7¾	25 0 0	
	Middleton, . .	70 5 5¼	20 0 0	
	Mill-street, . .	21 8 0	15 0 0	
	Mitchelstown, .	41 17 2¾	15 0 0	
	Rosscarbery, . .	20 4 1	15 0 0	
	Skibbereen, . .	89 14 4	25 0 0	
	Kinsale, . . .	16 19 1½	15 0 0	
	Youghal. . .	35 2 7	20 0 0	
		946 16 1½	355 0 0	1,301 16 1½
Donegal, .	Donegal, . . .	25 9 1½	30 0 0	
	Buncrana, . . .	10 5 8	30 0 0	
	Letterkenny, . .	25 18 7	25 0 0	
	Glenties, . . .	9 1 2	25 0 0	
		70 14 6½	110 0 0	180 14 6½
Down. . .	Newry, ...	118 17 1½	50 0 0	
	Newtownards, . .	10 15 10	25 0 0	
		129 12 11½	75 0 0	204 12 11½
Fermanagh, .	Newtown-Butler, .	6 3 6	20 0 0	26 3 6
Galway, . .	Ballinasloe, . .	61 2 6	18 9 0	
	Clifden, . . .	74 6 10	27 9 0	
	Eyrecourt, . .	30 4 8	18 9 0	
	Gort, . . .	54 11 3	26 9 0	
	Loughrea, . .	100 16 7	27 9 0	
	Outerard, . .	48 10 10	18 9 0	
	Portumna, . .	55 1 10	18 9 0	
	Tuam, . . .	59 13 3	18 9 0	
	Woodford, . .	25 11 10	18 9 0	
		509 19 7	192 1 0	702 0 7
Kerry . .	Cahirciveen, . .	58 16 2	10 0 0	
	Castleisland, . .	48 14 10	10 0 0	
	Dingle, . . .	49 9 8½	10 0 0	
	Kenmare, . .	75 6 2	10 0 0	
	Killarney, . .	144 18 0½	20 0 0	
	Listowel, . .	100 11 6	20 0 0	
	Milltown, . .	38 13 4¾	10 0 0	
	Tarbert, . . .	29 6 5	10 0 0	
		545 16 2¾	100 0 0	645 16 2¾
Kilkenny, .	Callan, . . .	26 10 5½	9 4 8	
	Thomastown, . .	15 11 6½	18 9 2	
	Urlingford, . .	18 11 10	9 4 7	
		60 13 10	36 18 5	97 12 3
King's County,	Parsonstown, . .	162 2 6½	40 0 0	202 2 6½
Leitrim, . .	Ballinamore, . .	11 1 4½	30 0 0	
	Manorhamilton, .	13 5 9½	30 0 0	
		24 7 2¼	60 0 0	84 7 2¼

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £ s. d.	Salary of Keeper, &c. £ s. d.	Total Charge to the County. £ s. d.
Limerick, .	Bruff, . . .	31 2 9	20 0 0	
	Croom, . . .	58 13 7	12 10 0	
	Glynn, . . .	22 0 0½	10 0 0	
	Kilfinan, . . .	69 6 1	10 0 0	
	Newcastle, . .	40 9 2½	22 10 0	
	Rathkeale, . .	136 9 11	20 0 0	
		358 1 7	95 0 0	453 1 7
Londonderry,	Coleraine, . .	33 3 0	20 0 0	
	Magherafelt, . .	20 7 5	15 0 0	
	Newtown-Limavady,	14 2 10	15 0 0	
		67 13 3	50 0 0	117 13 3
Louth, . .	Ardee, . . .	19 14 8½	50 0 0	69 14 8½
Mayo, . .	Ballina, . . .	41 9 1	10 0 0	
	Ballinrobe, . .	67 9 4½	10 0 0	
	Belmullet, . .	17 1 7	10 0 0	
	Swineford, . .	35 10 0	10 0 0	
	Westport, . .	20 6 9	10 0 0	
		181 16 9½	50 0 0	231 16 9½
Meath, . .	Kells, . . .	36 18 4	40 0 0	
	Navan, . . .	35 17 11	40 0 0	
		72 16 3	80 0 0	152 16 3
Monaghan, .	Carrickmacross, .	29 13 9	35 0 0	
	Castleblayney, .	60 14 2	40 0 0	
	Clones, . . .	15 8 11	15 0 0	
		105 16 10	90 0 0	195 16 10
Queen's County,	Abbeyleix, . .	33 15 1	25 0 0	
	Borris-in-Ossory, .	23 10 10¼	22 10 0	
	Stradbally, . .	13 5 3	22 10 0	
		70 11 2½	70 0 0	140 11 2½
Roscommon, .	Athlone, . . .	35 18 3	10 0 0	
	Boyle, . . .	53 17 4	40 0 0	
	Castlerea, . .	37 2 1	10 0 0	
	Strokestown, . .	21 11 2	10 0 0	
		148 8 10	70 0 0	218 8 10
Sligo, . .	Ballymote, . .	15 16 0	40 0 0	55 16 0
Tipperary, .	Borrisokane, . .	28 5 3	20 0 0	
	Cahir, . . .	54 16 6	30 0 0	
	Carrick-on-Suir, .	30 1 8	30 0 0	
	Cashel, . . .	129 17 8¾	35 0 0	
	Clogheen, . .	48 18 6½	30 0 0	
	New Birmingham, .	52 11 8½	30 0 0	
	Newport, . .	20 2 3	20 0 0	
	Roscrea, . .	85 0 11	20 0 0	
	Templemore, . .	53 1 10¾	20 0 0	
	Thurles, . .	75 11 3	30 0 0	
	Tipperary, . .	77 19 10½	30 0 0	
		656 7 6½	295 0 0	951 7 6½
Tyrone, . .	Clogher, . .	39 5 4	36 0 0	
	Strabane, . .	18 12 9	36 0 0	
	Dungannon, . .	154 16 5½	103 0 0	
		212 14 6½	175 0 0	387 14 6½
Waterford, .	Dungarvan, . .	76 0 2	50 0 0	
	Lismore, . .	56 4 1½	20 0 0	
		132 4 3½	70 0 0	202 4 3½
Westmeath, .	Moate, . . .	35 11 6	35 0 0	
	Castletowndelvin, .	9 10 1	30 0 0	
		45 4 7	65 0 0	110 1 7
Wexford, .	Enniscorthy, . .	61 13 8	30 0 0	
	Gorey, . . .	30 7 9	30 0 0	
	New Ross, . .	19 11 4½	30 0 0	
		111 12 9½	90 0 0	201 12 9½
Wicklow, .	Baltinglass, . .	203 3 8	95 0 0	
	Tinahely, . .	22 13 4	15 0 0	
		225 17 0	110 0 0	335 17 0

Total Expense of Bridewells for the Year 1850, £8,173 13s. 1¾d.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE (G).

Comparative Statement of the Expenses of the Bridewells in Ireland for the Years 1849–1850.

Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1849.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1850.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	208 13 2	204 18 5	3 14 9
Armagh,	180 5 10	154 17 4½	25 8 5½
Cavan,	159 8 0	151 17 2	7 10 10
Clare,	465 1 10	392 4 1½	73 4 8½
Cork,	1,725 11 8	1,301 16 1½	423 15 6½
Donegal,	194 10 6	180 14 6½	13 15 11½
Fermanagh,	33 0 7	26 3 6	6 17 1
Galway,	1,178 0 0	702 0 7	475 19 5
Kerry,	1,023 18 2	645 16 2¾	378 1 11¼
Kilkenny,	104 8 11	97 12 3	6 16 8
King's County,	267 10 1	202 2 6½	65 7 6½
Leitrim,	113 0 7	84 7 2¼	28 13 4¾
Limerick,	511 0 11	453 1 7	57 19 4
Londonderry,	136 3 11	117 13 3	18 10 8
Mayo,	315 5 9	231 16 9½	83 8 11½
Monaghan,	218 0 1	195 16 10	22 3 3
Queen's County,	152 5 5	140 11 2½	11 14 2¾
Roscommon,	275 3 2	218 8 10	56 14 4
Sligo,	63 17 11	55 16 0	8 1 11
Tipperary,	1,491 8 0	951 7 6½	540 0 5½
Tyrone,	516 9 4	387 14 6½	128 14 9½
Waterford,	316 18 3	202 4 3½	114 13 11½
Wicklow,	357 12 1	335 17 0	21 15 1
Total Decrease,			£2,573 3 3¼
Deduct Increase,			112 11 7
Net Decrease,			£2,460 11 8¼

Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1849.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1850.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Down,	152 7 8	204 12 11½	52 5 3½
Louth,	43 14 8	69 14 8¼	26 0 0¼
Meath,	127 18 8	152 16 3	24 17 7
Westmeath,	101 1 8	110 1 7	8 19 11
Wexford,	201 4 0	201 12 9¼	0 8 9¼
Total Increase,			£112 11 7

	£ s. d.
Expense of Bridewells for the Year 1849,	10,634 4 10
Do. 1850,	8,173 13 1¾
Decrease,	2,460 11 8¼

For H. M. Stationery Office.
PRINTED BY G. & J. GRIERSON, HER MAJESTY'S PRINTERS.
DUBLIN.—1851.